Appendix

Senator Jennings Randolph Receives Strong Endorsement for Reelection From the Charleston Gazette

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. STUART SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, it is a significant achievement for a Senator to be recognized and to receive unreserved endorsement for his record by the newspaper in his home State with the largest circulation and, perhaps, the Widest geographical coverage.

This fully merited approval bespeaks the stature of our sincere, energetic, and effective colleague, the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]. The Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette, in its issue of Tuesday, August 30, 1960, editorially gave him unreserved endorsement.

I congratulate my distinguished colleague and I say to him that he fully deserves the tribute which the Charleston Gazette published concerning his stewardship, both as a Member of the House and in the Senate.

Mr. President, in this salute to Jen-NINGS RANDOLPH, I am joined by 63 colleagues who desire to be associated with me in asking unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Those Senators who join in this request are: Mr. Anderson of New Mexico, Mr. BARTLETT of Alaska, Mr. Bible of Nevada, Mr. Byrd of Virginia, Mr. Byrd of West Virginia, Mr. Burdick of North Dakota, Mr. Cannon of Nevada, Mr. Car-ROLL of Colorado, Mr. CHAVEZ of New Mexico, Mr. Church of Idaho, Mr. Clark of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dopp of Connecticut, Mr. Douglas of Illinois, Mr. Eastland of Mississippi, Mr. Ellender of Louisiana, Mr. Engle of California, Mr. ERVIN of North Carolina, Mr. FREAR of Delaware, Mr. FULERIGHT of Arkansas, Mr. Gore of Tennessee, Mr. Green of Rhode Island, Mr. GRUENING of Alaska, Mr. HART of Michigan, Mr. HARTKE of Indiana, Mr. Hayden of Arizona, Mr. Hen-MINGS of Missouri, Mr. HILL of Alabama, Mr. HOLLAND of Florida, Mr. HUMPHREY of Minnesota, Mr. Jackson of Washington, Mr. Johnson of Texas, Mr. John-STON of South Carolina, Mr. Jordan of North Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER of Tennessee, Mr. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Mr. KERR of Oklahoma, Mr. LAUSCHE of Ohio, Mr. Long of Hawaii, Mr. Long of Louisiana, Mr. Lusk of Oregon, Mr. Mag-NUSON of Washington, Mr. Mansfield of Montana, Mr. McCarray of Minnesota, Mr. McClellan of Arkansas, Mr. McGee

of Wyoming, Mr. McNamara of Michigan, Mr. Monroney of Oklahoma, Mr. Morse of Oregon, Mr. Moss of Utah, Mr. MURRAY of Montana, Mr. MUSKIE of Maine, Mr. O'MAHONEY of Wyoming, Mr. PASTORE of Rhode Island, Mr. PROXMIRE of Wisconsin, Mr. Robertson of Virginia, Mr. Russell of Georgia, Mr. Smathers of Florida, Mr. Sparkman of Alabama, Mr. Stennis of Mississippi, Mr. Talmadge of Georgia, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. YARBOROUGH of Texas, and Mr. Young

[From the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette, Aug. 30, 1960]

RANDOLPH RECORD WINS GAZETTE ENDORSE-

In the recent congressional battle over medical-hospital care for the aged, there was no question about the position of Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH of West Virginia.

He stood foursquare behind the plan to make such care an integral part of the social security system-a program backed by Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY and the Democratic platform as a means of assuring health benefits to the aged with the dignity of a right they have earned rather than by the humiliation of a pauper's affidavit.

We mention this because we believe it is a measure of Senator RANDOLPH and also because we believe it sets out clearly a mafor difference between him and his Republican opponent in the current campaign for U.S. Senator.

It came as no surprise that Senator Ran-DOLPH gave vigorous support to the social security plan and opposed, except as a last resort, the Eisenhower administration's half measure which New York's Governor Rockefeller labeled "fiscal irresponsibility."

Advancement of humanitarian legislation is nothing new to JENNINGS RANDOLPH. After all, he was on the battle lines as a Member of the House of Representatives in the famous first 100 days of Franklin D. Roosevelt and served in Congress throughout the Roosevelt era, when this country made its greatest social advances.

RANDOLPH has proved himself a good, liberal Congressman, both as a Member of the House and in the Senate. He does not hesitate to take a stand, and he has the ability and the courage to fight vigorously for what he considers to be right and just.

He knows the ways of Washington as few men do, and therefore is in position to be of great help to West Virginia and its people. Of more importance in these critical times, he is well versed in world affairs and is familiar with the danger line between nuclear war and peace with honor.

JENNINGS RANDOLPH has firsthand knowledge of the problems at hand, both domestic and international. He has the imagination to find solutions, and the temperament and vigor to see them through. He has an understanding of the problems of people and areas, and a genuine desire to be of help to them. He is aggressive and forceful, and at the same time a man of humility.

On the basis of his record, his experience, and his knowledge of the problems at hand, we consider it to be of the utmost importance to State and Nation that JENNINGS RANDOLPH be reelected to the U.S. Senate.

We give him our unreserved endorsement.

## Hail to the Ladies of Hadassah

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, hail to the Ladies of Hadassah.

Welcome to New York. May their convention be an outstanding success and their visit to Gotham thoroughly delightful.

I refer, Mr. Speaker, to the forthcoming 46th National Convention of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, being held in New York from September 11th through the 14th at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The greeting extended herewith, I am sure, reflects the good wishes of all of us in this Congress of the United States to these wonderful women on this significant occasion.

Most of us in Congress are proud to have among our constituents the dedicated, public-spirited ladies who comprise the membership of Hadassah.

For more than four decades, these dedicated women, who number more than 318,000 in some 1,290 chapters throughout the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, have been in the forefront of civic and community programs, and have energetically participated in such significant areas as youth activities, education, and cultural and humanitarian causes.

Founded for the purposes of conducting health work in Palestine, now Israel, and of fostering Jewish ideals in the American-Jewish community, and strengthening the principles of democracy, Hadassah not only carries on the previously mentioned activities in the United States, but maintains and operates a network of medical institutions and educational programs in Israel.

Through participation and leadership in numerous community activities throughout the Nation, Hadassah members have contributed immeasurably to the enhancement of American spiritual and moral values. Foremost among their objectives have been the advancement of the principles of freedom and human rights and the promotion of greater human understanding.

They have proposed a broad-scale health-for-peace program, under which the most advanced know-how in public health training, medical research and the application of effective resources for warring on the scourges of mankind, would be shared with the less fortunate peoples of the world.

In Israel, Hadassah's activities have been centered upon medical, educational and youth programs and include, among other things, the maintenance of health welfare stations, support of child guidance, school hygiene and dental service clinics, and, participation in a land reclamation program. Among its most outstanding achievements have been its maintenance of hospitals, a nurses training school, and vocational rehabilitation centers.

The idealism and energetic efforts of Hadassah to bring to Israel the most modern medical care facilities, educational opportunities and public health institutions have contributed immensely to the vitality of that nation as democracy's outpost in the Near East.

Organized on a voluntary basis, this outstanding group of women has financed and supported these magnificent contributions through dedicated volunteer work.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that it is particularly fitting and memorable that the convention is dedicated this year to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Henrietta Szold, under whose wisdom and initiative Hadassah was organized in New York in 1912. Her life and work will be highlighted throughout the convention and plans will be made for the celebration of the Henrietta Szold Centennial Year, commencing in December.

The achievements of Miss Szold, whose vision and energy provided the impetus for much of Hadassah's progress, will be highlighted. One of her phrases, "Make my eyes look to the future", uttered to an artist while posing for a bust a few days before her death, will constitute the theme for the convention.

Miss Szold's life was devoted to the health and well-being of the people in the Holy Land and of Jewish immigrants to America. She was a great welfare worker and an even greater humanitarian and was the originator of the education, child guidance, and social welfare concepts now practised so fulsomely in Israel. She was designated as one of the 100 great American women of the century. Her memory is revered universally today, and her interests were the primary function of Hadassah from the day it was founded.

The zeal and fidelity with which the members of Hadassah have pursued these objectives was exemplified in the dedication, on August 3 last, of the magnificent. new Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center near Jerusalem. This memorable occasion, which will be a "showcase" depiction at the convention, will be one of the thrilling features of the gathering.

I know my colleagues from New York City join with me in extending warm welcome to the ladies of Hadassah, and salute them as they meet for their annual convention. May their stay be pleasant and may they return often.

Mr. Speaker, again I say—"Hall to the Ladies of Hadassah!" Breaking of Diplomatic Relations With Dominican Republic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the Record an editorial which appeared in the Indianapolis News, Monday, August 29, 1960, entitled "Diplomatic Outrage":

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### DIPLOMATIC OUTRAGE

In breaking diplomatic relations with the Government of the Dominican Republic, the American State Department has plunged to a dismal low in truckling to world communism and its fellow-traveling fringe.

The act is so brazen a defiance of the most elementary principles of sound foreign policy that it staggers the imagination.

What earthly reason could we have for aiming this calculated blow at the one remaining anti-Communist leader in the Caribbean basin? The arguments used against the Dominican Republic, and its ruler, Gen. Rafael Trujillo, are essentially two: (i) He is an authorization, and (2) he has of late been making accusations of perfidy against the U.S. Government.

As for the first, there seems to be little question that Trujillo is an authoritarian; but whether he is more authoritarian than other Latin American rulers, or has committed as many infamous crimes as his archenemy, Fidel Castro, is to be doubted. As for his fears of treachery afoot in Washington, these seem to be amply justified by the vengeful blows being aimed at him by the cookiepushers in Foggy Bottom.

But grant the two charges in full. Are we then justified in breaking off relations with Trujillo? If so, why have we not since aimed a similar rebuke at Nikita Khrushchev, who not only (1) is the most authoritarian ruler in the entire world, and (2) incessantly abuses the United States in the most virulent terms, but also (3) has killed and imprisoned thousands of American citizens, and (4) is working night and day to destroy the United States and to enslave all the people in it?

If there ever were reason to break off diplomatic relations with a foreign regime, it exists in the case of the Soviet Union. And yet our diplomats actually aid the cause of our Soviet enemy by seeking to isolate and destroy a stanch anti-Communist ally.

There is something wrong, desperately wrong, in the American State Department. As fine an anti-Communist as he was, John Foster Dulles never accomplished the vital task of cleaning out the pink-leaning holdovers whose idea of a good time is to help the Communists overturn rightwing dictators in the name of progress.

The diplomatic outrage against the Dominicans makes it crystal clear that America can hope to do little in the struggle against Communism until it cleans up its own State Department.

Congressman Gilbert's Annual Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, this is my first report to the people of the 23d District of New York, whom I have the honor to represent in the Congress of the United States, as I took office as their Representative on March 11, 1960. I wish to tell them of my efforts in connection with legislation beneficial to them, as well as to sum up for them the work of the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

The Democratic Party has always had the best interests of the people at heart; urgent needs of the vast majority of our citizens have been recognized and understood, and programs formulated and fought for, to help them and to correct injustices. The Republican Party has not changed; the favored few are still the chief concern of the Republicans. The President's promises regarding civil rights, housing, Federal aid to education, aid for our elder citizens, to name a few, remain unfulfilled. I am certain that under a Democratic President, who would exert real leadership, we shall be able to show a greater record of achievement in behalf of the people of our coun-

Although much has been accomplished by the 86th Congress, much remains undone; the progressive and liberal program, which most of my Democratic colleagues and I favored, was violently opposed in every instance by the coalition of southern Democrats and Republicans, and many of the bills passed fell far short of the goals that had been set. The threat of a Presidential veto was ever present when bills for the general welfare of the people were considered. When we consider these obstacles. and the difficulties which had to be overcome, the Democratic record in Congress is one of hard work and achievement, although I had hoped for greater results. CIVIL RIGHTS

I arranged to be specially sworn in as a Member of Congress immediately after election, and before my certificate of election was received in Washington, as the bitter battle on civil rights was being waged. I was anxious to take part in the debate and to have the opportunity to cast my vote in favor of a strong civil rights bill. At the time the bill was finally passed, I stated:

To those of us who will not rest until every vestige of discrimination has been wiped out, the bill as passed is a grave disappointment, and we feel many regrets over the lost provisions of the bill. At best, we have passed only moderate legislation; it is merely a short step forward, and a great distance still lies ahead toward our goal of complete equality for all.

Some satisfaction can be felt in our victory for equality in one of the fundamentals of our democracy—the voting booth. The voting referee system withstood every major assault, and if properly enforced, it promises to give the Negro free access to the polls for the first time since the days of the Reconstruction.

Powerful opposition prevented enactment of many provisions which would have been extremely helpful to those now subjected to discriminatory practices; one of these provisions included FEPC principles relating to Government contracts.

Our joy in the victory we have achieved for civil rights today is overshadowed by our losses, but we have reason to believe that the day is not too far distant when all our citizens will enjoy true equality. I, for one, pledge my untiring efforts for the benefit of all those who suffer under the scourge of discrimination.

On the day I took office, I introduced bills to prohibit discrimination in employment, to withhold Federal aid from schools which discriminate between students by reason of their race, color, religion, ancestry; an anti-poll tax bill; an antilynching bill; a bill to prohibit Federal funds to be used in housing where discrimination exists; to prohibit segregation of passengers because of race or color; to prohibit certain acts involving importation, transportation of explosives with intent to destroy or damage communal buildings.

I shall continue to fight for effective civil rights legislation until all the evils of discrimination based on race, color, religion, which still exist in our Nation, have been completely destroyed.

PAY RAISE FOR POSTAL AND CLASSIFIED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

As a member of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I had the opoprtunity to work for the highest possible pay increase for postal and classified employees. I maintained that an increase of at least 9 percent would have to be granted if the employees were to be given adequate help. They had been suffering real hardships for years; they were struggling under the burdens of ever-increasing living costs and high taxes. I was happy when our committee took favorable action on the bill providing for the 9-percent increase.

Thereafter, when it appeared that there would be an unconscionable delay in bringing the pay increase bill before the House for action, a petition was placed on the Speaker's desk to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of the bill. Although I was engaged in a serious primary contest in my congressional district, I made a special trip from New York to Washington for the sole purpose of signing the discharge petition, and then returned immediately to New York to continue with my arduous campaign schedule. I felt it was imperative for Congress immediately to take favorable action in behalf of the employees.

Again, because of strenuous opposition and the threat of a Presidential veto, a compromise was necessary, and an increase of 7½ percent was agreed upon. I was compelled to go along with the compromise figure, for this was better than nothing. The bill passed. The

President, as usual impervious to the sad plight of the workers, vetoed the measure—and I was happy to vote to override the veto. Those of us who have the welfare of the workers at heart were successful, and had the strength to override, so that our postal and Federal employees were assured of a pay raise which would to some extent alleviate their hardships.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE NEEDY AGED

Until the Congress has the benefit of strong leadership, which would be shown by a Democratic President, there will be no comprehensive, adequate plan to meet the medical needs of our senior citizens. Medical and hospital care for the elderly must eventually be devised as part of the time-tested social security insurance system.

I am grieviously disappointed in the bill which was finally passed. This is a "pauper's oath" type of medical care. Responsibility is placed on the States and this means that the entire program will be unwieldy and totally inadequate. It is believed that many States will adopt the programs, and equally, many will not. There is no guarantee that our elderly citizens will get any help at all in many instances.

Several excellent plans were proposed, but defeated, and it was discouraging to have to accept a plan which, while it will do no harm, will not do much good, and falls far short of my expectations.

The Forand bill would have provided the necessary assistance, and I introduced a bill identical with the Forand bill, in the House, to indicate my strong support.

I shall continue to give of my best efforts to the end that the situation will be corrected and our senior citizens given adequate help, as soon as it is possible to secure passage of a good, effective medical aid bill.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

I am in favor of increasing the minimum wage to at least \$1.25 and extending coverage to millions who are not protected under the present law. I introduced legislation to effect this purpose. Unfortunately, Congress did not take final action on this legislation. I confidently look forward to its passage early in 1961.

The housing shortage remains acute and our efforts to pass effective housing legislation this year have proved futile. Great numbers of Americans still merely exist in substandard dwellings; those in the low and middle income brackets must rely on the Federal Government for help. The present program covering public housing units must be greatly expanded also to care for elderly persons and single persons. The Republicans have scuttled the effective public housing program as originally provided for by the Democrats.

I am keenly disappointed that we have been unsuccessful in our efforts to secure final passage of the vitally needed Federal aid to education and school construction bill. It is deplorable that we have ignored the sad plight of our public school system. The youth of our Nation

are the future of our Nation. The shortage of at least 140,000 classrooms throughout the United States and the great shortage of teachers combine to cheat 10 million children of the school facilities and education which are their right.

I introduced a bill to provide for Federal grants and contracts to carry out, projects with respect to techniques and practices for the prevention, diminution, and control of juvenile delinquency, and for the training of personnel. Juvenile delinquency has reached terrifying proportions throughout our Nation. Our young people are our hope in the years ahead; on them will fall the burden of the preservation of our democracy. It is incumbent upon the Federal Government to recognize its duty and obligation to our young people; investments of necessary funds, time, and effort must be made now to help our youth; there is a crying need for more research on causes and prevention of delinquency. This Congress has also been denied the opportunity to vote on this necessary legislation.

Our immigration laws must be liberalized. I introduced a bill to supersede the present law, known as the McCarran-Walter Act, for it is discriminatory, unfair and undemocratic.

I also introduced numerous bills to liberalize present social security laws; to lighten the taxload; to repeal excise taxes; to assist our veterans; to provide for retirement of Federal employees after 30 years service at full annuity.

Adequate defense of our Nation remains one of our primary concerns and its attendant problems require much of our time and effort in the Congress. To maintain our leadership in this atomic and space age challenges our best efforts and study, and the consideration of these programs is time-consuming. Our mutual security program has my support. Under this law, foreign aid in the military, technical cooperation, and economic brackets is extended to many countries throughout the world, including the new nations of Ghana, Libya, Nigeria, and Israel, to name a few.

I am sorry that space limitations prevent my discussing in detail all legislation and subjects important to my constituents. I trust that this report will explain, to some degree, what I have tried to accomplish and what progress has been made by the 86th Congress. I am proud to be a Member of this great legislative body and assure my constituents that I shall continue to work for their best interests.

BRONK CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE

I maintain a congressional office at 1004 East 163d Street, telephone Ludlow 9-7280, which is open daily. I invite my constituents to call there and discuss any requests or problems they may have. I am pleased to have them write me at my Washington office and give me the benefit of their views regarding legislation. A warm welcome awaits those who call at my Washington office, 1723 New House Office Building, when they visit the Capitol.

## GI Bill Extension Aided

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON, GEORGE A. KASEM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. KASEM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the unsung efforts of Mr. Joseph R. Bolker in helping to obtain the recent extension of the GI bill pertaining to the purchasing of homes.

Mr. Bolker, at his own expense, prepared and distributed some 5,000 copies of a brochure to Members of Congress, State officials, and home builders. More than 300 newspapers throughout the Nation reprinted portions of this brochure or wrote editorials and articles favoring the extension of this program.

I am sure the Members of this body

I am sure the Members of this body would benefit by reading the following statement prepared by Mr. Bolker:

THE GI BILL MUST BE RENEWED

Did you know:

That 5 million of the 13 million veterans of World War II have used their GI rights in the veterans housing program?

the veterans housing program?

That there is an estimated 5 million more who will buy homes on VA terms if the GI bill, due to expire July 25, 1960, is extended?

That, only now, many have achieved job security that would qualify them for a new home under GI terms and should not be denied this right?

Why early action is needed:

We sincerely believe it is necessary and urge that definite action be taken on the part of the present Congress to extend the GI bill before adjournment, since it affects not only the home building industry, which is the second largest in the country, but many other industries and facets of our national economy.

Actually 250,000 to 500,000 more new homes will be built with the extension of the GI bill than without it. Even the threat of expiration of the GI bill affects the number of tracts to be built and the number of homes a builder will start. Recent figures from the Veterans' Administration (which administers in southern California and two counties in Nevada) shows a drop from 4,647 units in June of 1959, with builders requesting appraisals for 55 tracts, to 754 homes, with builders requesting appraisals for 16 tracts in February of 1960.

In 1957 the housing program was threatened by a cancellation of the GI bill. The threat was unnecessary because the bill was extended; but to show how sensitive the building industry is to the GI bill, the figures for June of 1957 were 486 houses, and they rose in June 1958 to 2,173; in July to 2,467; and leveled off to approximately 2,200 per month throughout October and November of 1958.

Homebuilding is a spur and counterbalance to all industry.

Although these figures represent only one section of the country, it is indicative of the activity in homebuilding that occurred nationally. At that particular time in 1958, the building industry was the best counterbalance to our total economy. Because, although there was a drop in other industries, building acted as a spur.

Aside from the number of people that would be employed in the construction of the 250,000 to 500,000 additional homes which would be built because the GI bill would be extended beyond July 25, 1960, think of the

people employed in manufacturing the ac-

tual building materials.

Think of the number of refrigerators, ranges, ovens, dishwashers, dryers, disposals, television sets, furniture, carpeting, drapes, paint and wallpaper. Think of the number of people employed in their manufacture—the improved situation of the retail stores that sell this merchandise. Think of the amount of spendable income, the amount of taxes to defray Government expense.

Everyone will appreciate your efforts toward immediate action on the extension of the GI bill. In requesting your help, we have, of course, the welfare of the subdivider in mind, but more important, we are thinking of the veteran and his family, and the hundreds of thousands of workers in all the industries affected.

This Country Should Understand Soviet Strategy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON, JOSEPH W. BARR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, the son of one of my constituents, Dr. Elliot R. Goodman, has recently published a book entitled, "The Soviet Design for a World State."

I was so impressed with this volume that I distributed a copy of this publication to every member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I believe that it is in the best interest of the United States to include in the Congressional Record the last chapter of this book entitled "Response of the West."

In my opinion, Dr. Goodman has offered the United States a penetrating insight into Soviet strategy. In his last chapter, especially, I think that he offers the United States and the Western world an approach which can be of great usefulness in countering the Soviet threat:

### XIV. THE RESPONSE OF THE WEST

Soviet totalitarianism recognizes no legitimate bounds to its power. Within the confines of the existing Soviet state the Kremlin claims the right to direct and control man totally, in his body, mind, and spirit. The ambition of the Soviet regime is also total for the world beyond its borders. The conscious and continuing outward thrust of Soviet power maintains as its objective the absorption of all nations of the world into the Soviet body politic and, ultimately, the reshaping of their patterns of life into the single, all-embracing mold of a Soviet world state.

The evidence gathered in this study may provide the basis for appraising the nature of their intended world state. Ideally, Soviet theorists repeatedly affirm, the power of decisionmaking will be highly centralized, the entire world will function as one vast workshop according to the directives of a common plan elaborated and controlled from a single world center of political authority. Prior to the seizure of state power in Russia there was no consensus as to the location of the political center of gravity. Even after the revolution, figures like Trotsky continued to assign a traditional Marxian priority to the advanced industrial countries and so looked toward Western Europe as the likely center

of the future world state. But power was seized in Russia by a predominantly Russian-based Bolshevik Party that was increasingly impelled to come to terms with the pressing tasks of preserving and expanding the power of the Soviet Russian state. The initial identification of progress toward a world state with the defense and aggrandizement of Russian state power was soon supported by a selective Soviet revival of the Russian cultural heritage, which produced as a goal the amalgam of a Russified Soviet world state. The ideal, classless culture of the future world society would therefore be dominated by a Russian nationalism become universal, while the single, universal language of the future would likewise be Russian.

All means, including resort to naked military force, have been explicitly condoned as valid instruments for the attainment of the "inevitable" and "voluntary" world union of nations. Following the destruction of the non-Soviet world and its replacement by a Soviet world state, it was originally assumed, the coercive mechanisms of world state power would be destined to wither away. In its place there was to appear the ultimate, eternal stage of civilization, in which a highly centralized, harmoniously functioning world society would be populated by omniscient, omnicompetent man, who would be able effortlessly to administer "things" on a universal scale. Both postrevolution-ary Soviet practice and Soviet doctrinal innovations make it apparent that it is the withering idea that has withered away. There remains only the less beatific, if more brutally realistic, goal of an omnipotent totalitarian Soviet world state, which the Soviet leadership continues to pursue relent-lessly, and often skillfully. This, in crude capsule form, would seem to be the shape of the Soviet design for a world state.

In the course of piecing together the Soviet grand design, the author was increasingly conscious of the need for the West to articulate a response that would be in keeping with the dimensions of the Soviet challenge. He therefore felt impelled to formulate, if only briefly, a tentative outline of the personal beliefs that grew out of this study. The reader, it is hoped, will not take offense at a foray into the realm of personal conviction, which is offered with the aim of stimulating a rethinking of some of the basic issues that the Soviet leadership has posed for the West.

Western responses to the Soviet challenge are marked by a variety of conflicting attitudes. The prevailing one, perhaps, is a type of political schizophrenia. Both the general public and those entrusted with governmental responsibility in the West are abundantly aware that "Moscow wants to dominate the world," and that in some vague way this involves a radical refashioning of the entire world. But the acceptance of such a cliche is frequently without conviction, since there is little willingness to face up to the specific implications the Soviet design holds for the future of the non-Soviet world and Western nation-state system. Undoubtedly many people secretly tell themselves that the Soviet leaders really cannot mean what they say. Widespread wishful thinking nurtures the hope that the challenge cannot be of such enormity as to threaten to uproot one's comfortably settled beliefs and attachment to long-established institutions. This frame of mind is easily disposed to being swayed by every gently warming political breeze, to interpret every Soviet concession or minor easing of tension as evidence of a fundamental transformation in the Soviet system. The self-deception of constantly hoping for the best in the long run while drifting in the present renders one incapable of devising and implementing any positive, sustained program of action.

Even among those who genuinely acknowledge that "the Kremlin wants to control the world" there is a common assumption that it is too difficult, if not impossible, to determine the concrete nature of the Soviet grand design and its far-reaching implications for the non-Soviet world, and that it is therefore useless to attempt to probe too far beyond the present. practical," meet each issue as it arises, "solve" one emergency after another by clever, onthe-scene improvisation, by rushing from spot to spot to douse the flames of an emergency" which is not exceptional but rather is recurrent and permanent in na-ture. As a result, the West is constantly placed on the defensive, taken by surprise, forced to react to Soviet initiatives spasmodically, without coordination, and, too frequently, without success. This may be due in good measure to the inability, perhaps inherent in a free society, to understand the totalitarian world view of the Soviet mentality. In it, every act, every event is related to the totality; there is no separate, autonomous sphere of life unrelated to the world struggle, no surcease of struggle in times of peace, since peace is but a continuation of war by other "peaceful" means, no isolated parts or regions of the world which are unrelated to the whole "inevitable" pattern of the future. The West, that is to say, seems unable to understand the central fact that a Soviet grand design really exists and that its existence exerts an unabating and manysided challenge which, by its nature, requires the formulation of a long-range, integrated grand response on the part of the

There are, of course, some in the West who have thought seriously about grand designs for the entire world. They argue plausibly that the anarchy reigning among states and the threat of world war demand the creation of a world state capable of maintaining a dependable, universal peace. But such people likewise undervalue or misunderstand the implications of the Soviet mentality and Soviet intentions. The Soviet leaders, for their part, have made it quite explicit that they are unwilling to envisage any world order other than their own exclusive design for a world state. One is reluctantly forced to conclude that there is no present possibility of developing any all-inclusive world order, except on Soviet terms.

Occasionally some are heard to say that the need for world peace is so urgent and the implications of present-day war so horrible that peace alone is the issue. If man's desire for world peace is so overwhelming that he is willing to sacrifice all else to its attainment, then the Soviet grand design has the merit of proposing a concrete plan that would instantly impose a world order upon the unruly chaos of the nation-state system. But throughout history the issue has seldom been peace at any price. While today the scope of war's destructiveness is approaching the ultimate limit, death still remains an individual experience. Those who died in the past in defense of their beliefs found death just as final as it would prove to be for each of the world's inhabitants, should world civilization now perish. Today the price of world peace on Soviet terms is obviously the drowning of the treasured freedoms of the West in a sea of Soviet totalitarianism. The

West, it is hoped, will refuse to pay this price.

We are apparently faced with the unhappy alternative of an indefinitely disordered universe in which there is little prospect of mending the world's ills by sending appeals directly to Moscow. But if this is so, should not the West devote its principal energies to hastening the disintegration of Soviet power by attempting to sharpen and exploit all the internal strains and tensions in the Soviet orbit? In the future, it would doubtless be well to have a

series of carefully thought-through plans to take maximum advantage of explosions within the Soviet empire in the event that new "Hungarys" should occur. It must be emphasized, however, that the Hungarian and other such rebellions were almost exclusively internal in origin, resulting from a malfunctioning of the levers of power within the Soviet orbit. For the West to rely primarily upon externally contrived, adventuristic efforts to disrupt the Soviet system would be to pursue a program both of inordinate costs and of inordinate risks.

The major relevant scope of action for the West, it would seem, is the curing of its own potentially fatal disorders within the confines of its own common civilization. presence of Soviet power in our midst, ever prodding one member of the Western community to work at cross-purposes with another, ever willing to capitalize on the paralysis and self-destructiveness arising from Western policy differences, makes it imperative to reform and refashion the inherently chaotic, but now no longer tolerable, structure of Western interstate relations. The radical reduction of these Western vulnerabilities is at least one problem which is not contingent upon agreement with Moscow. Negotiations can be conducted among democratic nations committed to a common heritage for the purpose of introducing a kind of order that would be compatible with the preservation of the freedom of their own societies.

The West is called upon to solve a presently urgent but age-old problem of con-structing a political framework that will be adequate for the protection and flourishing of free institutions and an open society. All antiquity was faced with this problem and failed to come up with a satisfactory answer. The Greeks, by limiting themselves to direct democracy, necessarily confined the areas of their government to small dimensions. While this provided for freedom and the operation of democratic institutions within some of these boundaries, it resulted in an interstate lawlessness that eroded those very freedoms, The wars and imperialist depredations conducted by the Greek city-states against each other, as well as those undertaken by strong external powers against the divided Hellenic city-states, contributed significantly to the undermining of their democratic institutions and to the destruction of the freedoms that had been so precariously developed. Roman imperium sinned on the other side of the ledger by providing a bond of law for an extended geographical area while failing to develop widespread institutions of democratic self-government. The survival of the free West today is imperiled by its inability to solve precisely this two-pronged task: to develop an effective institution of representative government over an area coextensive with its civilization, in which the advantages of interstate order would be combined with the freedoms of democratic self-government.

All the leading statesmen of the Atlantic Community declare from time to time that the Western World must not be permitted to fall apart, since Moscow stands ready to pick up the pieces. It has also been increasingly acknowledged that organizations such as NATO, if confined to the half life of a military alliance, traditionally trend to lose their cohesive character. It was with this in mind that a special committee appointed to study "Non-Military Cooperation in NATO" rec-ommended to the NATO Council of Ministers in December 1956 that "it was wise and timely to bring about a closer association of kindred Atlantic and Western European nations for other than defense purposes alone; that a partial pooling of sovereignty for mutual protection should also promote progress and cooperation generally." All were agreed that "closer unity was both nat-ural and desirable" toward the end of

strengthening "common cultural traditions, free institutions and democratic concepts." This report, which was adopted unanimously by the NATO Ministers, concluded that "there was, in short, a sense of Asiatic Community, alongside the realization of an immediate common danger."

The realization of these professions of allegiance to a precious common heritage has been frustrated repeatedly by numerous failures to achieve effective collaboration among the members of the Atlantic Community. This may best be illustrated, perhaps, by the Suez crisis that came to its explosive culmination in October 1956, while this very NATO report was in the writing. The flasco of Suez simultaneously helped propel Moscow into the Middle East as a major power, cast Franco-British policy as a dying gasp of imperialism, and temporarily shattered the alliance among NATO's strongest powers. It would therefore be well to revive the painful memory of the Suez experience if it can provide an insight into ways of narrowing the gap that separates profession from practice.

Suez, first and foremost, stands as a classic example of the hazards and limitations inherent in pursuing intimate cooperation among members of an Atlantic Community through the diplomatic method. For several years before the crisis broke each NATO Foreign Office formulated its own estimate on a variety of topics that bore directly upon the security of the Atlantic Community in the Middle East. What should be the role of the Baghdad Pact as an instrument to forestall Soviet aggression, and who should join it? What attitude must be assumed toward the Arab-Israeli tensions, which were highly vulnerable to Soviet manipulation? More specifically, how did one evaluate Nasser, and to what extent was his regime being subjected to Soviet influence or control? How should conflicting interests over the Suez Canal be resolved, and to what point, if any, could one justify the threat and use of force to protect what was considered a vital interest? The spectacular Suez crisis in the fall of 1956 did not come as a bolt from the blue, but was the result of pressures that had built up over a period of years because of the failure of the NATO partners to reach agreed policy positions on issues of common concern.2

When the Suez issue was thrown open for debate in the United Nations General Assembly, American policy pursued a course that was openly at odds with its major NATO allies, while it was curiously in harmony with another long-standing American attitude toward the larger society of states represented by the United Nations. From the beginning, American thought has been marked by a persistent confusion as to the nature of NATO and the United Nations. When the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended approval of the NATO Treaty in June 1949, its reasoning reflected a peculiar ambivalence. On the one hand, paraphrasing the treaty preamble, it affirmed:

"The peoples of the North Atlantic area are linked together not only by the interdependence of their security but by a common heritage and civilization and devotion to their free institutions, based upon the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law. It is this common heritage and civilization and these free institutions which the signatories are determined to defend." \*\*

On the other hand, it seemed that this common civilization would best be defended by a minimal intimacy among the treaty signatories. While article 2 spoke of "strengthening free institutions" and eliminating conflict in the international economic policies of the treaty members, the Senators noted somewhat triumphantly that "no new machinery is envisaged for these purposes.

Footnotes at end of speech.

The committee is completely satisfied that this article involves no obligation on us to take any legislative action whatsoever." Article 4, which provided for joint consultation on issues threatening the political and military security of any signatory, was treated even more gingerly. "The committreated even more gingerly. "The commit-tee underlines the fact that consultation could be requested only when the element of threat is present and expresses the opinion that this limitation should be strictly inter-Continuous, close consultation preted."" among NATO partners leading to the formulation of a common NATO policy was considered a threat to the functioning of the United Nations. "Clearly such a danger would exist if consultations under the pact became so frequent they tended to replace United Nations machinery, or if such consultations resulted in a crystallization of views in advance of United Nations meetings and encouraged pact members to vote as a bloc.'" The Suez crisis, it would seem, was a perfect fulfillment of the Senators' expectations on how NATO and the United Nations should function. One could hardly accuse the NATO powers of consultation that produced a common NATO policy prior to the Sucz crisis, and the spectacle of the United States voting in the United Nations with the Soviet Union against Britain and France was surely an example of pact members not voting as a bloc. But obviously the Senators could not have wished for the Suez drama that brought the Atlantic alliance to the verge of destruction. What, then, was out of joint?

At the very time that Lenin was attempting to impose a new Soviet world order on the old system of interstate relations, Woodrow Wilson was articulating his own quite different formula for transcending the traditional European diplomatic game of power politics among states. On the whole, Americans still tend to remain under the spell of Wilsonian Illusions about the nature of an attainable world society. Wilson's image, moided by 19th-century liberalism, envi-Wilson's image, sioned a world of nations in which each nation would combine its sovereign inde-pendent statehood with voluntary membership in a harmonious world community. This vision assumed the rapid and inevitable spread of democracy to all countries, which, moved by a consensus of rational democratic values, could promptly provide solutions for all conflicts by exposing them openly to the forum of world opinion. The right answer would at once be made self-evident in a debate before the public opinion of the world community, which was bound together by moral law and the search for justice. For States to combine in blocs was regarded as wicked manifestation of power politics, which, if tolerated, would destroy the potential harmony among nations and pervert the standards of universal justice.

Even if Wilson's hope for the rapid spread of republican nation-states had been realized, it was still naive to expect an automatic harmonious functioning of the world community without modifying the independent sovereign status of each democratic nation-The agreed-upon harmony that prevalis in any community can serve as a de-pendable basis of life only if it is reinforced by the institutions of State power, and yet this was to be a world community without a world state. Today the inadequacy of the nation-state as the highest repository of sovereignty is more evident than in Wilson's day, while the hope that the United Nations can provide a world forum for the emergence of a single, self-evident truth is even more remote in a world shattered by sharply conflicting, if not irreconcilable, political sys-

Yet it was precisely to a Wilsonian image of the world community that President Eisenhower turned in the Suez crisis. The

Anglo-French leaders, operating in the deplorable absence of an agreed NATO policy that might have averted disaster, felt driven to equally deplorable acts of desperation in rebellion against a, to them, capricious or American diplomacy. United States then held Britain and France answerable for their acts by placing them before the bar of a universal moral law which was supposedly expressed in the forum of world public opinion in the United Nations. "It is our hope and intent," Eisenhower told the world, "that this matter [Suez] will be brought before the United Nations General Assembly. There, with no veto operating, the opinion of the world can be brought to bear in our quest for a just end to this tormenting problem." hower spoke hopefully of the United Nations "increasing its ability to secure justice under international law." "

Whether or not one agreed with the specific acts of the British Government, it is at least arguable that Eden's defense of his policy reflected a view of world society that was more in tune with reality than Eisen-hower's. "Those who suggest that by the hower's. action we have taken in the Middle East we are striking at the roots of international ' Eden cautioned, "should reflect on the fact that law is always associated with order." During the Second World War plans were hopefully laid for creating a genuine world order. "Had our plans succeeded, the United Nations would have become what it intended to be, the beginning of a world government based on collective se-But since this conception failed, it is folly to behave as though it had succeeded, and to shut our eyes to the fact that the United Nations is not the true world order it was originally intended to be." Glancing at the Russians who were then drenching Budapest with the blood of Hungarian patriots in complete defiance of a ream of United Nations resolutions, Eden observed that if the use of force is permissible only for those who wish to destroy whatever world order has been attained, then "we are leaving the world open to the lawbreakers." "It is wrong, both morally and politically, to pretend to ourselves that genuine peace and international law prevail where they do

The "universal moral law," to which the United States abdicated its policy in the case of Suez, was formulated with the active and gleeful participation of the Soviet delegates who uncritically championed the cause of the Afro-Asian bloc. Whether or not the position of the Afro-Asian bloc was an expression of impartial, universal justice may be discovered by comparing its zeal in castigating the Anglo-French use of force with its great reluctance to acknowledge the incomparably more brutal Russian use of force in Hungary. The double standard of judgment may be expressed vividly in another way by examining the position of India. The same Indian spokesmen who led the outcry against the use of force at Suez have endlessly protested against any United Nations supervised plebiscite in Kashmir, which India seized and continues to hold by force.

If there are serious grounds for doubting the existence of a Wilsonian world community which can serve as an embodiment of universal justice, what, then, is the significant community of political loyalty to which we can realistically adhere? NATO's self-scrutinizing report of December 1956, reaffirmed that "the nation-state, by itself and relying exclusively on national policy and national power, is inadequate for progress or even for survival in the nuclear age." The relevant community of political loyalty today is more than the nation-state, but not yet a world state. Between these two extremes lies the problem of finding the area in which it will be possible to extend an in-

terstate order that will be compatible with the functioning of free institutions.

Put another way, it is the task of combining Wilson's commandable quest for the greater democratic society with an ability to take account, as Wilsonian theory did not, of the power realities of the international community in which these democratic values are to take hold. To counter Lenin's messianic, totalitarian vision of a world order one must stand with Wilson in condemnation of a system of interstate relations that has no greater purpose than carrying on the traditional game of forming diplomatic and military alliances for the limited aim of perpetuating the independent existence of the various sovereign state units. Soviet plans and techniques for reconstructing world society present a threat that far exceeds the accustomed diplomatic and military dimensions of interstate relations, and must be met by the growth of another international community that is consciously grounded in the ethical and moral commitments of a democratic society. But the power realities of the contemporary international arena indicate that such a greater democratic society can at first take shape only, if at all, among the like-minded nations of the Atlantic Community. An effectively functioning Atlantic Community. dedicated to the preservation and extension of human freedom, could conceivably be an adequate response to the Soviet challenge to the nation-state system.

NATO would seem to provide the nucleus, however fuzzy at the edges it may presently appear, for constructing a viable political community of free nations. NATO's scope and structure need not be regarded as immutable; rather it can be viewed as the framework around which a body politic may grow which will be adequate to defend the common civilization of the Atlantic Community.

Here again we encounter a formidable obstacle in American thought. When American leaders speak approvingly of strengthening the Atlantic Community, their concrete recommendations almost invariably boil down to urging greater political and eco-nomic union for Western Europe. But Western Europe is not the sole repository of Western Civilization, nor is it the significant area into which a dependable order must be introduced if that civilization is to be preserved. However desirable political union may be for resolving some of the conflicts of continental Western Europe, the British and the Scandinavians have been understandably reluctant to commit themselves to such a limited political association, while NATO's North American the exclusion of partners omits those power centers whose participation is essential if the West is to devise effective common policies. Conceivably, a Western European union could have a harmful and divisive effect upon the welfare of the Atlantic Community if its pollcies did not develop in accordance with the objectives of the larger community.

The preoccupation of Americans with supporting the integration of Western European institutions to the exclusion of a similar interest in the more inclusive Atlantic Community reflects the absence of a genuine sense of involvement in the larger community to which we pay lipservice. American support of Western European union has, no doubt, been based to some extent upon a form of wishful thinking. upon the wistful neoisolationist hope that if only Europe could be helped through an interim emergency until it could be made politically sound, militarily strong, and economically healthy, then the United States could reduce its involvement in the essentially distasteful "foreign" affairs into which it has been thrust. The disparity between the American attitudes toward European and Atlantic unity arises from the fact that

American leadership, and the American people as a whole, have still to achieve a fundamental rethinking of the conditions required for the survival of the West. Yet it may be taken as axiomatic that there can be no substantial advance toward blowing life into a genuine Atlantic Community without an energetic and steady American leadership.

Progress, to be sure, has been made. December 1956 NATO report enthusiastically embraced the idea of full and timely political consultation among NATO members on a wide range of issues arising both within and beyond the NATO Treaty area. The realization has finally come home that NATO might disintegrate even as a military organization unless it was revitalized as a political conception. The crucial question is: How far can the presently conceived notion of diplomatic consultation carry the NATO powers toward working out common policy positions? The NATO report that spoke so glowingly of the benefits of early and constant political consultation also admitted that no power was under an obligation to consult with its allies in any particular circumstance if "circumstances make such prior consultation obviously and demon-strably impossible." Each member state will apparently be its own judge as to when a matter may be excluded from joint deliberation. One of the limitations of consultation, the report acknowledged, "is the hard fact that ultimate responsibility for decision and action still rests on national governments." 10 This being so, even when joint consultation occurs, each government must first consult with its own parliament on most Issues, with the result that national policy tends to become fixed in the process and NATO consultation tends to be reduced to an exchange of information on the various national policy positions. In some limited areas, such as negotiation concerning disarmament, it has proved possible to evolve joint policy positions through an intensificaof diplomatic interchange within NATO's Permanent Council. But even here, NATO's Secretary General Spaak acknowledged in September 1958, "the practice of consultation as we know it has revealed to us its limitations."

The most important matters requiring urgent attention are still frequently acted upon unilaterally, with only a nod toward the pledge of joint consultation. NATO has perhaps approached a spasmodically coordinated, but not a consistently common, Policy. As Spaak concluded, an international organization of this type cannot live up to its expectations until its "member countries, large and small, accept some measure of supranational control."n Indeed, is It reasonable to assume that the Atlantic Community can create a reliable, continually effective common policy without creating a common policymaking body that goes be-yond the processes of diplomatic consulta-

It may be argued that the national policies of the NATO members are so irreconcilably divergent that no common institution could be established. This may be so, but if it is, this is most likely equivalent to saying that, so long as Soviet power and purposes remain the West has doomed itself by its own divisions and that nothing much can be done to avoid disaster. It is not necessary to ask to what extent national policies in the Atlantic Community diverge because of irreconcilable attitudes and values, and what extent because these divergent policies are allowed to develop unchecked, without first having to filter them through the strainer of a common political institution before giving them effect?

The very existence of a reliable instrumentality for hammering out a common pol-

icy might, in turn, reduce the proliferation of conflicting national policies, or at least place restraints on conflicting policies which might otherwise grow willy-nilly into extremist positions not readily subject to negotiation. To say that a common policymaking body cannot be created because there are not in existence common national policies is to beg the issue. If there were perfectly coordinated common policies there would be no need for such a common authority in the first instance. This institution is needed both because of the present lack of common policies and because its successful operation might help form common attitudes and expectations within the Atlantic community that would influence the formulation of more compatible national policies in the future.

One of the principal benefits of an agreed Atlantic policy would lie in the formulation of a sense of common purpose toward the uncommitted nations. The separation of the non-Soviet East from the West can ultimately prove as disastrous to the West as the estrangement of members of the Western community from each other. However, the existence of a broad area of agreement within the West is a prerequisite to its effective approach toward the fence-sitting middle world. The old colonial system is crumbling and yet the West has not evolved a coherent policy to take its place.

If its influence among the uncommitted nations, which has been ebbing away at an alarming pace, is to be restored, the West must assume a stance which coincides with the basic aspirations of these peoples. This involves, first of all, a recognition that colonialism is morally indefensible and politically suicidal. Beyond that, it requires an open acknowledgment that the expectation of a decent standard of life is now undeniably universal. The West must therefore do its best to satisfy the legitimate yearning for a status of dignity and human equality, founded upon its willingness to support a rapid and sustained economic growth of the impoverished areas of the world.

On the other hand, an extension of human welfare will not result from an uncritically anticolonial platform. Encouragement and appeasement of indigenous demagogs waving the banner of anticolonialism in a demagogs frenzy of nationalistic zenophobia and aiming to embark on their own aggressive, imperialist adventures is hardly an improvement on the past. What is required is a general commitment to find a liberal and constructive solution to the heritage of the colonial problem. This would assume in an issue involving colonialism that neither side is automatically right, but that the existence of a consistent sense of purpose in the West, arrived at through a common policymaking organ, could guide decisions based on the merits of the individual cases. General agreement on this issue will undoubtedly be extremely hard to come by. yet the extremist groups that discredit the West can only be isolated and their influence markedly diminished if the Atlantic community as a whole attempts to come to grips with this problem forthrightly. Some encouragement can perhaps be gleaned from the accord on Cyprus reached in 1959.

When NATO finally involved itself in this bitter and seemingly insoluble dispute, after years of attempting to ignore it, it was found possible to reconcile the strategic and economic interests of a colonial power with the anticolonial aspirations of a people seeking national self-determination, even though this was complicated by the presence of another, minority nationality. Is it possible that other situations involving this type of conflict of interests could be resolved as NATO increasingly develops as a forum for dealing with emergent nationalism in the non-Soviet world?

The West, at the same time, should neglect no opportunity to point up the dangers that face the leaders of the rising Afro-Asian nationalist movements, should they become too reliant upon Soviet support. It may be difficult to dispel the Illusion that Kremlin has a genuine interest in a national liberation movement for its own sake, rather than understanding it is a tactical weapon to be exploited for the advancement of Soviet power. The dramatic failure of the post-Stalinist Soviet leadership to accommodate itself to Tito's independence has perhaps awakened some Afro-Asians to the realization that ultimately Moscow can tolerate no movement of national independence, even if such a nation be Communist.

A strong and unified West, capable of discouraging Communist aggression and dedicated to a positive approach toward the uncommitted world, is the best hope both for an enduring world peace and for building a future democratic community of mankind. The realization of this dream admittedly lies in the distant future. But the first steps in this direction may be taken now if the West learns how to organize sufficient strength behind its freedoms so that it will be capable of confounding Soviet expectations over the long haul.

It is often objected that institutionalizing the differences between East and West will exacerbate tension and increase the likelihood of war. The action of one side undoubtedly provokes reaction by the other, but this interplay is not obliged to end on the field of armed conflict. The Cominform. for example, was created on the heels of the Marshall plan. Does that mean, then, that the Marshall plan should not have been implemented because it "hardened the lines" between the Soviet and non-Soviet worlds? The alternative was to avoid "provoking" Moscow by permitting it to swallow up Western Europe as it sank into economic and political chaos. Saving Western Europe through a vigorous cooperative effort, however, did not provoke war.

A survey of Soviet foreign policy suggests that the Kremlin has acted cautiously when confronted by strong external power and aggressively when it has been tempted by weakness. If one of the principal sources of weakness of the contemporary non-Soviet world is its disunity, then the surest way to precipitate war is to provide seemingly easy targets of Soviet conquest through dissension or neglect on the part of the non-Soviet world to formulate unmistakably affirmative policies. War came to Korea, for example, not because South Korea was strong, but because it was left under a cloud of ambiguity in an apparently exposed and defenseless position. And when the West fi-nally joined forces to repulse Communist aggression in Korea, did this collective action destroy or preserve the United Nations, and the universal aspirations for peace and human welfare which are recorded in its Charter?

Building a supranational Atlantic Community that can outlast the threat of Soviet totalitarianism would be likely to advance the prospects for the further integration of a democratic world community. "From the a democratic world community. "From the viewpoint of democracy," a distinguished student of nationalism observes, "genuine freedom and development within a limited block of countries should be preferable to stagnation within a larger area. The larger the area, however, in which genuine integration and development can be carried on successfully, the greater will become the probability that eventually the challenge of world order and world government will be mastered." 18

At the present juncture of history the Soviet design for world order has several distinct advantages. Despite the existence

Footnotes at end of speech.

of serious internal tensions, Soviet totalitarianism manages to function with a good measure of brutal efficiency. The disintegrative pulls of nationalism, so evident in the non-Soviet world, are also present within the Soviet orbit, but an armory of Communist police state weapons can keep these disruptive forces within bounds more easily than in the West. And should a nation, such as Hungary, clearly overstep the tolerable limits of independent action, then Moscow does not hesitate to restore the broken lines of control by all means, including massacre. The existence of a clear-cut totalitarian ideology also has the advantage of presenting the Soviet leaders with an all-embracing dynamic view of the world. Seemingly fragmentary and unrelated happenings in all parts of the world can be related meaningfully when they are fitted against a broadly conceived design for refashioning humanity Into a Soviet world state. The boastful selfassurance of the Soviet leaders is not simply a pose, but reflects a conviction that it is possible to move history in a desired direction through intelligent planning, purposeful manipulation of events, and a constant alertness to exploit unforeseen wind-

The non-Soviet world is in need of a democratic order and a sense of direction, without which its freedoms will not be likely to endure. In the absence of a positive program for reshaping national destinies, all too often the rudderless West is buffeted about by the uncharted political gales, Soviet power capitalizes on the default of Western policy to move steadily toward its preconceived objective. As a result, apathy, indifference, and a feeling of despair that we are viewing an unavoidable decline of the West are more widespread attitudes than one likes to acknowledge. This trend can only be reversed if the West becomes selfconscious about its condition of disorder and resolves to gain control over its destiny. stead of seeking merely bare survival and the avoidance of Soviet conquest, it is past time for the West to rejuvenate its will to live, to be infused with a new strength and sense of purpose that will lead to a new flowering of freedom.

1"Text of the report of the Committee of Three," December 1956, NATO Letter, V, special supplement to No. 1 (Jan. 1, 1957), 3.

<sup>2</sup>By the time the military attack was launched, the Anglo-French sense of frustration and alienation from American policy was so severe that there was almost a total diplomatic blackout between Washington and its major allies. President Eisenhower complained: "The United States was not consulted in any way about any phase of these actions. Nor were we informed of them in advance." (Text of Eisenhower broadcast on Mideast crisis, Oct. 31, 1956, New York Times, Nov. 1, 1956.)

\*North Atlantic Treaty, Ex. Rept. No. 8, Committee on Foreign Relations on Ex. L, 81st Cong., 1st sess. (Washington, 1949), p. 7.

\* Ibid., p. 10. \* Ibid., p. 11.

4 Ibid., p. 12.

Text of Eisenhower broadcast, New York Times, Nov. 1, 1956.

Times, Nov. 1, 1956.

\* Excerpts from Eden's speech in London,
Nov. 17, 1956, ibid., Nov. 18, 1956.

\* Text of the report, NATO Letter, V, spe-

Text of the report, NATO Letter, V, special supplement to No. 1 (Jan. 1, 1957), 5.

10 Ibid., p. 7.

"Speech of M. Paul-Henri Spaak, Secretary General of NATO, Sept. 27, 1958, ibid., VI, Nos. 9, 10 (September-October 1958), 23.

<sup>13</sup> The Marshall plan, to be sure, was originally conceived as an open-ended offer, but it was later pursued in the face of fierce Soviet opposition.

<sup>22</sup> Karl W. Deutsch, Nationalism and Social Communication (New York, 1953), p. 167.

## Minshall Again Brings Traveling Office to District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, for the past 6 years, it has been my privilege and honor to represent the people of the 23d Congressional District of Ohio in the Congress of the United States. As a representative of this outstanding district, I have considered it my duty not only to be well informed of the opinions of the people through personal contact and use of opinion polls, but also to be of the greatest possible service to persons having problems dealing with Federal agencies and departments. To help accomplish this. I maintain on a yearround basis a congressional office in room 525 of the Federal Building in downtown Cleveland where I can meet with people personally during trips back to the district when my official duties permit. While I am in Washington, a competent staff is in charge of the Cleveland office.

A further service to the people of the 23d District is my Washington Report which, in newsletter form, periodically presents a concise accounting of events and opinions on Capitol Hill.

During my service in the Congress, I have considered it of primary importance to be present at the Capitol whenever Congress is in session in order to participate in committee work and to vote on important legislation. This year with Congress in nearly continuous session, I have not been able with intervening committee work to return to Cleveland as much as I should have liked. Therefore, in accordance with the practice I initiated 6 years ago, I am bringing a traveling office to the various communities in the 23d District. This method of meeting with the public has been tremendously popular and it gives me a wonderful opportunity to discuss and learn at firsthand the opinions and individual needs of the people.

With the understanding that Congress will not be in session during the early part of October, I will again this year from October 3 through October 7 follow the same procedure and have a series of conference meetings so that every resident of this suburban district can conveniently meet with me. These are not group meetings but office conferences for the individual which will enable them to discuss their views and problems personally. No appointments are necessary and I urge individuals to meet with me on the date and at the place most convenient. Every resident of the 23d District is cordially invited to talk over problems of national concern, to discuss personal problems they might have with the Federal Government, or just to chat and get better acquainted. The knowledge thus obtained will better enable me to represent the residents of the 23d District in the Congress of the United States.

I am most appreciative of the fine cooperation of the many officials who have made these meeting places available as an aid in rendering this public service.

Following is the schedule for these office conferences:

Lakewood: Lakewood City Hall, 12650 Detroit Avenue, Monday, October 3, 2 to 4:30.

Westlake, Bay Village: Westlake City Hall, 27216 Hilliard Boulevard, Monday, October 3, 6:30 to 9.

Parma Heights, Brook Park, Middleburg Heights, Linndale, Cuyahoga Heights, Brooklyn Heights: Parma Heights Townhall, 6281 Pearl Road, Tuesday, October 4, 2 to 4:30.

North Royalton, Strongsville, Broadview Heights, Seven Hills, Brecksville, Independence: North Royalton Townhall, 13834 Ridge Road, Tuesday, October 4, 6:30 to 9.

Berea, Olmsted Township, Olmsted Falls, North Olmsted, West View, Riveredge Township: Berea City Hall, 47 East Bridge Street, Wednesday, October 5, 2 to 4:30.

Rocky River, Fairview Park, Parkview: Rocky River City Hall, 21012 Hilliard Boulevard, Wednesday, October 5, 6:30 to 9.

Shaker Heights, University Heights, Pepper Pike, Hunting Valley, Beachwood: Shaker Heights City Hall, 3400 Lee Road, Thursday, October 6, 2 to 4:30.

Maple Heights, Bedford, Bedford Heights, Walton Hills, Valley View: Maple Heights City Hall, 5353 Lee Road, Thursday, October 6, 6:30 to 9.

Solon, Glenwillow, Oakwood, Bentleyville, Chagrin Falls: Solon Village Hall, 6315 SOM Center Road, Friday, October 7, 2 to 4:30.

Warrensville Heights, Orange, North Randall, Moreland Hills, Woodmere, Warrensville Township: Warrensville Heights City Hall, 4700 Warrensville Center Road, Friday, October 7, 6:30

Nomination of Robert A. Bicks To Be Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial entitled "Confirm Bicks," published in the Baltimore Sun of August 30, 1960, dealing with the failure of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Mr. Robert A.

Bicks to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### CONFIRM BICKS

The Senate's failure to confirm Mr. Robert A. Bicks as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division is one of the least creditable features of this session of the Congress. Mr. Bicks was nominated for the place by President Eisenhower in May. He had been discharging its actual duties since April of 1959. Throughout these 16 months he has been pushing antitrust policy as though it were the basic American doctrine which it is. A parade of distinguished witnesses have spoken for him. These include the incoming president of the American Bar Association—who was on the losing side in a famous steel industry merger plan recently frustrated by the antitrust division.

To balance this broad approval of Mr. Bicks, the opposition says nothing at all. Indeed, there is little open evidence of opposition—except the blank refusal of the Senate Judiciary Committee to act. The committee owes an explanation of this negligence—or on this record, it owes even more urgently a quick approval of the Bicks nomination leading to an early Senate vote to confirm.

# Baring Calls Attention to Method of Exaggerating Highway Benefit-Cost Ratios

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WALTER S. BARING

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to place in the RECORD the following extract of a traffic and highway plan proposal by a citizen, August 18, 1960, which shows how exaggerated benefit-cost ratios are obtained by use of false logic.

Although the proposal refers specifically to the Reno-Sparks area, mounting evidence from various areas of the United States shows that all people will be well advised to investigate critically the benefit-cost ratios offered to support each interstate highway project of which they have knowledge, and to report any evidence of irregularity discovered to Hon. John A. Blatnik, chairman, Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program, so that he may subject the matter to the highway probe his subcommittee is conducting.

The extract of the proposal follows:
BENEFIT-COST BATIOS

Preposterous benefit-cost ratios have been assigned to some heretofore proposed Reno area freeway construction schemes.

Discussion, controversy, and bitterness have resulted.

Facts can probably help everyone's atti-

The high benefit-cost ratios were obtained by the operation of false logic:

(a) The possibility, indeed the almost certain probability, of improving and upgrading

the present highways and Reno-Sparks city streets was ignored.

- (b) Increased traffic volumes were then projected onto the unchanged roads, so that exaggerated traffic slow-down, accident increase, and driver inconvenience increase could be foretold.
- (c) These exaggeratedly unfavorable traffic conditions were converted into:
- (1) Excessive time costs (about double of real to support Route J).
- (2) Excessive accident costs (about triple of real to support Route J), and
- (3) Excessive comfort-convenience costs (even higher than excessive accident costs for Route 40, and not applied to proposed Route J at all).

These exaggerated cost factors were then all applied against consideration of the present alinement of Route 40.

Similar procedures were applied in the case of Reno-Sparks streets.

- (d) These excessive costs applied to existing routes, on which the possibility of making the most obvious and inexpensive improvements and widenings had been suppressed, were then extended into excessive benefits alleged to be obtainable by the proposed freeways.
- (e) The life of the proposed freeways and structures was unrealistically stretched out to 40 years (note the present condition of roads built in 1920), so as to reduce the stated annual cost of freeways and structures.
- (f) Interest cost of money to be used for the proposed freeways was omitted (note that even the U.S. Government has recently paid about 4 percent interest on its borrowings).
- (g) The fact that new rights-of-way would require land to be permanently removed from the tax rolls, and henceforth, together with interstate freeways and structures, be maintained at State expense in accordance with Federal law, was suppressed.
- (h) In the case of Reno-Sparks, the possibility of improvement of existing streets was suppressed, and this permitted an unduly large traffic diversion percentage estimate to be plausibly applied in favor of the freeway.
- (i) The preparers of the freeway traffic estimate do not seem to have noted that, "a very large portion of trips have no interest in expressway usage—they are too short." Report on the Detroit Metropolitan Area Traffic Study, part I, July 1955, page 90.

And again:

"This shows simply that the short trips are not assigned whereas most of the longer trips are. The mean expressway trip distance is nearly 11 miles whereas the unassigned trips have a mean travel distance of only 3.4 miles." Detroit Study, part II, March 1956, page 85.

"Unassigned trips" mean trips using only city streets without freeway use.

The Reno-Sparks area involves such short distances for most east-west local trips that a freeway would receive little use for these local trips if the city streets are kept in reasonably modern condition.

(j) The engineers who offered the high benefit-cost ratios protected themselves but not the American public by inserting qualifying statements here and there throughout the text of their voluminous traffic report.

Few readers have opportunity to break down a whole traffic report to learn on what foundation high benefit-cost ratios are really based.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY SUCH SMITH.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

## East-West Head

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON, LEONARD G. WOLF

OF TOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I have watched with interest the recent developments in connection with the establishment of a center for cultural and technical interchange in Hawaii. It caught my imagination because I knew that the men who are planning and working toward it are doing so with a deep concern over the failing East-West relations.

Over the past 2 years, it has been my privilege to associate myself with others in the efforts toward creating friendship and understanding between the peoples of the East and the West and to gain a personal knowledge of East-West strains.

Nothing has pleased me more than to see the steady progress that the East-West Center project has made in the Halls of Congress. I am in wholehearted agreement with the intent and purpose of the center, and believe the project to be an essential part of the U.S. foreign relations program.

My travels in the Far East last year have convinced me not only of the great need for the center but also of the tremendous importance of picking the right leadership to direct this institution. Those who are in charge must have a background that demonstrates their friendship and respect for the peoples of Asia.

Recently, the Hawaiian Reporter, a weekly in Honolulu, ran an editorial entitled "Head of the East-West Center," which stressed the importance of selecting the right man to fill the position of Director of the Center. The point made impressed me as being logical and worthy of careful consideration.

I am in complete agreement with the editor's choice for this job: the Honorable John A. Burns, Hawaii's last Delegate to Congress. Those of us who had the privilege of working closely with Delegate Burns are aware of the qualities which particularly commend him for this vital role. Though he is no longer with us, we remember him with the greatest respect, admiration, and deep affection. I am convinced that Jack Burns fills the qualifications needed for this job. It is to be hoped that he will be given this position as recognition by those in authority because his unusual talents in this area are still needed by this Nation. Everyone in Washington and Hawaii knows the part John Burns has played in promoting this project.

I commend the following editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

## EAST-WEST HEAD

Some friends of Jack Burns are quietly campaigning to get him the position of director of the East-West Center. And we're all for it.

Obviously the center will be an academic undertaking to a degree, and academicians, one of whom Burns is not, should have a good deal to say about it.

But even presuming that an academician with top administrative ability were in line to head the center, there are still powerful arguments for Burns.

It was his idea in the first place, of course, which is not to say we feel he should have the job as a matter of gratitude. But he knows what it was meant to be, which some others seem not to, and he knows how to

help it reach the goal.

Burns promoted the idea in Washington (and probably should have been representing Hawaii in an official capacity during current legislative activity on the subject). This was done through Lyndon Johnson, who at the very least will continue to be the power he is in the Senate. He might even be president. Either way, Jack Burns has his ear, and specifically on the subject of the East-West Center, and this could be important in keeping appropriations from disappearing.

Neither the national GOP administration or the local one obviously had any idea what the real needs of the center would be, nor how big it should be, and provided the danger of a low one-shot appropriation through their ignorance or indifference.

We said above that the center will be an academic undertaking to a degree, and of course that's true. But it also will be a legislative-lobbying problem for a long time, and if it is to attain anything it will be a factor in international relations in ways well understood by the originator of the dream.

So we say that the best thing that could happen to get the center concept off the ground would be for Jack Burns to be its director. If this proposal causes sneers at the university and guffaws at Iolani Palace, the very fact that it will be treated very seriously in Washington should cause local authorities to take a non-academic, non-partisan look at the situation.

This center can be a proud thing for Hawaii, and if mishandled it can be one of the great wet firecrackers of all time.

Let's at least give it the best leadership.

## Dedication of Headquarters Building of National Association of Life Underwriters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix to the Record, my remarks on the forthcoming dedication of the new headquarters building for the National Association of Life Underwriters:

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THURMOND

The National Association of Life Underwriters will dedicate its new headquarters building at 1922 F Street NW., Washington, D.C., on September 11, 1960. The association was founded in 1890 by 105 courageous individuals to combat the evils then rampant in the life insurance business. From that time to the present day, it has devoted itself to the improvement of ethical practices in the life insurance business and to the education of the public concerning the advantages of life insurance. During the past year,

under the leadership of a true southern gentleman from Columbia, S.C., President William S. Hendley, Jr., the membership reached an alltime high of more than 78,000 members. As an association composed solely of field men, the national body has always led the way in agents' activities and has stood as the spokesman and adviser of the life underwriters of America. In addition, the association has always stood for the principles upon which this country was founded—such as thrift, industry, individual initiative, economy, and a sound fiscal policy. As one of the oldest trade associations in the United States I salute the National Association of Life Underwriters on its 70th year of achievement and welcome it to its new permanent home here in Washington.

## Hawaii's Aloha Ambassadors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. OREN E. LONG

OF HAWAII

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. LONG of Hawaii. Mr. President, three outstanding citizens of Hawaii recently completed a tour of duty in Asia as Hawaii's unofficial "aloha ambassadors." Herbert K. H. Lee, former President of the Hawaii Territorial Senate; Kazuhisa Abe, member of the Hawaii State Senate, and Duke P. Kahanamoku, olympic swimming champion and sheriff of Honolulu, comprised the group.

For 3 months the "aloha ambassadors" traveled extensively through southeastern Asia to tell the story of Hawaii statehood, to determine Asian reaction to the new East-West Center at the University of Hawaii, and more generally to see how America is regarded by the peoples of Asia.

Senator Lee has summarized the experiences of the group in an article printed in the Honolulu Advertiser of August 28. His report is not reassuring, for he offers the opinion that with our present efforts the United States is losing the battle for southeast Asia.

The observations and constructive suggestions of this party of "aloha ambassadors" are made by men who were able to speak informally and frankly with people of all walks of life in the 11 countries they visited. They should be read and considered by Americans, in office and out, who are interested in our relationships with the peoples of Asia.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ALOHA AMBASSADORS' ADVENTURE IN ASIA (By Herbert K. H. Lee)

The Tokyo dusk was rapidly turning on the lights of the city as we "aloha ambassadors" and our wives drove through one of the crowded downtown streets.

Suddenly a motion-picture camera truck manned by two cameramen turned into view several blocks ahead of us. It was followed closely by several hundred blackcoated Japanese students in a curious half-run jog.

"Look," a bystander said, "they're filming a riot scene for a Japanese movie."

Unfortunately it was no motion picture that was being shot in the mid-April chili. We were witnessing an uneasiness of a people against a firm commitment to join the United States in a defense security pact that might expose Japan to attack by two of the world's most powerful nations—neighbors of Japan.

The uneasiness was encouraged by the Communists but to spell this out as a Communist-inspired movement would be but to add to the lack of public understanding in the United States.

(I personally feel that we suffered a tremendous loss of prestige among the Asian nations—particularly after the inept handling of the summit conference, and cancellation of the Russian trip by President Eisenhower. The decision to visit Japan was a grave mistake. It highlighted our ignorance of the true conditions in Japan and this same basic ignorance of the rest of the Asian nations exists today.)

This was one of the many events that we "aloha ambassadors" experienced on our recent eight-nation tour of Asia.

In case you are not familiar with it, let me give you the background of our trip.

Early in 1950 I made a speech in Honolulu in which I said that it would be important to extend the knowledge of the excellent racial relationships we enjoyed in Hawaii to all of the peoples of the Pacific.

All of the races of the Pacific were represented in Hawaii. All had benefited from our "climate of understanding." This idea grew in the year that followed.

Three of us of different racial stocks—and our wives—would tour many of the cities of the Pacific nations.

Those selected were Duke P. Kahanamoku, the world-famous Olympic swimmer and Honolulu sheriff; Senator Kazuhisa Abe, born of immigrant plantation-labor stock from Japan and now a senator of the new State from the Big Island, and myself, former president of the Territorial Senate.

We were accompanied by our respective wives: Nadine, Haruko, and Irene. Our public relations assistant as far as India was Hal Gieseking of Boland Associates. This was our basic feam.

We would extend President Elsenhower's invitation to "Visit U.S.A. in 1960." We would also probe Asian reaction to our new East-West Center for the University of Hawaii.

When we discussed the program with Governor William F. Quinn and William Lederer, author of "The Ugly American," and others, we met with their enthusiastic agreement. Governor Quinn quickly designated our trip as the appropriate climax to Hawaii's year-long statehood celebration. Author Lederer commented, "This is just what is needed to point up what Hawaii uniquely brings to the Union."

The countries we visited on our 3-month trip were Japan, Hong Kong, Vietnam, India, Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, Cambodia, Burma, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

WE WANT TO BE LIKED

While it's true that almost all land masses in the world have been explored, mapped, surveyed, and enumerated in censuses, there are many new "continents of ideas" about which we remain ignorant.

This is particularly true today of Asia, where new economic and political forces are in furious struggle with religious traditions, with hunger, and with the final bits and pieces of colonialism.

We set out to discover and explore some of these new ideas as well as to spread information on Hawaii's kind of American democracy. In the process, we also discovered some facts about ourselves.

One Asian said: "Many Americans seem to have a fanatic 'Dale Carnegie' complex to be They particularly want to know what people in other countries think of them. They are constantly asking: What do you really think of Americans?' meaning, Do you like us?'"

Perhaps in view of this, it is fortunate that politeness is an important part of the Asiatic culture. We met some excellent representatives of our country abroad in diplomatic, military, and tourist circles. also encountered some less-than-adequate representatives.

In Burma we met a hard-working young American diplomat. He was a graduate of the Japanese prison camps of World War II. He had suffered starvation and torture.

When he was released at the end of the War, he joined the American diplomatic corps and requested to be sent to Japan.

When he recently departed from the small Japanese town to which he had been assigned, the Japanese people lined the streets in a goodby to him. Many cried; all were sorry to see him leave.

There also have been some handsome American tourists.

A young couple from California visited the U.S. Information Service in Rangoon. When the press officer learned that the couple published a small newspaper, he invited them to join him in dining with a local Burmese publisher.

After a dinner of rice and curried chicken, the Burmese publisher said, "Come visit my plant." There, they watched the newspaper

of the following day being printed.

Eight Burmese workers were laboriously pushing a heavy roll of paper toward the press. "We have a press just like that," the Young California publisher remarked. Then his wife asked, "Why do you use so many men to put on that one roll?"

The Burmese was mildly annoyed. "Be-cause it takes that many men."

"When we change the press back home, just Bob and I do it," the wife said.

"Impossible."

Bob and his wife then borrowed a long stick. They maneuvered the roll into position at the base of the press. Then, using a system of levers that had been built into the press, they quickly slipped it into printing position. The Burmese publisher was so delighted at what he had just learned that he invited the couple to be his guests for a week.

### HANDSOME AMERICANS

These "handsome Americans" provided us with some of the highlights of our trip. But, unfortunately, we met others.

We met Americans who lived in "tight little islands," like "ghettos," in the midst of countries they supposedly were serving.

Sometimes they knew the language of the country; often they did not. They ate American hamburgers. They played American music. They read American magazines and saw American movies.

We heard the classic complaints about American tourists. They sometimes are loud, boisterous, and contemptuous of the customs of the country they were visiting.

At a Rangoon hotel one American called the hotel manager at 3 a.m. to ask him where American cigarettes could be purchased. An hour later he called about a bottle of liquor.

When he checked out of the hotel, he complained bitterly about the lack of "service.

At cocktail parties they would speak to "the local foreigners" if they could speak American and seemed to have a decent "education."

### AID IS WELCOME, BUT-

After a party in a country that must remain nameless, I was approached by several very intelligent people of the land.

One of them asked: "Why does your country support the people opposed to our present government?" I ventured, "We might be slow in recognizing a stable 'de facto' situation.

It is frightening that such questions even exist in the minds of the intelligent people of other countries.

The general reaction to American foreign aid should be of interest to every American taxpayer who has ever groaned about the latest increases in taxes.

Often this aid was of tremendous help to the country. We did encounter this reaction, however: "You Americans send us what you think we need; this does not always agree with what we think we need."

We encountered cases where Aslans wanted to borrow money rather than receive it as an outright gift. Often this was impossible. They could have a gift of money. The U.S. Government did not want to make a loan.

Some of the reasoning behind this becomes clearer when we consider the fact that a gift has strings concerning how the money would be spent. A loan usually has no such strings.

Naturally, we were curious about the Asians' reaction to Hawaii. As soon as we mentioned Hawaii, we automatically initiated smiles and questions.

The reaction to our statehood was surprising. I would like to have brought back glowing reports about the Asians' enthusiastic endorsement of Hawaii's statehood. These would be popular reports. They would not, however, be truthful.

A question that came up regularly concerning our statehood: "Why didn't you seek independence from the United States instead

of tying yourself up as a State?

This is a disturbing question in many ways. Primarily it points up the lack of informs tion that we have been able to disseminate in Asia about what we have in the United States and how our democracy works.

The discussions of Hawaii brought us to

the subject of our new East-West Center.

"Include us in the planning stage," said one Asian intellectual. His plea was echoed by many others we met. The Asian of today, perhaps as a continuing reaction to the colonialism that so long controlled his country, wants to have a voice in projects that are intended for him.

Some Asians looked upon the new East-West Center as a possible U.S. propaganda vehicle. Others were very enthusiastic

about the whole project.

There seemed to be intense interest, especially on the part of the press, about our East-West Center.

### UNPLEASANT NEIGHBOR

These are some of the things we learned about ourselves and our country.

Reversing the telescope, we also amassed a great deal of information about Asia today. Much of what we discovered would more properly be the subject for a book rather than a single article. However, I will tell you some of the salient facts that made the deepest impression on our group.

The countries we visited all had an unfortunate neighbor-an aggressive nation of 650 million people-Red China. One fact was always present in the minds of most Asians we talked with. An attack by Red China is much closer than American aid.

We wanted to know how much of an impression communism made upon the Asians. An American diplomat summarized it this way: "Most Asians I've encountered reject communism as a political philosophy. However, they are tremendously impressed by economic gains that Red China has

"They see the pictures and the products of new steel mills and vast factory complexes of Red China.

These same Asians then will say: "And ft is only through economic gains that our children will better their lot in life." is the frightening part."

In Japan, we found the festering riots already mentioned. But we found also a great storehouse of friendship for the United

We met with the Royal Prince and Princess. We met with the then-premier, No-busuke Kishi. And we met taxi drivers, waltresses, small business people, actors and actresses—people from all walks of life.

Everywhere, we were greeted with friend-ship and courtesy.

In Hong Kong we rediscovered an amaz-

ingly sophisticated city. The fact that Red China is just a few minutes' flying time away seems to make small impression on the many people of this city of skyscrapers and sam-

The British Government deserves commendation for its handling of the extreme refugee problem. Since World War II and the Communist takeover in China, 1.3 million Chinese have streamed into the Crown Colony.

These were not just statistics to the Brit-They were men, women, and children who had to be fed, housed, and suitably em-The British have handled this probployed. lem with remarkable efficiency.

### DIFFERING SITUATIONS

Some of the conditions we encountered bear mention because of their universality. Foremost among these was poverty.

You can define the word "poverty" a hundred times, but you will never know what it really means until you've seen a mob of starved young children of kindergarten age

begging, screaming for pennies.

The meaning of the word becomes clearer when you see people living like a herd on the bank of a river with each day bringing

a fresh fight for food.

A brief mention of some of the other nations visited and the impressions made on us is necessary in order to have a more complete picture.

Extremes of poverty exist in India, and yet this country represents a system of democratic government that bears constant support. Its leaders are fighting to insure the dignity, hopes and aspirations of the individual in the pursuit of his daily bread and happiness

"Guided democracy" is the theme of the present Government of Indonesia, which impressed us as a country betwixt and between Dutch colonialism and nationalism—groping toward a difficult solution to difficult problems. It is a country rich in natural resources, lacking only the will and the knowhow to make it produce.

The Federation of Malaya, an island of fastidious orderliness-a heritage left by the English—a successful free enterprise system surrounded by a sea of neighboring government socialism.

Cambodia and Laos, ready to fall through the "Trojan horse" technique of the Communists, North and South Vietnam, similar to North and South Korea. The dangers to non-Communist South Vietnam are similar to those that brought Korean unrest and toppled President Rhee.

Thailand, growing under American aid, still questionably stable because it is surrounded by little nations all suffering from the same diseases of hunger and aftermath of colonialism.

Formosa, a fortress and a beacon for the millions of oversea Chinese in all of the countries mentioned.

These Chinese are hard working, frugal, and yet discriminated against because of extreme nationalism. Although needed by many of these countries, they are being forced to look for help either from the United States or Communist China.

This is a problem that must be solved quickly, for surely, without a strong back-bone of business development, these little nations will be unable to survive against the tide of communism.

TOO LITTLE, HOW LATE?

I have traveled through Asia and lived there on many previous occasions. While it is often dangerous to offer conclusions, there are some which I must present about our journey.

Ten years ago, I felt all southeast Asia would go Communist, unless the United States rose to the Russian and Chinese

challenge.

The United States is trying with too little—I hope not too late. It is my firm opinion that we still are losing the battle for southeast Asia. I base this feeling not only on conversations with American diplomats, Asian leaders, the press, and the ordinary people of Southeast Asia, but on an instinctive and intuitive feeling for the entire fabric of the Asian pattern.

Against centuries of white colonial exploitation of the Asians-and I am sure this applies to the Africans—it is dangerous for us to believe that the United States can win

friends with economic aid alone.

Comparing U.S. living with Asian living standards is to contrast day with night.

And yet these human beings whose friend-

ship we desire also desire the friendship of other peoples-including the people of the United States-but not exclusively the people of the United States.

We must get into their homes, their families, their farms and their schools-become some part of their life-before we can really and truly begin to discuss friendship and understanding between nations.

By this time, you must be aware that I do not feel we are communicating our sincere motives and ideas successfully to the

people of southeast Asia.

In the Honolulu Community Theater musical, "Flower Drum Song," one song asks: "How are we going to communicate with the other generation?" We might well ask: "How are we going to communicate with the other nations?" especially when most of us literally do not speak the languages of other nations or understand their motivations.

It was an almost constant embarrassment to find so many Asians who spoke English; so few Americans who spoke any of the

Asiatic languages.

Too often we are inclined to view Asia as an Asian problem. We forget that each nation has different problems and a solution for one is not the answer for another. We should be attuned to the declared wishes of a people's needs and not provide what we think they should have.

We have many, many fine people serving in diplomatic posts in Asia; we need many more. There is no question that Russia and Red China are sending their most talented spokesmen into neighboring Asian countries.

Are we?

In this connection, Hawaii's human resources represent a fine reservoir for Washington to use. We need more "friendly aid" and less "foreign aid." Often advice based on our industrial and business "knowhow" could replace some of our self-oriented loans and surplus disposals.

Our leaders should develop a climate and program that would challenge our young and most able people to embark on a crusade to meet this great challenge of the 20th century: Where go the new nations-to slavery or freedom?

We ourselves should ask for help whenever we judge ourselves to be deficient. Surprisingly, we may find that we do need and we probably will find this help from the very peoples whom we consider less fortunate than ourselves.

We also need to stimulate faith, hope, and confidence in the Asian peoples that, through their own efforts, keeping the best of their culture and ideals, they will be able to suc-ceed in making a better world for them to live in.

There is hope that, with the arrival of the jet age and the increasing ease of travel, all peoples will meet more often-to look at each other, converse and communicate with each other in the universal language of brotherhood-lifting forever the veils of suspicion, hate, and ignorance of one another, to achieve peace in our times.

I feel that the "aloha ambassadors" trip

was a success but it can only be considered a drop in the Pacific. Much more awareness of the growing problems of Asia is needed by all of us.

Something must be done about our pres-

ent position in Asia. Soon.

## Condemnation of Dominican Republic by Organization of American States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Indianapolis Star. Tuesday, August 30, 1960, entitled "The Heavens Will Weep":

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

as follows:

### THE HEAVENS WILL WEEP

"Know, your enemy" is one of the oldest pieces of proverbial advice.

The foreign ministers of the Organization of American States obviously do not know the enemy of the Americas. They don't even

know who the enemy is.

Ten days ago the OAS foreign ministers voted a scathing condemnation of the Trujillo government in the Dominican Republic. They called upon all American nations to sever diplomatic relations with the little island nation, and to apply economic sanctions against it.

Over the weekend these same foreign ministers drafted and approved a resolution presumably directed at the Castro government in Cuba. This can only be presumed because the resolution does not mention by name either Cuba or Castro. This is in sharp contrast with the earlier resolution,

which named its targets.

There are other contrasts. The resolution which is supposed to deal with the Cuban situation does not call for any break of relations with Cuba, for any sanctions or any other action against the Castro regime. It does not contain any hint of suggestion that Castro or his government might be unpalatable to others in the hemisphere, but on the contrary makes a point of reaffirming the principle that one American state should not interfere in the internal affairs of another. That is a quite obvious hint to the United States that it should not become involved in any effort to unseat Castro.

This principle of non-intervention seems strangely to have been absent from the minds of the OAS foreign ministers when they wrote the blast against the Dominican Republic. Then they suggested that the way for that nation to get back into the good graces of the OAS is for it to have "free" elections and install a new govern-ment. They made it quite clear that ment. They made it quite clear that no Dominican election will be regarded by the OAS as "free" unless it results in the ousting of the Truillo government.

The action against the Dominican Republic was brought on because a committee of investigators for the OAS charged that Dominicans or persons with Dominican passports were involved in the recent unsuccessful bomb attack presumably aimed at the life of Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt. For this, the OAS has branded the entire Dominican nation—and the Trujillo regime—as an "aggressor."

Earlier, to be sure, the Trujillo regime had been accused of ruling by force and tyranny, of oppression and terrorism. But this is of course a domestic affair of the Dominicans, and no business of the OAS. At least, that is the language of the "Cuban" resolution, which does not mention Cuba but says American states should not interfere in each others' domestic affairs.

The force and tyranny, the oppression and terrorism of the Castro regime are ignored. Ignored also are that regime's slashing economic and propaganda assaults against the United States and other American nations, and Castro's open efforts to incite Communist revolution in other American na-

tions. That, apparently, is not aggression.
The only thing recognized is that the
Soviet Union and China are attempting to
use the situation in Cuba to make trouble in the Americas. The condemnation of this is so cautious and so spineless that it will make

the Communists laugh.

The only device the Castro regime itself could find to take offense at the resolution. so as to walk out of the OAS meeting, was to take the attitude that a slap at its Com-

munist friends was a slap at Cuba.

It is a tragedy. The OAS, as represented by this session of the foreign ministers, has utterly failed to identify the Communist conspiracy as the enemy of the Americas. It has failed to recognize the sowing of the familiar Communist seed of dissention and diversion and subversion within the OAS itself.

It has condemned and punished a regimedictatorial, to be sure-which has always been staunchly American, vigorously anti-Communist and co-operative in its dealings with the American nations. It has declined even to slap the wrist of a new dictator who sows the seed of hatred and class warfare among the American nations, and who has invited the brutally vicious aggressors of the Communist conspiracy to come into the Americas and help him to destroy freedom in the entire hemisphere.

The OAS, if it is no smarter than it has shown itself in the San José meeting, is a sitting duck for Khrushchev and his likes.

## My Record of Important Votes in the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my voting record on 22 of the most important bills to come before the House of Representatives during the 86th

Congress. I have done this every 2 years since I have been in Congress and mailed out copies so that my constituents could

have a convenient method of checking my record:

My vote	Issue	Result
Yes	U.S. participation in international program for resettlement of European refugees.  Federal loans and grants for industrial redevelopment in depressed areas.  Increase Federal minimum wage.  Federal aid for primary and secondary highway systems.  Fermits income tax deduction of medical expenses incurred by taxpayer in care of dependent parent over 65.  Extends direct and guaranteed loans to veterans for homes, farms, or business.  Public works projects on rivers and harbors for flood control and improvement of navigation  Establishes Office of Water Pollution Control and grants to local governments for sewage treatment works.  Civil Rights Act of 1960.  Grants for Federal-State program of medical care for aged; liberalizes and extends coverage under the Social Security Act  Labor-management reform bill  Aid to school districts for school construction.  Establishes system of licensing and control over manufacture of parcotic drugs	Became law Became law Became law Vetoed. Became law Became law
YesYesYesYesYesYesYes	Increases (from \$600 million to \$700 million), authority of the Small Business Administration to make business loans	tures. Became law Became law

## A Message to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, the year 1920 saw the end of the Ukrainian National Republic. Less than 3 years of independence were granted to the people of the Ukraine when their state was crushed by Russian troops and the last free Ukrainian forces were compelled to flee the country. The flame of freedom which had flickered so long in the breasts of the Ukrainians—and had burned brightly for so short a time—was once again nearly extinguished.

Twenty years later, in 1940, at the First Congress of Ukrainian-Americans in Washington, D.C., the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was formed. In the years between 1920 and 1940 the Ukrainian people suffered the oppressive tyranny of Communist rule. When the Red army was conquering the Republic its troops followed their usual Policy of killing, raping, and generally terrorizing the population. In 1930 the order for compulsory collectivization of the land was put into effect accompanied by the forceful dispossession of the peasants. Two years later an artificial famine, instigated by the Russians, caused the death of approximately 5 million Ukrainians. During the 1930's also, the Moscow purge trials found their counterpart in similar purges of Ukrainian artists, writers, intellectuals, and even Communist Party members. Finally, in the years 1937 to 1939 the infamous massacre of Vinnitsa took place. Under the supervision of Nikita Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and known to the people of the country as the "Hangman of Ukraine," over 10,000 Ukrainians were brutally killed and buried in mass graves.

In the 20 years since 1940 when the Ukrainian Congress Committee was formed, Soviet atrocities have not lessened. During World War II Russian partisans ravaged the countryside and robbed and murdered the population. At the end of the war Soviet troops once again occupied the country liquidating in the process the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which fought so gallantly against Hitler. Since 1946 the Ukrainian Catholic Church has been suppressed, thousands of Ukrainian youth resettled in the wastes of Siberia, and the general oppression of the people continued.

There is, however, one great difference between the period before 1940 and the 20 years that have elapsed since then. The Ukrainian Congress Committee has brought all the facts of Russian brutality into the light of day. It has shown Americans that the U.S.S.R. is not a monolithic unity as the Russians claim but rather a grouping of many nations under Moscow's iron heel. All is not smooth sailing in the Soviet Union if thousands of people must be liquidated because of their opposition to the regime. Khrushchev's true nature was pointed out by the committee long before the free world saw him in the light of Hun-This accomplishment of the gary. Ukrainian Congress Committee cannot be overestimated. We are engaged in a struggle with communism which is mainly an ideological one. It has long been said of Americans that we are a sleeping giant. We awake slowly but once awakened, move quickly. In the present life-and-death contest between democracy and Soviet dictatorship we can no longer afford the luxury of sleeping late. It is for this reason that we owe such a great debt of gratitude to the committee. It is necessary that we be constantly reminded what communism is and what fate awaits those who are conquered by it. We must know our enemy in order to vanquish him. This is the unique educational contribution of the Ukrainian Congress Committee for which I wish to thank and congratulate all its members on this 20th anniversary.

## John Cardinal O'Hara: Priest, Prelate, Educator, and Statesman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, my own State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has produced many leaders of eminence in various fields of endeavor from the formation of the Union to the present.

Notable among these is John Cardinal O'Hara, archbishop of Philadelphia, whose death on August 28, 1960, removes one of our greatest spiritual leaders.

In order that a suitable record of his career as described in obituaries of some of our leading newspapers may be recorded in the permanent annals of the Congress, I quote the following:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 29, 1960]
CARDINAL O'HARA IS DEAD AT 72; LED PHILADELPHIA ARCHDIOCESE—EX-PRESIDENT OF
NOTRE DAME AND BISHOP OF BUFFALO WAS
DELEGATE TO ARMED FORCES

Philadelphia, August 28.—John Cardinal O'Hara, archbishop of Philadelphia, died early today in Misericordia Hospital at the age of 72.

Cardinal O'Hara, one of six Roman Catholic cardinals in the United States, underwent surgery at the hospital last Tuesday for peritonitis. He had been in the hospital several times in recent months, but had managed to fulfill most of the demands of his office. At his bedside were his sisters, Mrs. Michael J. Ford and the Misses Eva and Elizabeth O'Hara, all of Indianapolis.

A spokesman for the archdiocese said that the funeral probably would be held on Labor Day, September 5, with a solemn pontificial mass at 11 a.m., at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. Arrangements are being made to have two earlier pontifical masses, one for the religious of the archdiocese and one for the latty, in the cathedral next Friday and Saturday.

Cardinal O'Hara's body will lie in state at the cathedral from next Thursday until Monday. In addition to his three sisters, Cardinal O'Hara is survived by three brothers, Joseph of Indianapolis, James of St. Paul, Minn, and Patrick of Los Angeles.

A distinguished scholar, educator, administrator, speaker and linguist, Cardinal O'Hara was equally known for a tremendous zest for life and a warmhearted approach to people.

Notable also were his quick and consuming curiosity and the scholarly acumen with which he utilized it. These attributes he inherited from his father, John W. O'Hara, Indiana lawyer, who also was a school-teacher, consular official, and country newspaper publisher.

A tall, slender man, whose frail appearance belied his energy, Cardinal O'Hara was ever ready with a joke. With an Irish twinkle in his eye, he noted when he was designated a cardinal by Pope John XXIII on November 16, 1958, that no one in his family ever predicted he would become one,

"They were sensible people," he said. Cardinal O'Hara succeeded Dennis Cardinal Dougherty as head of the Philadelphia archdiocese on November 28, 1951. The diocese, third largest in the United States, as of January 1, 1930, had a population of 1,513,269 Roman Catholics.

### BUILT NEW SCHOOLS

During his administration more than 30 parishes were created and some 15 Catholic high schools were opened. The prelate also established a number of schools for retarded children and organized groups to foster Catholic family life.

Associates regarded him as a man with a quick grasp of problems, with an ability to get at the heart of things and to make decisions rapidly. As a writer, he was given to short, effectively chosen, words. He spoke Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian.

His flock always found him to be a gentle, kindly priest. Even after he became a cardinal, it was not unusual for him to answer the doorbell and take the caller's wraps. To those who questioned the propriety of this, he asked:

"How can I ever meet the poor unless I

answer the doorbell myself?"

Cardinal O'Hara was the first member of the Order of the Congregation of the Holy Cross to be named a prince to the church. He came to Philadelphia with a rich background. He had been a professor at and president of the University of Notre Dame; military delegate to Roman Catholics in the Armed Forces during World War II, and bishop of Buffalo diocese for 6 years,

### BORN IN ANN AREOR

He was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., May 1, 1888, and received his early education in the public and parochial schools of Peru, Ind.

While his father was U.S. consul in Montevideo, Uruguay, he attended the Jesuit college there. In 1911 he received a bathelor of philosophy degree from Notre Dame.

Later that year he entered the seminary of the Congregation of the Holy Cross and in 1916 he was ordsined in the Indianapolis Cathedral. Then followed a year of graduate work in Latin American history at the Catholic University of America and a course in banking at the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1917 he returned to Notre Dame, where he was successively instructor of religion, prefect of religion, and dean of the College of Commerce, which he had founded. He also set up the university's Latin American courses and established a student exchange program with leading Latin American universities.

For a time he conducted a Latin-American news service. His releases, printed in Spanish, went to 75 newspapers. In 1933 he was named vice president of the university and the next year was elevated to the presidency, a post he held until 1939.

to the presidency, a post he held until 1939.

While he was at the university the late
Knute Rockne, famed coach of the Notre
Dame football team, described the future
Cardinal as his assistant coach in charge of
keeping the players spiritually fit.

In December 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the U.S. delegation to the Eighth International American Congress in Lima, Peru.

While in South America he made a survey of its school systems. The next June he headed a service commission to Venezuela, at the invitation of President Lopez Contreras of that country. During his stay there he arranged scholarships for Venezuelan students who wanted to study in this country.

He was consecrated as bishop of the Army and Navy diocese in 1940 by Cardinal Spellman, at Notre Dame. In this post, with headquarters in New York, he visited members of the Armed Forces in various parts of the country. He was appointed bishop of Buffalo in 1945 and remained there until he became archbishop of Philadelphia.

Archbishop O'Hara was installed in SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral on January 9, 1952, by Archbishop Amleto Glovanni Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the United States, who is now a cardinal.

On December 18, 1958, Cardinal O'Hara received his broad-brimmed red hat, symbol of the high office, from Pope John in the Basilica of St. Peter.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 29, 1960]
POPE EXTRESSES GRIEF—PRAYS AT CASTEL
GANDOLFO ALTAR ON HEARING OF CARDINAL'S
DEATH

ROME, August 28.—Pope John expressed grief today on learning of the death of Cardinal O'Hara. When news of the cardinal's death was brought to him in his summer residence of Castel Gandolfo by his secretary of state, Domenico Cardinal Tardini, the Pope retired to his apartment and knelt in prayer before an altar.

Cardinal O'Hara was the third cardinal to die this year and the second after the consistory of March 28, which raised the membership of the college of cardinals to 88, including three whose names have not been announced. Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac, archbishop of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, died February 10 and Pietro Cardinal Fumasoni Blondi, prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Propagation of the Faith, died July 12. In addition to Cardinal Spellman, of New

In addition to Cardinal Spellman, of New York, the remaining cardinals from the United States are Francis Cardinal McIntyre, of Los Angeles, Richard Cardinal Cushing, of Boston, Albert Cardinal Meyer, of Chicago, and Aloysius Cardinal Muench, a member of the Roman Curla, the central government of the church.

Aside from the three cardinals in pectore (in the bosom) the Sacred College is now composed of 83 members. Thirty-two are Italians.

### SPELLMAN IN EULOGY

Cardinal Spellman eulogized Cardinal O'Hara yesterday as a saintly priest who had added strength and luster to the Sacred College of Cardinals.

"The death of my dear friend and esteemed brother bishop is a grievous loss not only to the archdiocese of Philadelphia, but also to the entire church," the cardinal said.

"I join my prayers with those of the clergy, religious, and faithful of Philadelphia and hundreds of thousands of others from our own country and beyond its borders in acclaiming the sacred memory of this faithful, zealous servant of God and provident brother to his fellow man."

[From the Washington Evening Star, Aug. 29, 1960]

CARDINAL O'HARA DIES; PHILADELPHIA PRELATE

Philadelphia, August 29.—John Cardinal O'Hara, archbishop of Philadelphia and spiritual leader of 1,513,000 Roman Catholics, died yesterday at the age of 72.

Cardinal O'Hara, who received the red hat symbolic of his office in December 1958 from Pope John XXIII, died at Misericordia Hospital. He had undergone surgery for peritonitis, an aliment of the abdominal cavity last Tuesday.

cavity, last Tuesday.

His death reduced the membership of the College of Cardinals to 83 and to 5 the number of cardinals in the United States. The five are Francis Cardinal Spellman, of New York; Francis Cardinal McIntyre, of Los Angeles; Richard Cardinal Cushing, of Boston; Albert Cardinal Meyer, of Chicago; and Aloysius Cardinal Muench, of Fargo, N. Dak.

All but Cardinal Muench, who is in Rome, are expected at the solemn pontifical mass to be celebrated at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. Many archbishops and bishops are planning to attend.

### BODY AT CATHEDRAL

The funeral service probably will be held on Labor Day, September 5, an archdlocese spokesman said. The body will lie in state at the Cathedral from Thursday until then.

Cardinal O'Hara was the second cardinal to die since the Pope Increased the number of cardinals to a record high of 85 in March, Pietro Cardinal Fumasoni Biondi, an Italian, died July 12.

Final arrangements for the funeral were

to be made today.

Death came quietly to Cardinal O'Hara.

He was unconscious as his three sisters, and
priests, and Sisters of Mercy, who operate
the hospital, intoned prayer by his bedside.

The 6 foot 1 inch, 140-pound cardinal had enjoyed good health, except for occasional trouble with arthritis, until recent years. Since becoming a cardinal, he had been hospitalized twice for rest treatment. But he continued to carry a full schedule of work almost to his death.

A lack of fanfare also characterized the execution of his duties during his 48 years as a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

He came here from Buffalo, N.Y., 8½ years ago to succeed the late Dennis Cardinal Dougherty as archbishop of a 10-county archdiocese in southeastern Pennsylvania, fourth largest in the country.

"I have no program to announce " " nothing to preach but the love of God.
" " If you will kindly tell me your needs,
I shall do my best to meet them. I know
of no other way to serve," he said when
he came.

### VOICED STRONG VIEWS

But the cardinal, the only one of his order to reach so high a position in the church, was outspoken on some issues. He decried communism among schoolteachers, racial discrimination and expressed strong opposition to formation of the Women's Army Corps (WACS) in the early days of World War II.

Before his appointment as Bishop of Buffalo, Cardinal O'Hara had been president of Notre Dame University in South Bend, Ind., a position which he said was "the ministry closest to my heart."

His quiet, humble manner was present in his daily routine. While traveling or working in his office in cleric's street attire he seldom wore his Episcopal ring or the Pectoral cross which signified his rank,

His secretary recalled occasions when a visitor would arrive unexpectedly and kneel to kiss his prelate's ring. Quickly the cardinal would dig in his coat pocket for the ring and slip it on so as not to embarrass the visitor.

"I'm not much for hardware," he said, with a twinkle.

He was a gifted linguist and a keen student of Latin and South American affairs. He served his church for a time in that area of the world.

### NOTRE DAME CAREER

Cardinal O'Hara gained international prominence as president of Notre Dame. He spent 30 years at the school, as student, professor, prefect of religion, and finally president.

The cardinal was born John Francis O'Hara, May 1, 1888, at Ann Arbor, Mich., son of John W. O'Hara and Ella Thornton. His father was a lawyer who spent some years in the U.S. consular service.

While still in his teens, the family moved from Peru, Ind., to South America, where the elder O'Hara was stationed at Montevideo, Uruguay, and later at Santos, Brazil.

Young John attended a Jesuit college at Montevideo, worked for a time as secretary to the U.S. minister and traveled in Argentina.

His father returned to Indianapolis in 1909 and set up a law practice and young John began his labor of love at Notre Dame.

He founded a course in Latin American affairs at Notre Dame and in 1920 visited South American universities to set up a student exchange program.

### FOUNDED COLLEGE

Also in 1920, he founded Notre Dame's College of Commerce and became its first dean. In 1933 he was named vice president and the following year president of the university.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt named him to the U.S. delegation to the Eighth Inter-American Congress in Peru, in 1938. While there he made a survey of the school systems of South America and the following year he headed the American Social Service Commission to Venezuela at the invitation of Lopez Contrers, then President of that country.

He was installed as bishop of Buffalo on March 8, 1945, by Cardinal Spellman. The next year he went to Japan at the request of the Vatican to study conditions of the church in that country.

In addition to his three sisters, Mrs. Michael J. Ford and the Misses Eva and Elizabeth O'Hara, all of Indianapolis, he leaves three brothers, Joseph of Indianapolis, James of St. Paul, Minn., and Patrick of Los Angeles,

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 29, 1900]

HIERARCHY OF CHURCH TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF CARDINAL O'HARA—RITES ARE SCHED-ULED LABOR DAY

Four American cardinals and many archblahops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church are expected to attend the funeral of John Cardinal O'Hara, C.S.C., archbishop of Philadelphia, who died early Sunday in Misericordia Hospital.

The spiritual leader of more than 1,500,-000 Catholics in the 10-county Philadelphia Archdiocese died after undergoing abdominal surgery last Tuesday at the hospital. Re was 72.

### PLAN SPECIAL MASSES

A spokesman for the archdiocese said the funeral probably will be held September 5, Labor Day, with a solemn pontifical mass to be sung at 11 a.m. in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, 18th Street and the Parkway.

Arrangements are being made to have two earlier pontifical masses, one for the religious of the archdiocese and one for the laity, in the cathedral next Friday and Saturday.

Cardinal O'Hara's body will lie in state in the cathedral from Thursday until Monday.

### CONSULTORS TO MEET

The board of diocesan consultors will meet Monday to make final arrangements for Cardinal O'Hara's funeral and appoint an administrator of the archdiocese pending the appointment of the prelate's successor by Pope John XXIII.

The four cardinals expected to attend the funeral are Francis Cardinal Spellman, archbishop of New York; Richard Cardinal Cushing, archbishop of Boston; James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, archbishop of Los Angeles; and Albert Cardinal Meyer, archbishop of Chicago.

The other American cardinal, Aloysius Cardinal Muench, who was archbishop of Fargo, N. Dak., is stationed at Vatican City as a member of the Roman Cura, the administrative group of the church.

### LOVED THE POOR

Cardinal O'Hara, former bishop of Buffalo and president of Notre Dame University, was head of the Philadelphia archdicese since 1952, succeeding the late Dennis Cardinal Dougherty.

The frail, kindly prelate suffered from arthritis for some time. Although in poor health, he managed to attend to many of his duties of office. He loved God and people, especially the poor and unfortunate.

He expressed his principles of love of God and neighbor last April in a message in connection with the annual Catholic Charities Appeal when more than \$2 million was raised for the care of numerous institutions, including those for the care of the blind, deaf and retarded children.

"The underlying principle which lies in charity and not in humanitarianism," he said, "is that the love of God comes first. If we place God first, then every manifestation of concern for ourselves and our neighbors must conform to the will of God."

Cardinal O'Hara was named a prince of the church by Pope John November 17, 1958. He was one of 23 chosen. The only other American selected at that time was Cardinal Cushing, of Boston.

The beloved prelate was a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross for 48 years, and was the only Holy Cross father in the history of the religious order to become a cardinal.

Cardinal O'Hara was born May 1, 1888, in Ann Arbor, Mich. He was one of 10 children of the late Ella Thornton and John W. O'Hara.

## "FATHER JOHN" TO FAMILY

Surviving are three sisters—Mrs. Michael J. Ford and the Misses Elizabeth and Eva O'Hara, all of Indianapolis, and three brothers—Joseph, also of Indianapolis; James, of St. Paul, Minn., and Patrick, of Palo Alto, Calif.

To his family, Cardinal O'Hara always was known as "Father John." He kept in close contact with them no matter where his duties took him. Most of his sisters and brothers were present when he was installed in high positions.

It was from 1905 to 1908 that the church dignitary was in South America. His father took his family there while serving in the U.S. Consular Service.

### WORKED AS SECRETARY

The cardinal completed his secondary education in South America and also worked there as a secretary and an economic surveys expert.

Cardinal O'Hara, during this time, learned firsthand many of the problems of the Latin American countries. He also learned to speak several languages fluently—Portuguese, Italian, Spanish and French.

He entered the Holy Cross Fathers—as the congregation is known—shortly after being

graduated from Notre Dame in 1911. He was ordained to the priesthood by the late Bishop Joseph Chartrand at Indianapolis on September 9, 1916.

From 1917 to 1934, Cardinal O'Hara held various faculty posts at Notre Dame—including those of prefect of religion and dean of the school of commerce.

the school of commerce.

Prior to this time and while taking graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania here, he had been a priest in residence at St. Francis de Sales Church at 47th Street and Springfield Avenue.

His career at Notre Dame reached a peak on July 5, 1934—the date on which he was chosen by the Holy Cross Provincial Council to be the university's precident.

### SERVED IN MILITARY POST

The late Pope Pius XII appointed Cardinal O'Hara as titular bishop of Mylasa and military delegate of the diocese of the Army and Navy on December 11, 1939. In subsequent years, the post was to take the prelate to virtually every U.S. military and naval installation.

He was consecrated a bishop on January 15, 1940, in the picturesque Sacred Heart Church on Notre Dame's campus.

While serving as the military delegate, he maintained quarters at St. Cecilia Church in New York City. There, he personally aided many newly arrived families from Puerto Rico.

### BISHOP OF BUFFALO

The appointment as eighth bishop of the diocese of Buffalo came on March 10, 1945. The cardinal was enthroned in that city on May 8 of the same year.

May 8 of the same year.

In Buffalo the cardinal again demonstrated his ability as an educator and an administrator. He enlarged the diocesan school system and also inaugurated an annual Catholic charities appeal.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 29, 1960]

PROMINENT CITIZENS OF ALL FAITHS JOIN IN TRIBUTE TO PRELATE

Tributes in praise of the life and deeds of modest, quiet, and scholarly John Cardinal O'Hara, archbishop of Philadelphia, who died early Sunday, were uttered by many prominent citizens, Catholic and non-Catholic alike.

Those who knew him best made it clear that a wast knowledge of administration and educational know-how was present in the unassuming spiritual leader of more than a million souls; that in addition to the quality of his spiritual life he had the knack of getting worldly tasks accomplished quietly and efficiently.

Following are a number of their direct

Gov. David L. Lawrence: "I am deeply moved and saddened by the passing of Cardinal O'Hara. His loss is shared with Philadelphians by the entire Nation. As a minister, as a humanitarian, as an educator, and as a citizen he contributed greatly to the times in which he lived and served."

Mayor Richardson Dilworth: "The death of Cardinal O'Hara is a tremendous loss to the entire community. He was a wonderful man and a really great spiritual leader."

Bishop Fred Pierce Corson, resident bishop

Bishop Fred Pierce Corson, resident bishop of the Methodist Church of the Philadelphia area: "The sympathy of the Methodist Church is extended to all Roman Catholics in the archdiocese over which Cardinal O'Hara presided. I have known Cardinal O'Hara for many years as an educator and as a church administrator. His devotion and efficiency in administration are evident in the development of the church and in the new institutions which under his ecclesiastical leadership he sponsored. He leaves behind many monuments of his service."

"City Council President James H. J. Tate:
"The death of Cardinal O'Hara is a great loss to the religious and civic life of the Philadelphia community. On behalf of all the members of city council I extend our sincere sympathy to the clergy and lay Catholics of Philadelphia in this hour of their loss and mourning. His leadership in the welfare and educational fields significantly marked his short but brilliant tenure in our community."

U.S. Senator Hugh Scott: "The death of Cardinal O'Hara is terribly shocking news. His loss will be deeply felt by all those who have known his great spiritual influence."

Judge Vincent A. Carroll: "Cardinal O'Hara brought to Catholics and to Philadelphia the sanctity, kindness, wisdom, and devotion of the monastic life. To the secular side he brought an administration of business gathered from his days as a teacher and as president of Notre Dame University. To all within the orbit of his voice his life was a daily sermon that men must continue to be their brothers' keepers. To his own flock he was sacred and sainted. If he had any interest beyond Catholic devotion and education it was the care of orphans, retarded children and the aged. I know from personal experience that these were his daily concern."

Police Commissioner Albert N. Brown: "I most sincerely feel this is a great loss to Philadelphia and to the world. We can ill afford to lose a man who offered so much spiritual guidance, particularly in the present crisis between the free world and the Communist-controlled nations."

Representative Kathayn E. Granahan: "Cardinal O'Hara was truly one of the great educators of our day. We never had in this diocese an archbishop with such an interest in the education and welfare of our children. He was a brilliant man, a modest man, and, I think, a living saint,"

Albert M. Greenfield: "Cardinal O'Hara was a man of education and charity to all Philadelphians. He has made a contribution to the future of our city through the growth of the parochial elementary, secondary and university school systems which he fostered and encouraged. His especial concern and care were handicapped and afflicted children of all races and creeds. Each Philadelphian, in a sense, suffers a loss in his passing."

Alberto A. Alvarado, of 996 North Randolph Street, president of the Holy Name Society for Spanish-speaking people of St. Peter's parish, Fifth Street and Girard Avenue: "The Puerto Rican persons in Philadelphia feel deeply because of the death of Cardinal O'Hars, because he was a good friend of the Spanish-speaking residents of this city."

### DEATH STUNS NOTRE DAME

Cardinal O'Hara's death came as a shock to the faculty and students at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., where the prelate served nearly 25 years.

The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., Notre Dame's president who is currently touring South America, is expected to return to the United States to represent the university at the funeral.

The Reverend Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., acting president of the university, issued the following statement:

"Notre Dame alumni throughout the world join the Holy Cross Fathers in mourning the death of Cardinal O'Hara, one of the most beloved figures in the university's history. As teacher, spiritual counselor, dean and president, he helped shape the lives of thousands of Notre Dame men and the future of their alma mater. He will be remembered prayerfully by them and by all who call Notre Dame their school."

Our Ballistic Missile Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, in October of 1956 Soviet Russia launched sputnik with the usual propaganda dramatics to be expected from the Communists. There then followed many utterances of people in positions of responsibility critical of our missile program. For the most part, this criticism represented nothing more or less than self-serving conclusions for political purposes.

As the ranking member of the House Committee on Armed Services, having legislative jurisdiction over our defense organization and program, I determined that the Congress and the country should have the facts. At that time I initiated an objective study of our missiles program from its very inception. In the RECORD of January 20, 1958, I inserted a memorandum embodying the results of this study. Again in 1959 I initiated a further study of the program and prepared a memorandum on my findings. This was inserted in the RECORD of February 1, 1960, by our distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

With a view to making certain that we always have the facts, not mere speculation or preconceived conclusions without foundation in fact, I initiated a further study to bring this whole matter up to date. The following is a memorandum which sets forth the factual history with respect to ballistic missiles:

## BALLISTIC MISSILES 1-A HISTORY

### INTRODUCTION

Major military weapons never spring forth full-blown overnight. The first operational B-17 took a decade to develop. The B-29 and B-52 are likewise the outgrowth of years of effort

Similarly with modern rocketry. Though in America it began 17 years ago, it turned seriously to long-range ballistic missiles only 7 years ago.

Not until fiscal year 1953 were expenditures in any 1 year on long-range ballistic missile programs even as much as a million dollars.

Since 1953 these programs have advanced with impressive speed. Today they involve the expenditure of 10 times as much each day as was spent in all of fiscal year 1952.

In the early postwar years military studies slowly advanced American ballistic missile knowledge. Propulsion, guldance, heating and weight problems appeared very difficult. Their solution obviously was costly. Yet, the level of effort remained low and sporadic. Moreover, critical data controlling warhead weights were unknown. Until 1953 the operational feasibility of long-range ballistic missiles seemed far distant to those in authority. As a result, these programs were deemed unworthy of major effort. To be sure, one such program, the forerunner to Atlas, was started as long as 14 years ago, in 1946, but it died 3 years later in the 1949 defense cutbacks. The program was reviewed in 1951 but even then only as a component development effort.

From World War II to 1953, due partly to scepticism as to the practicality of longrange ballistic missiles and due also to emphasis on strategic bombers, our missile effort, such as it was, went mainly into such air defense missiles as Nike-Ajax, Terrier I and Falcon. Some short-range ballistic missiles and some relatively slow nonballistic aerodynamic type long-range missiles did receive some support. Corporal and Redstone are examples of the former and Snark and Navaho of the latter. Long-range ballistic missile efforts, however, were held down to low-support studies.

Viewed in retrospect, therefore, it is hardly remarkable that as of 1960, 15 years after World War II. American long-range rocketry is in some respects matched or surpassed by the Soviets. That result was foreordained by years of low-priority attention and lack of funds while the Soviets evidently were advancing their rocketry full blast.

What is remarkable is how rapidly the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) and intermediate range ballistic missile (ICBM) programs of the United States have advanced in less than 6 years. The speed of this advance in so short a period augurs well for the Nation's security. It is convincing testimony to the competence of our scientists and engineers.

### YEARS 1942-46

The year 1942 marks the beginning of our World War II rocket program. The work was principally on solid propellants, which burn like cigarettes within the rockets. It was carried forward with military support, by the Office of Scientific Research and Development. From it evolved our World War II artillery rockets, air-to-surface rockets, rocket boosters for airplanes, other special rocket motors, and our first serious efforts to propel rockets with liquid fuels. During the summer of 1945 this work produced the Army Wac Corporal, a rocket fueled by nitric acid and aniline.

When World War II ended, the Allied Nations placed scientific teams in Germany to analyze that nation's technical accomplishments in rockets and missiles. A number of the best German scientists and engineers were induced to go to Russia and to the United States. The United States, however, pressed this effort less aggressively than the Soviets.

In the latter part of 1946 the Russians identified other scientists and technicians associated with German missile programs. Hundreds of them were removed to Russia. German research facilities and production plants were stripped of machinery, instruments, blueprints, and missiles or missile components. These two were shipped to Russia. Thus the Russians were able to exploit German missile technology. The indoctrination of Soviet scientists and technicians was thereby facilitated, and they acquired faster the know-how to bring uncompleted German ideas to practical realization.

The advantage the Soviets achieved due to their early decision to develop and extend this German missile technology is evident.

### YEARS 1946 TO 1950

This period is one of halting, low-level efforts on long-range ballistic missiles.

In 1946 several potentially useful programs had been started. As captured V-2 rockets were used up, the development of American designed and produced rockets began.

For instance, the Army arranged in 1946 to rebuild the V-2's. In the so-called "Bumper" program, the V-2 was converted into a first-stage booster rocket. It carried a second rocket, the Wac Corporal, which in turn carried scientific instruments to high altitudes. Maximum speed attained during these later tests was about 5,200 miles per hour—maximum aititude, about 250 miles. The standard V-2 performance was 3,600

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Intercontinental and intermediate range.

miles an hour and 100 miles maximum alti-

The year 1946 marked also the Air Force's first attempt on the ICBM. The program, known as the MX-774 at Convair, was intended to advance long-range rocket techniques. It turned out, however, to be rather short lived. The defense slashes of 1949 terminated this program. For the next several years Convair used corporate funds to carry on MX-774 weapons studies at low financial levels.

In 1946 the Air Force also established the Snark and Navaho programs. These were long-range, airplane-type guided missiles, not the ballistic type. However, from the liquid propellant rocket booster to be used with Navaho grew the high thrust liquid propellant engines for today's Atlas, Thor, and Jupiter.

Also in the late 1940's the Navy developed the first version of its Viking, a high altitude scientific research rocket.

### TEARS 1950 TO 1953

The development of the Army's Redstone, a 200-mile tactical ballistic missile, was begun in 1950. Not until 1953 was the first Redstone missile fired, a flight test that was only partially successful. Much of the information obtained from this and subsequent Redstone firings was applied to the Jupiter When that program was initiated in late 1955.

In the design of long-range ballistic missiles, weight is critical. Generally speaking, it takes about 200 pounds of launching weight to place 1 pound of warhead on a target several thousand miles away. Because the first atomic warheads weighed 9,000 pounds, clearly a major reduction was required in nuclear warhead weight for missile use.

During the 1946-53 period the Atomic Energy Commission embarked on a program of atomic weapon improvement which resulted in lighter and higher yield nuclear warheads.

It was on January 31, 1950, that development of thermonuclear weapons was permitted to go beyond low-priority studies in the United States. On that date the President directed the Atomic Energy Commission to proceed with this development.

However, during this entire period the significance of warhead improvement was not applied to the problem of long-range ballistic missiles. For this and other reasons, long-range ballistic missile development languished. The warhead problem, therefore, became one of the central factors in the delay of American progress on such missiles. During this slack period in the United States, the Soviets appear to have gone full speed ahead with their own long-range ballistic missile programs.

In October 1950, Mr. K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler Corp., was appointed Defense Department Director of Guided Missiles, with authority to institute a Manhattan-type Project for missiles. However, after analysis of the missile programs, Mr. Keller decided against a Manhattan-type project on the grounds that it would take a year to institute such a program. In 1953 Mr. Keller was asked to remain with the new administration. He resigned late that year at his own behavi

Missile fensibility studies started in 1949 by the Rand Corp, were completed in the fall of 1950. These studies confirmed the military worth of long-range ballistic missiles. Subsequently, in January 1951, the decision was made by the Air Force to resume studies of the MX-774 weapon, redesignated Atlas, This program however was given only a long-term, low priority objective—that of determining whether a large 5,000-mile ballistic rocket was then technically feasible. Six months later, in June 1951, the Atlas project was formally reactivated.

On June 16, 1953, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson ordered a review of the

guided missile program to identify and eliminate duplication. He stated that "a continuous effort should be made to standardize on one missile for production and use by all military departments, wherever, within the employment limitation of each type of missile, standardization appears to be practicable." As a part of this review a group of civilian scientists headed by Dr. John von Neumann was requested to review the strategic missile programs. It was later known as the Strategic Missiles Evaluation Committee.

Between fiscal years 1951 and 1953 the ICBM program grew from a half million to \$3 million per year.

### YEAR 1954

The Strategic Missiles Evaluation (von Neumann) Committee reported in February the highly significant possibility of achieving a major technological breakthrough on warhead size and expressed its conviction that other technical problems associated with the development of ICBM's could be resolved in a period of a few years. The Committee also recommended the formation of a special management organization to assure early ICBM availability

IOBM availability.

As for technical factors, the von Neumann committee recommended that the ICBM project be completely reoriented to take advantage of the advancing warhead technology, thus permitting relaxation of guidance tolerances and propulsion requirements. The committee also noted the potential desirability of an IRBM.

Nine days later the Assistant Secretary of

Nine days later the Assistant Secretary of Air Force (R. & D.) approved the broad reorientation of the program recommended by the committee.

Accordingly, the Air Force set up a group to study the von Neumann report and define the organizational realinement required to accelerate the ICBM. From June through August major management and procedural changes were placed into operation. A streamlined organization under the Air Force Research and Development Command was set up. It was known as the Western Development Division (WDD) and became an autonomous group responsible for directing and coordinating the effort toward primary objectives. Under the command of Brig. Gen. B. A. Schriever, Atlas became WDD's basic mission.

During the Castle tests in the Pacific through the period of March to May 1954, the feasibility of developing a smaller light-weight, high-yield thermonuclear weapon was proven, thus confirming the soundness of the von Neumann's committee recommendations.

### YEAR 1955

By spring the Atlas program was expanding rapidly. The \$3 million program in fiscal year 1953 had grown to \$14 million in fiscal year 1954, to \$161 million in fiscal year 1955.

In February the Killian committee (Technological Capabilities Panel) recommended that concurrently with the ICBM effort, an IRBM program be initiated to develop a missile of 1,500-mile range.

In June the Scientific Advisory Committee (formerly the Strategic Missile Evaluation Committee) recommended that two ICBM's be developed concurrently in order to assure earliest attainment of an operational capability. In September the President approved assignment of the highest priority to the ICBM research and development program. The same month the Titan ICBM project was established in supplementation of the Atlas program to provide the desired multiple approach.

In November the Secretary of Defense approved the formation of the Defense Ballistic Missile Committee and ordered organizational changes in the military departments to handle the ICBM and IRBM pro-

grams. At the same time he approved a program of two 1,500-mile intermediate range missiles subsequently named Jupiter and Thor. The Jupiter was to be launched either from land or sea. It was intended that Thor would be based upon experience already gained in the Atlas program, while Jupiter would be based on experience gained by the Redstone Arsenal team from the V-2 and Redstone missiles.

The Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force at once implemented the new organizational program.

The Air Force placed its ICEM and Thor programs under the already established Air Force Bullistic Missile Division initially called the WDD.

A joint management committee was established by the Army and Navy for the Jupiter program. The Navy created the Office of Special Projects and assigned to it responsibility for the technical development of the sea-based IRBM. As a corrolary to the Jupited program, which employed a liquid propellant, the Navy also began studies of a solid propellant version to reduce shipboard logistical problems.

Five hundred and fifteen million dollars of Defense funds were reserved to carry out these programs. In December the Secretary of Defense presented to the President and his advisers the new organizational alinement and the long-range missile programs. The President then assigned the highest priority to these programs.

### YEAR 1956

On January 20, in order to assure a common interchange of technical information, as well as provide competent guidance for all the programs, the Scientific Advisory Committee was transferred from the Air Force to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. On the same date this committee presented certain recommendations to assure that the long-range ballistic missile programs would proceed at maximum speed. The office of a special assistant for guided missiles to Secretary of Defense was established, first with Dr. Murphree and later Mr. Holaday occuying this key position.

In February, the Army activated the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Huntsville, Ala., under the direction of Brig. Gen. J. B.

In September, the Jupiter C, a multistage test vehicle, was fired. It went 3,300 statute miles, rose to 630 statute miles, and reached a maximum velocity of 13,000 miles per hour. During the same period the Air Force X-17 re-entry test vehicle flight tests clearly demonstrated that the reentry problem was solvable.

In October, the Scientific Advisory Committee recommended initiation of a new, smaller, solid-propellant IRBM with improved capability of being launched from a submarine.

In November, the Secretary of Defense reviewed Service responsibilities for operational use of the IRBM. He assigned responsibility for operational deployment of land-based IRBMs to the Air Force and ship-based IRBMs to the Navy. Also in November the development of the Polaris (solid propellant) IRBM program (including six submarines) and the Navy was approved by the Secretary of Defense, and the Navy was authorized to terminate its participation in the Jupiter program.

The next month, following Navy withdrawal from the Jupiter program, separate Army and Navy Ballistic Missile Committees were established under the chairmanship of the respective Service Secretaries.

### YEAR 1957

In August the estimated operational capability date for Atlas was changed from March 1959 to June 1959. In December an accelerated program of 9 squadrons of 10 missiles each was approved. The Titan, al-

terhate to Atlas, program was reduced from 4 to 2 test missiles per month and the com-pletion date for the first operational squadron was set back. During this period it was decided to discontinue the Navaho airplanetype missile project which had become obsolescent because of the progress in the development of long-range ballistic missiles.

The President, in October, reaffirmed the highest national priority for both Jupiter and Thor systems to obtain an IRBM capability at the earliest practicable date and provide for continuance of both missiles until one proved successful. The Army was authorized in November to produce the Jupiter at a rate of five missiles per month. Four Jupiter 15-missile squadrons were to be established with the operational date of the first squadron to be December 1958.

Also to be operational in December 1958 was the first squadron of Thor, with three more 15-missile squadrons scheduled for a later date.

The decision was made to launch Polaris missiles from submarines only.

Nearly \$1.4 billion was spent on ICBM and IRBM programs in fiscal year 1957.

### YEAR 1958

Flight tests proved the performance of the Atlas guidance system, and the integrity of the airframe. Among the successful flights in the development series, one Atlas was placed in earth satellite orbit in December. Other flights demonstrated the operational radio-inertial guidance system.

A schedule was approved for four squadrons of Titan in hardened bases. Components of the missile system were delivered, and a few of them tested.

Research and development of Minuteman were begun. Minuteman is to be a solid propellant, three-stage ICBM and will carry a nuclear warhead up to 5,500 nautical miles. It will be guided by a self-contained, all-

inertial system. Flight tests of Thor, Jupiter, and Atlas revealed a problem in the failure of certain components of the turbopump assembly used to pump propellants into the main engine. The difficulties were isolated and corrective modifications developed. Later flight tests verified success of the modifications.

The first Royal Air Force students entered training in the United States under USAF instruction in May in accordance with Government-to-Government agreements for the RAF to man and command all Thor units in the United Kingdom. During the year, the Thor guidance system was improved, permitting an average impact accuracy better than that originally specified and by the last of the year Thor was meeting its production schedule with operational missiles being shipped to England for deployment.

The initial increment of the first Jupiter squadron was ready for deployment in December. Consideration was given to deploying them to Italy.

The President, in November, approved a nine-submarine Polaris program. The initial operational capability date of the first Polaris submarine was advanced to late 1960. Later it was again advanced to early 1960, with four more following at 3-month intervals.

Congress appropriated \$90 million for the Minuteman program in excess of the amount in fiscal year 1959 President's budget. This amount was applied against the fiscal year 1960 program (i.e., approved for utilization beginning July 1, 1959).

Congress also appropriated \$609 million over the President's budget for Polaris; the President released \$309 million of this on December 23 for development and for conversion of a surface ship to a tender for submarines and for a sixth nuclear-powered ballistic missile launching submarine.

The total spent in fiscal year 1958 was more than \$2 billion.

Flights of the operational prototype Atlas which began in April had little initial success and the planned date for achieving a limited operational capability was changed from June to September. Considerable effort was devoted to determining the causes of the malfunctions that resulted in the explosion of four out of five Atlas missiles launched before June 30, and how to correct them. Since June 30, causes of the malfunctions have been corrected and the first launch by the all-military team on September 9 at Vandenberg Air Force Base was successful. A plan to improve the system's survivability and provide a faster reaction time was approved. Beginning with the third squadron, the complexes, each with three missiles and three launch positions, will be about 18 nautical miles apart, and, to shorten missile launching time, all squadrons from the third on will have individual missile launchers. Beginning with the fifth squadron, each missile will be dispersed to a separate firing point.

At Vandenberg, the first complex of three soft launch sites for the Atlas missile became operational in September 1959. This is a unique complex and is scheduled to phase out of the ballistic missile effort to support the Samos and Midas satellite programs as more Atlas squadrons become

operational.

Progress to date on the Titan resulted in approval of an increase in the number of squadrons from 4 to 11. Each squadron will have 10 missiles. The first six squadrons will be organized into three complexes. each with three launchers, and the missiles will have radio-inertial guidance. The complexes will be about 18 nautical miles apart. In the 7th through 11th squadrons, the 9 launchers will be at least 18 miles apart and guidance will be all-inertial. Prototype Minuteman missiles were fired

from silo launchers, verifying the feasibility of launching Minuteman missiles from underground launchers of the silo type.

The total planned Thor force was reduced from nine squadrons to four, all deployed in England. In January it became evident that the construction, installation, checkout, and modification effort in England would require more time and personnel than was originally planned. This caused about a 4-month delay in turning over the first squadron to the RAF. In June, RAF-USAF representatives drafted preliminary procedures for declaring the U.S. squadrons "satisfactorily operational" in conformance with a governmental agreement.

The operational version of the ablating nose cone for Jupiter was flown on all missiles fired this year and has proved to be completely satisfactory. Two operational type nose cones were recovered with all their payloads in perfect condition. One of these carried blomedical experiments in support of National Aeronautics and Space Administration programs. A site for two Jupiter squadrons was selected in southern Italy. Each squadron of 15 missiles will be deployed in 5 sites, with 3 missiles at each, all launchers to be more than 11 nautical miles apart.

All major objectives of the Polaris program to date have been achieved. launching system for the first Polaris submarine, the U.S.S. George Washington, passed its tests. The launcher for the next submarine class entered development; it will accommodate the 1,200-mile missile as well as the 1,500-mile missile planned for 1962. The first Polaris submarine was launched in June and is being completed. The sixth submarine will have several improvements. one being a greater operating depth. On

July 1, contracts were let for the seventh, eighth and ninth submarines. The first submarine will probably become fully operational in late 1960 and the remainder will follow at 3- or 4-month intervals.

In 1959, Congress appropriated \$85 million for Atlas and \$87 million for Minuteman in excess of the amounts included in the fiscal year 1960 President's budget. These amounts were approved for utilization in the fiscal year 1960 programs (i.e., beginning July 1, 1959).

On June 24 the President released \$300

million Polaris money (the remainder of the \$609 million mentioned earier) for obligation in fiscal year 1960 for the seventh, eighth and ninth Polaris submarines.

### YEAR 1960 THROUGH AUGUST 23

The second Vandenberg complex of three soft launch sites for the Atlas missile, which will become operational toward the end of 1960, is to be used primarily for crew train-

The Atlas program was delayed during 1960 by labor disputes. The effect of these delays on the Nation's overall strategic missile posture will not be very significant because of the soft nature of these first squadrons.

The planned number of Atlas squadrons has been increased to 13. Nine of these squadrons will be hard, that is, they will be protected so that their ability to fire will not be affected even by a near miss of a nu-clear weapon. The successful developmental flight tests included one of 9,000 miles. During the past year an all-inertial guidance system for the Atlas missile was flight tested and achieved the specified accuracy. system will make it possible to give the later Atlas squadrons greater dispersal and shorter reaction time and will eliminate the radar elements which are vulnerable to the effects of enemy weapons and electronic countermeasures

Tests of the Titan weapon system indicate that the causes of the previous failures have been remedied. It is expected that this weapon system will attain operational capability on schedule.

Much of the development was on the advanced Titan system. Features of this missile include noncryogenic storable fuels, an all-inertial guidance system, and increased range. An in-silo launch capability permits reduction in exposure time and improves the reliability of the system.

During 1960 the planned force level was increased to 14 squadrons, the last 8 of which will be equipped with the advanced missile. The first Titan squadron is programed to be operational by the end of next year (1961).

The Minuteman program proceeded essentially on schedule with the critical problem of propulsion being effectively solved. Tests of the mobile concept began in June 1960 on trains manned by Air Force crews. It is expected to become operational about the summer of 1962.

The number of Thor squadrons to be activated was reduced from five to four, late in These four squadrons have been turned over to the Royal Air Force of Eng-

A firm, long-range, combat training launch schedule has been developed for the Thor program with the Royal Air Force. The launches will take place at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

The Jupiter R. & D. firing program was completed on February 4, 1960. The Jupiter construction program in Italy is proceeding according to schedule.

The Turkish Armed Forces have agreed to accept the Jupiter weapon system in a joint effort to implement NATO strategic plan-

On July 20, 1960, the last major test milestone prior to operational deployment was passed when two Polaris missiles were launched from the U.S.S. George Washington (SSBN 598) while submerged and went over

1,000 miles to the target area.

There is now no doubt that the first two Polaris submarines will deploy as scheduled toward the end of 1960. Other submarine construction is proceeding on schedule. Fourteen submarines are fully funded and long leadtime items for five additional submarines have been approved.

Development of a Polaris missile with a range of about 2,500 miles is now under consideration. The additional range will be made possible by a more efficient propellant and by lighter engine cases, nozzles, and

guidance components.

Early in 1960 the development of an airlaunched ballistic missile, Skybolt, was announced. Launched from airborne bombers of the B-52 type, the Skybolt will be designed to follow a ballistic trajectory above the atmosphere and strike a predetermined target over 1,000 miles away.

Among the many advantages of such a weapon system are its ability to remain aloft on an alert status within relatively close range of an aggressor; and, through its ability to remain hidden, to formidably discourage surprise attack plans.

The Skybolt is programed to become op-

erational in 1964.

The President asked for and got all the funds that could be effectively used at this time for maximum acceleration of these programs in fiscal year 1961. The amounts available for these programs are:

	unon
Atlas	\$1.1
Titan	1.0
Minuteman	0.7
Polaris.	1.3
Total	4.1

### SUMMARY

Today and for the near future, our deterrent and retaliatory capabilities depend largely on the ability of current Air Force and Navy jet bombers to survive enemy at-tack on the ground and in the air and to deliver nuclear weapons. However, with passage of time, potential enemies' ability to destroy jet bombers on the ground and in the air may be improving faster than the jet bombers' ability to survive, thus weakening their deterrent qualities. Therefore, in 1955 We gave highest priorities to our IRBM and ICBM programs.

The Atlas, our first ICBM, started in 1946, canceled in 1949, begun again at low priority in 1951, accelerated in 1954, finally became operational in 1959. This missile is the beginning of the ballistic missile phase of deterrence. We can strike a large portion of the earth with 5,500 nautical mile range Atlas missiles launched from this country. On the other hand, potential enemies have Atlas-type missiles also and our Atlas missiles are vulnerable to surprise attack by them. Therefore, we are hardening and dispersing our newer Atlas-launching sites and developing other ICBM's, Titan and Minuteman, which will be in even harder sites. Titan was begun in 1955 as a backup in case Atlas failed. Minuteman, a smaller, solidpropellent, three-stage rocket was begun in 1958. The newer missiles, widely dispersed Will be capable of launching on shorter notice, so that some of them could be launched before enemy missiles destroy the sites, assuming we got sufficient warning.

The least vulnerable deterrent seems to be our Polaris-launching submarines, because they are hard to find. Polaris, begun in late 1958, will be operational late in 1960 with the availability of the first submarine.

Thor and Jupiter were approved in late 1955 and they were available for deployment about 3 years from the development initiation date. These land-based IRBM's sup-

plement the deterrence of ICBM's and Polaris.

From an expenditure of one-half million dollars in fiscal year 1951, programs for IRBM's and ICBM's will exceed \$3 billion in the current fiscal year. Missile programs in the research stage quickly overtake and obsolete those in production. Therefore programs are designed so as to meet current needs without stockpiling missiles that will soon be outdated. Furthermore our scientific and technical talents are being taxed to the fullest on existing and scheduled missile programs. The evolutionary stages of missile development and the utilization of technical manpower make it unfeasible and uneconomical to pour more money and men into "crash programs" that tend to disrupt the sound and orderly missiles program now projected to give the United States full deterrent power.

Department of Defense obligational program for missile systems,1 fiscal years 1946-60

[Millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	IR/ICBM programs	Other surface- to-surface missile programs	All other missile programs	Grand total, all missile programs
1946 and prior 1947 1948 1949 1949 1950 1951 1952 1951 1955 1957 1957 1957 1957 1957 1958 1959 (total) 2 1960 (total) 2 1960 2 2	2 .3 .1 .5 .8 .3 .14 .159 .526 .1,401 .2,150 .2,946 .3,303 .3,424	19 20 36 45 65 185 229 403 336 398 387 603 685 509 383	51 38 45 53 69 598 818 700 717 911 1, 368 2, 502 2, 391 3, 269 8, 173 3, 165	72 58 81 98 134 1,058 1,166 1,067 1,468 2,281 4,506 5,180 6,905 6,985 6,962

1 Program data reflected in this table cover the develop-<sup>1</sup> Program data reflected in this table cover the development and capital costs involved in missile programs, i.e. the cost of bringing missile systems to operational status plus the costs of procuring missiles and related equipment for operational purposes. These data include all procurement, construction, and research and development programs directly associated with missile programs. These figures do not include military pay, operation and maintenance costs for operational missile units and sites, and include only those shipbuilding and aircraft costs directly associated with providing missile capability.
<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year 1960 data are preliminary estimates; fiscal year 1961 data represent projected programing on Feb. 19, 1960.

Note.—Estimates are subject to revision due to program adjustments.

## Sugar Quotas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Indianapolis Star, Tuesday, August 30, 1960, entitled "Of Sugar and Spite."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OF SUGAR AND SPITE

The Eisenhower plan to spend \$600 million on projects in various South American countries should be weighed against the Eisenhower request to cut off importation of ad-

ditional sugar from the Dominican Republic. When Congress juggled the quotas for this country in the wake of dropping Cuban sugar, Dominica got part of the additional tonnage. As a result of action by the Organization of American States, economic sanctions are to be applied against the Dominican Republic which is run by Gen. Rafael Trujillo.

One reason for spending the \$600 million in Latin America, which includes the Dominican Republic, is to help develop these countries economically. President Eisenhower has proposed that most of the aid be made available to private enterprise, an idea that has been opposed by President Betancourt of Venezuela who wants the governments to get those American dollars. Regardless of who handles the funds, however, there is agreement that the dollars should be used to bolster the economy of the area south of the United States.

There is no question that the sale of more than 300,000 tons of sugar by the Dominican Republic would be an economic shot in the arm for that nation. The money involved would go from private enterprise in this country to private sugar growers in Dominica,

The President doesnt' want to do this, how-He asks that Congress shut off this desirable trade, an action which could result in injury to the Dominican economy. Once that is accomplished, then it would be necessary to spend more aid money in Dominica to repair the damage done by failure to let them sell sugar to this country in the first place.

The fact that this proposal is most pleasing to Fidel Castro is beside the point. However, the Cuban dictator is probably laughing in his beard at the discomfort of the Dominicans who have earned this economic punishment by remaining on friendly terms with the United States.

Just as a matter of plain dollars-and-cents

economy, the President should let the Do-minicans earn their way to a better economy instead of having to beg their way to a state of dependence on a big foreign aid program. Cutting off the Dominican sugar quota would spite the American taxpayer and no one else.

If this country wants to encourage private enterprise in Latin America, at least let's do just that when the opportunity presents itself.

## Atlantic Air Rivalry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. JOHN JARMAN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions in the past, particularly in July of 1959, I called attention to how the U.S.-flag carriers' share of the transatlantic air traffic is deteriorating. I pointed out that the restrictive curb placed on U.S.-flag airlines abroad and the operations of some of the foreign-flag airlines to the United States called for firmer aviation policy by our Government. The news article appearing in the Aviation Daily, Monday of this week—August 29, 1960—indicates that our Government is about to take one of the steps that is long overdue. The State Department and the Civil Aeronautics Board are calling on some of the foreign governments to account for operations by foreign-flag airlines which are in excess of what is authorized in the aviation agreements.

I commend the State Department and the Civil Aeronautics Board for its action and trust it will require the airline discussed in the article and all foreignflag airlines to operate in conformity with their solemn undertakings. The news article, which I am asking be inserted in the RECORD, discusses how far in excess of what is authorized by our agreements these airlines are operating now. These problems are of interest to every American. An air transport system adequate to our needs can be supported by our abundant international air traffic but if that traffic is diverted to foreign airlines, then our taxpayers may be called on to maintain a U.S. air transport system with subsidy.

The action proposed is no threat against foreign airlines which operate within the terms of the governing agreements. The agreements we have entered into with 50 countries provide a fair basis to share the great commercial air traffic. However, when that traffic is exploited unfairly by a few foreign airlines with lower wage rates, it threatens to drive the U.S. lines out of the skies and threatens the jobs of American employees. Last winter one U.S. airline suspended its service over the important Polar route because of the unjustified operations and such threats continue unless our Government takes firm action.

I trust our Government will take a forceful position at this meeting which is the first ever called for this purpose by the United States. Only by enforcing our agreements and preventing unauthorized operations by foreign airlines can our Government obtain a fair competitive opportunity for the U.S.-flag airlines, and only so can the State Department and the Civil Aeronautics Board carry out their duties to our airline employees and our taxpayers under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the international commitments of our Government. Under leave to extend my remarks I offer the article from the Aviation Daily of August 29, 1960:

LIMITS URGED ON SAS TRAFFIC TO UNITED

American-flag carriers are urging that the U.S. delegation to the upcoming Scandinavian bilateral talks adopt specific limitations on traffic which SAS will be allowed to carry out of New York and Los Angeles. ATA President S. G. Tipton has told the CAB that U.S. negotiators should realize that "there is no possibility of getting the Scandinavians to agree to anything."

Tipton, who told the CAB that he spoke for all U.S. carriers except Panagra, said, "No matter how politely and carefully, in the last analysis the Scandinavians are probably going to have to be told what changes they must make in their scheduling policy. Unless the U.S. team goes to Copehagen in this frame of mind, the whole consultation will not only be futile but it will be seriously damaging to the posture of the United States in other capacity consultations which must inevitably follow in the near future."

This is the first indication that the SAS negotiations are the first of a series to be held with foreign governments on capacity restriction. Some clue as to who the other

airlines are is contained in an ATA table of "Fifth freedom operators." Bermuda-type operators, says ATA, are those that carry mostly their own nationals or U.S. citizens traveling to or from the foreign-flag carrier's own country.

ATA lists the transatlantic airlines, together with the percentage of legitimate Bermuda-type traffic carried, as: "TWA, 95 percent; PAA, 93 percent; Lufthansa, 76 percent; Irish, 73 percent; BOAC, 72 percent; Air France, 62 percent; Swissair, 50 percent; Alitalia, 47 percent; SAS, 47 percent; Sabena, 33 percent; KLM, 31 percent." Commenting on these figures, ATA says, "The SAS capacity is not primarily tailored to fit the traffic flow between the United States and the three Scandinavian countries."

The United States should require SAS to cut its on-season schedules in half, and its off-season schedules by two-thirds. Tipton says. The recommended U.S. position assumes that SAS will retain 50 percent of the total air traffic between the United States and Scandinavia. "This is generous because it means that the U.S.-flag carrier will carry substantially less than 50 percent—the balance going partially or wholly by other carriers," Tipton says.

In addition, the United States should give SAS credit for "bona fide stopovers as being equal to 10 percent of their third and fourth freedom traffic. This generous allowance results in a figure 24-percent greater than the number of SAS 72-hour stopovers." SAS should also be allowed 30 percent of its total traffic for intermediate and transiting fifth freedom passengers, says the ATA, "even though such traffic of the U.S.-fiag airlines no comparable transatlantic sectors probably comprises less than 5 percent of their total."

comprises less than 5 percent of their total."

This proposed SAS limitation, says Tipton,
"is not intended to suggest that either 70
percent or 90 percent is the correct figure
for worldwide application. There is no such
magic figure. We only say that these figures
are reasonable for the sectors under discussion here." Tipton also points out that "it
is extremely important to recognize the
marked seasonal peaks and valleys of the
transatlantic market, i.e., to have one set of
figures and conclusions for the onseason
and another for the off season."

The importance of the U.S.-Scandinavian talks is emphasized by Tipton. "From the airline standpoint, this is the first capacity consultation undertaken by our Government; the degree to which it is successful is certain to influence the attitude of our Government officials toward the similar consultations which must be held in the near future with the other countries which are also major violators of the Bermuda capacity principles," he hold CAB Chairman Whitney Gillilland last week.

"It must be recognized that the Scandinavians will use every instrument of propaganda and political resistance at their command. As in the case of Dutch propaganda, the Scandinavians are trying to strengthen their position by claiming publicly that the U.S.-flag airlines are seeking to 'drive them off the Atlantic.' We trust that the officials of our Government at all levels are convinced that the opposite is true. Our carriers are not opposing the right of the Scandinavians to compete on equal terms for the traffic between the United States and Scandinavia.

"It is the Scandinavians and other fifth freedom operators with low wages costs who would be pleased to drive the high-wage cost U.S.-flag operators off the international air routes—or at least to bring about such a heavy burden of subsidy on the American tax-payers as to weaken U.S.-flag efforts. Still worse, their continued assertion of their demand to operate untrammeled by the Bermuda capacity provisions simply puts the

U.S. Government in the position of knowingly violating its obligations to its other bilateral partners who have a primary entitlement, with the United States, to the traffic between the United States and these other countries."

Travel Abroad by the Foreign Affairs
Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON, ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult jobs confronting the Committee on Foreign Affairs is keeping track of how well the mutual security program operates in order that any deficiences may be called to the attention of those responsible for the administration of the program for appropriate action and that when necessary legislative remedies may be provided.

The full development of information relating to mutual security operations is ordinarily accomplished during the course of hearings before the Foreign Affairs Committee or its subcommittees. Leads as to matters to be followed up during hearings are developed primarily from field observations made by members of the committee and the committee staff during visits to countries receiving U.S. assistance.

COMPLETION OF PLANS AND COST ESTIMATES

A case in point involves projects for the construction of factories, land development and other major undertakings which were observed by visitors to countries, particularly in Asia, to have become bogged down, that is, U.S. money had been set aside to finance such projects but even after the elapse of 2 or 3 years the actual construction work was not making visible progress. An analysis by the Foreign Affairs Committee developed the fact that the basic trouble was that at the time when U.S. officials and a foreign government agreed that a particular construction project should be carried out, U.S. funds were set aside—obligated—for that purpose. After the agreement the two governments then undertook to make surveys, draw plans, prepare detailed cost estimates, and the recipient country to enact necessary enabling legislation. Frequently the recipient country got cold feet with respect to the project after it had explored fully what it would cost and what the impact on local interests would be.

After exploring and analyzing this situation the Committee on Foreign Affairs took the initiative in writing into the Mutual Security Act section 517, "Completion of Plans and Cost Estimates, which requires that before mutual security funds can be obligated for a project, engineering and financial plans,

together with detailed cost estimates, must have been completed.

INSPECTOR GENERAL AND COMPTROLLER

Another example of the results of observation by Foreign Affairs Committee members in countries where the mutual security program is in operation has been the establishment of the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee have found in their contacts with U.S. officials who are engaged in carrying out mutual security operations in foreign countries that these officials are often very frank in pointing out deficiencies in the program. Rather than there being a conspiracy of silence to hide mistakes, there are usually a number of Americans connected with the program in every country who recognize waste and inefficiency when it exists and who are sincerely desirous of having it corrected. Frequently these people have in the past pointed out the shortcomings of program operations to their superiors. Unfortunately there has been difficulty in getting this type of information into the hands of top level officials where appropriate corrective action can

In order to provide a channel for getting such information to senior officials responsible for the mutual security program and to establish an organization capable of following up indications of Waste and inefficiency the Foreign Affairs Committee last year took the initiative in establishing the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller, reporting directly to the Under Secretary of State who has overall responsibility for the mutual security program.

If it had not been for field observation by committee members who found that criticisms of the program initiated by Americans employed in the program Were not getting through to the proper Officials in Washington, this action would not have been taken.

OVERPROGRAMING OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Probably the most spectacular example of this kind occurred in 1956 when the Foreign Affairs Committee took the lead in reducing the Executive request for an appropriation for military assistance by \$1 billion. There were loud cries that this action would wreck the program and that the committee was acting in a most irresponsible manner. The next year, however, the Pentagon reported that it had, as a result of its own reevaluation of the entire military assistance program, cut the program back not only by the \$1 billion required by the Congress, but an additional \$500 million.

This was a case where the observations of Foreign Affairs Committee members of the overprograming of military assistance preceded the recognition of the true facts by the top officials in the Pentagon.

Take a personal example. I have been a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for 22 years. For many years I have had a particular interest in Latin American affairs and was formerly Chairman of the Inter-American Affairs

Subcommittee and am now ex-officio ranking Republican member of that subcommittee. During the period of the Communist-controlled government in Guatemala under Arbenz I was disturbed with the force of communism in this hemisphere. When Castella Armas' forces overthrew the Communist Government I advocated assistance to Guatemala to keep it in the free world

In the fall of 1957 I was selected to undertake a study mission to several countries in Latin America to determine the strength and potentiality of communism in that part of the world and also to determine if we were spending too much money for military assistance and not enough for economic purposes in that

I selected Franklin J. Schupp, staff consultant on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and who is also consultant for the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee, to accompany me on this mission. Mr. Schupp has had considerable experience—having been a member of the U.S. Intelligence Division in that area during World War II. He speaks Spanish fluently.

Through our efforts, especially because of Mr. Schupp's experience and contacts, as soon as we arrived in Venezuela we immediately began to obtain valuable information as to Communist activities in South and Central America. As we went further north we found serious trouble brewing. We relayed all this information not only to the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee but also to the proper officials in Washington.

Just recently I was interviewed concerning this trip by a writer whose sole purpose was to smear Members of Congress who had traveled abroad. Because of the secret nature of the information we obtained I did not mention this phase of the trip to him or tell him who we saw or what we did. Nor under the circumstances did I feel obligated to discuss the second purpose of our trip or furnish him a personal travelogue as to where we stayed or what we did, etc.; nor did I tell him that on this trip I spent considerably more than \$800 of my own

As a result he wrote a very critical article which implied we were not justified in making the trip and it had no official purpose. I answered these unwarranted charges and other erroneous statements in the press the day after his article appeared.

As to the second objective of our trip we found very serious criticism of the large amounts of money we were spending for military purposes. It was felt that in some instances it was not being used for internal security but was being used frequently to keep dictators in

We also found there was a great need for more economic aid in such fields as health, sanitation, education, and agriculture.

All this we reported back to our chairman and discussed our findings with members of the Subcommittee on Inter-American activities. We found general

agreement in that committee as to our

Later, under the very able leadership of the chairman of the subcommittee. ARMISTEAD SELDEN, JR., a report was issued recommending less military spending. Military expenditures in the area have been limited and there is now pending a bill for \$600 million for economic loans for this area which may be passed by the Congress before we adjourn.

From my personal experience I have found that it is of the utmost importance when we have the responsibility for the mutual security program that we follow through and find out just how the money is being expended.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has set up a subcommittee for the specific purpose of investigating and reviewing the mutual security program. I am a member of that subcommittee.

The Foreign Affairs Committee is one of the three committees that has been authorized by the Congress to request from the House Administration Committee money for this purpose.

It is my judgment these investigations have saved hundreds of millions of dollars to the taxpayers, which is a thou-sandfold more than the expenses incurred by Members on these trips.

### Friends or Foes?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Indianapolis Star Monday, August 29, 1960, entitled "Friends or Foes?"

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FRIENDS OR FOES

It's getting harder and harder to tell the players without a scorecard, or even with a scorecard.

Item: A few months ago the U.S. State Department publicly condemned the Government of South Africa because its police force fired on a mob in self-defense. Then, in a neat reversal, the State Department said nothing about Congolese troops that attacked, killed, and raped civilians, including 291 Belgian women who testified to having been subjected to physical violence.

Item: In San Jose, Costa Rica, the U.S. State Department agreed last week to the diplomatic isolation of the Dominican Republic because Dictator Rafael Trujillo was charged with gross intervention in Vene-zuela last June. On the other side of the coin, the State Department made no protest when Indonesia broke off relations with the Netherlands and committed gross intervention by threatening to confiscate Dutch property unless Dutch New Guinea is turned over to Indonesia.

The Indonesian attitude toward Dutch New Guinea (called West Irian by the Indo-nesians) is typical of the new colonialism springing up throughout the newly liberated

nations. The natives of Dutch New Guinea have no tribal or linguistic connections with the peoples who make up the population of the Republic of Indonesia. Any American serviceman who went through Hollandia during World War II knows how primitive the future is. The people may not be happy about being governed from Amsterdam, but there is no reason to believe they would rather be governed from Jakarta. In any case they aren't prepared to govern them-

Indonesian President Sukarno, sworn foe of liberal democracy and proponent of guided democracy, is determined to seize West Irian. His break in diplomatic relations with the Netherlands is the first step. Outright confiscation of all Dutch-owned property in Indonesia may well be the next step. Then, we suppose, the United States will offer Indonesia \$100 million in foreign aid, just as it proposes to do with the Congo.

We don't know how the State Department decides which countries to help and which to censure. The practice of the principles of democracy has little to do with the decisions. And so, we are sorry to report, does the question of whether these countries are friends or foes of the United States.

Tribute to Hon. Wint Smith

SPEECH

OF

## CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McINTIRE. I yield to the gen-

tleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Speaker, courage is at least of two kinds. There is that courage which inspires one to meet physical combat. Wint's war record is ample proof that he possessed that in immeasurable degree.

Then there is the moral courage which enables a man to stand up when criticized, when it comes thick and fast, untrue and without reason. And WINT had that. Though grieviously hurt, he never faltered.

It was my privilege to serve with him as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor at the same time when it was my privilege to be chairman of the Committee on Government Operations. At that time the question of the need of an investigation of the activities of labor union leaders and racketeers came up. Extortionists were raising "heck" with our constitutional liberties. There was the question at that time as to which committee of the Congress had jurisdiction to make investigations, hold hearings. The Committee on Government Operations has jurisdiction over everything. Its jurisdiction runs across that of every other House committee. something which perhaps should not be permitted to continue.

Our committee appointed a three-man committee to investigate the question of whether the racketeers were in control of labor organizations. It was my privilege to be chairman of the committee. We induced the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. McConnell, to appoint a like committee of three members, which gave us five members, because it happened that it was my privilege to be a member of both committees. In that way we avoided the question of jurisdiction which had caused so much trouble in the other body and which finally ended there by the creation of the McClelland committee which has done a remarkable job.

At my request, WINT was named chairman of the joint committee and he began investigations in Detroit and elsewhere which, had they been permitted to continue, would have given us a much earlier light on the necessity for legislation disassociating the racketeers from

the labor movement.

However, the author of "The Enemy Within," Bob Kennedy, took occasion in the very first pages of that publication to charge that WINT SMITH ended those hearings. There was absolutely no foundation for that statement. I know what I am talking about. This is not hearsay. There was no foundation whatever for that statement which was a vicious and a wicked one. The reason I know is because the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor limited and gave Wint his orders. Wint was forced to obey his chairman. The statement that was carried in that book that WINT came back from a telephone conversation at Detroit and then closed those hearings on his own is absolutely false. He did not do it on his own volition. He did it because he was told that the authority of the committee would be taken from him if he did not limit those hearings at that particular point. Other witnesses had been subpensed but were not permitted to testify. I say that that was a vicious and unjust charge made against WINT. It could not help but hurt. WINT did not complain. Like the soldier that he was, he took it.

As to its effect, it had none among those who knew WINT, as we all did. He was a man of unequaled courage, dignity, and patriotism.

Mr. Speaker, I was not here yesterday when tribute was paid to our colleague, ED REES, of the Fourth District of Kansas.

When it was my privilege to come here 25 years ago, our colleague was a distinguished Member of this body. His office was on the east side of the New House Office Building, and the striking thing I soon observed was that, late at night, there was a light in his window, and our colleague, long after he should have been resting, was at work.

My hope, never attained, was to equal-I knew I could not excel-his record for able, continuous patriotic service to his people and the country. His friendship and encouragement were invaluable. He was an encyclopedia of information, and he never lacked courage to express his

I join, too, in the tribute paid to him a few days ago.

Our National Security

September 2

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. PHIL WEAVER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, much has been said and much more will be said-some of it in a partisan political vein-about the status of our Nation's defense posture. This is a subject of such vital importance to every American that I feel I must speak out on it. I also feel that my position as a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense requires my making this statement.

When all of the uproar dies down and the cold facts are brought into the light. I think the American people will find that they are by no means a second-rate power, and that our Nation is now and will remain the strongest on earth.

This massive strength which we have built up at tremendous cost and effort has been and is being used as an arm of our foreign policy. It permits us to deal with any potential aggressor with a strong hand and a winning suit. It has permitted us to stabilize the situation in many parts of the world and will enable us to force the issue and clear up the situation which is festering now in Cuba.

Were it not for this strength and the knowledge that the Kremlin has that we are as strong as we say we are, the world would today be in utter chaos or perhaps under the domination of the Soviet Union. Believe me, if the Soviet bosses for one moment thought they could launch an aggressive war without themselves being destroyed, they would do so. In fact, the Soviets would have acted long ago were it not for the fear that retaliation would mean destruction of their homeland.

President Eisenhower has steered a course which has kept this Nation out of war for the past 8 years and has ended the war which was raging when he took office. This has been a difficult task, an almost superhuman one because when he took office the world situation was such that communism was feeling its oats and was making overt moves in every possible direction. There was open warfare in southeast Asia. There was the threat of invasion of Taiwan. In the Middle East the previous administration had allowed the situation to deteriorate to the point that Communists were moving ahead in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Egypt. The explosion at the Suez was even then in the making and was inevitable. That we managed to steer clear of open warfare at that time and in that area is one of the real feats of statesmanship by the President.

The President was committed by the previous administration to the foreignaid policy. It could not be ended, once begun, without the danger of chaos. However, Mr. Eisenhower has been able has made the money work better for the advantage of the United States as it

never did before.

I personally feel that much of our foreign aid is a mistake and its continuance is a mistake. Therefore, I have voted consistently against it. I do recognize, though, that there is need in some areas of the world and I think it is our responsibility as Americans to help in these areas with bushels, not bucks. The best way I know of to accomplish this is by use of our vast stores of surplus grain, butter, and grain oils for shipment to these have-not countries. This would not only be another step toward an enduring peace but would be of great assistance in cutting down the costs of storing our surplus commodities.

Mr. Speaker, during the past 2 years We of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense have worked consistently under the able leadership of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mahon] and the gentleman from Michigan IMr. Ford to develop a flexible, balanced, at-

tack force.

This force is a mixture of manpower, bombers, ships, and missiles. It is a Potent fighting force and one which can go into action at a moment's notice. We have provided funds to start work on an airborne alert for the Strategic Air Command in the event of crisis.

In the past 2 years we have seen Atlas come into operation. Testing of Titan is proceeding and this powerful weapon is moving toward the operational stage. We have had a remarkable breakthrough on Minuteman and that program is well ahead of schedule. Minuteman is so mobile that it will make it extremely difficult for an enemy attack to knock it out.

Polaris, the submarine-launched missile, will within a short time become the backbone of our sea attack force. The submarine will be able to hide offshore and hit many of the major targets in the Communist empire. It will be very nearly immune to enemy action.

During the past 2 years we have speeded up our antisubmarine warfare Work and are making some progress in this area. However, it is my feeling that We must find a new Rickover to coordinate this effort and to give it the kind of drive essential to getting the job done.

Altogether, Mr. Speaker, this presents a mighty array of weapons in the arsenal of democracy. With this kind of strength the United States is capable of striking so hard that no enemy would

dare launch a military venture.

This strength we have built for the United States carries with it also a grave responsibility. We cannot afford to make an unwise move. We must have men in command who have the wisdom and restraint that only experience can provide.

In closing, I would like to emphasize Once again that the United States has been thrust into the position of leadership in the free world—and that we have the strength, both military and diplomatic, to handle the assignment and keep the peace.

to shift the emphasis in this field and Congressman Kowalski Cites Interdependence of Management and Labor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. STANLEY A. PROKOP

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. PROKOP. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, our Connecticut colleague, Hon. Frank Kowalski, delivered a penetrating and thoughtful address to the 1960 Legislative, Political, and Educational Conference of the Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, at Hartford, Conn.

The interdependence of management and labor is brought out strikingly by

Mr. Kowalski in this address.

Under unanimous consent, I bring to the attention of the House the text of this address by Congressman Kowalski: ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN FRANK KOWALSKI,

1960 LEGISLATIVE, POLITICAL, AND EDUCA-TIONAL CONVENTION, CONNECTICUT STATE LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO, HARTFORD, AU-GUST 29, 1960

My political philosophy is rooted in the firm belief that people—their needs and aspirations—are the most important concern of government at every level.

It is on the basis of this philosophy that I have made my decisions and cast my votes in Congress. My goal has been to represent, not any special group, but all the people of Connecticut.

In our complex modern society, no man, no group can be an island, aloof and apart from other men and other groups. Legislation that affects one segment of our econ-

omy necessarily affects other segments.

The impact of every law that affects business and industry, for instance, is felt to

some degree by every worker.

I have worked hard for the working men and women of this country and my State in particular, because I believe in the great social programs which are so badly needed. But, I am also pleased to report to you, as representatives of organized labor in Connecticut, that I have worked hard for industry and business in our State. I have done this because I am convinced that by doing so, I was working in the best interest of our economy as a whole.

With this in mind, last year I initiated legislation to curb the tragic growth of in-terstate tax barriers. My bill, H.R. 7715, which was designed to stop the taxing of the income of industry in our State by other States, was the first piece of legislation in this field. The enactment of my original proposal into law helped not only Connecticut industry and business, but served to

protect your jobs.

During the past 2 years, I have been visited by many representatives of business and industry from Connecticut seeking my help to secure defense contracts. Impressed by these visits. I found that during the years 1956, 1957, and 1958 primary defense contracts in our State dropped from \$1 1/4 billion to \$900 million and finally in 1958 to about \$800 million. In other words, while the six Republican Congressmen and the two Republican Senators sat on their big fat hands during these years, Connecticut lost almost a half a billion dollars in defense orders. Oh, the military budget remained about the same, Connecticut defense orders went to other States. This loss of contracts cost the workingmen and women of Connecticut

about 30,000 jobs. I am proud to report to you that I have been successful in helping Connecticut plants to secure defense contracts and by doing this I have helped our

working people.

The problem of foreign competition has been of great concern to some of our industries in Connecticut. It's easy to criticize the administration on this point, but the solution of this problem is not readily apparent. There are many complicating factors. For example, in 1959 exports from the United States totaled \$16.3 billion; our imports amounted to \$15.2 billion. We exported \$1.1 billion dollars worth of goods more than we imported. In Connecticut alone in 1956 (which are the latest figures I have) our exports amounted to \$280 million and provided employment for 20,000 workers. have to import if we want to export, but we can destroy our industries in the process.

Establishment of realistic import quotas is one approach to this problem. I have worked hard in this regard and am happy to report with considerable success. International Silver of Meriden, for example, was threatened with destruction by import of flatware from Japan. Quotas on flatware saved the situa-

In this connection, on the recommenda-tion of Connecticut businessmen, I urged the Secretary of State to include in the U.S. delegation to GATT (world organization to study import-export arrangement next month in Europe) representatives of industry and labor. I consider foreign com-petition one of our most serious problems and pledge my time and energies to it.

I cite my concern over these problems of industry and business, and I have mentioned some of my activities in behalf of the business community, mainly to prove my point that ours is an interlocking economy, in which we all have an important stake.

I am frank to say that I am seriously concerned about the present state of our national economy. Despite the insistence of Madison Avenue publicists that Utopia is already here, there is much evidence to the contrary and there are ominous signs of even more alarming things to come.

During the recent presidential primary campaigns, many Americans were made un-easily aware, for the first time, of the plight of such areas as West Virginia. The President's veto of the depressed areas bill, a bill which I was proud to cosponsor, cannot hide the fact that many areas of our country are still plagued by unemployment and poverty.

There should be no complacency over the state of our economy when the Nation's steel industry is working at only 50 percent of capacity, when railroads such as the New Haven have become a national disgrace, when living costs have moved steadily upward despite solemn pledges to the contrary that we were given 8 years ago, and when millions of our fellow-Americans able and willing to work are without jobs.

These tragic facts are all the more calamitous when it is realized that the United States should be exerting every possible effort to meet the economic threat offered by the Soviet Union. There is evidence that the Soviet Union, working full blast, is today producing as much steel as we are.

Just last week, a Yale economist, Associate Professor Raymond Powell declared that the growth of the Soviet economy will continue to outstrip ours in the years ahead. He pointed out, as have other economic experts, that Russia's rate of industrial expansion in recent years has been more than double that of the United States.

The Soviet threat will grow still more dangerous unless America gets dynamic, ag-gressive leadership. A report to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress last year on the lag in the growth rate of our economy

said fiatly: "The blame must fall primarily upon the Federal Government."

Industry must be encouraged to grow and expand. Such encouragement can come only from strong leadership in the White House, a leadership which will reverse the trend whereby the rate of increase in our gross national product has been allowed to drop from the 4.6 percent a year of the Truman administration to the 2.4 percent of the Eisenhower years.

Nor is it our economy alone that requires new leadership. Great social problems have been neglected or given only cursory attention. The challenge which they pose must be met if America is to keep its rendezvous

with destiny.

We like to think of the United States as first and foremost in every field; so it may startle you when I say that we are 50 years behind some European countries in social

programs.

We need, for example, a Federal program of medical aid for our older citizens under the social security system. Just recently we who believe in such a program lost a battle in Congress, but I promise you we have not lost the war.

I shall fight harder than ever for a Forandtype program, and I am firmly convinced that this November the American people will declare themselves by their ballots as overwhelmingly in favor of such a program.

We need a Federal program of aid to education. There must be Federal assistance to the States, not only for school construc-

tion but for teachers' salaries.

We should have a Federal program of loans and scholarships, to insure that every qualified young American can have a full education. We must provide assistance to our colleges and universities so that they will not have to turn away qualified applicants.

We need a broadened program of housing and urban renewal, to remove the blight of slums from our cities and to assure the right

of every family to a decent home.

We must build housing for our senior citizens at costs which will permit them to live in dignity on their reduced pensions and

retirement incomes.

We need civil rights legislation that will guarantee to every American, in the North as well as in the South, the right to live his life in freedom, equality, and dignity. We need strong leadership from the White House to guarantee him his right to vote, the right of his children to attend first-class schools as first-class citizens, and the right of every member of his family to full citizenship, with all its benefits and privileges.

We need an end to punitive legislation—whether it be directed against labor or management. I have been condemned in some quarters because I voted all the way against the Landrum-Griffin bill which was adopted last year. I was right in my vote. I would vote the same way if the issue were before the Congress again today. I cannot in conscience support any legislation designed to punish one part of society because such punishment seems the popular thing at the

moment.

We need new minimum wage legislation. But this is not enough. What about the older workers, those over 45 years of age who cannot get jobs because they are too old? What about the handicapped and those forced to work in jobs not covered by a minimum wage? Well, my views on these questions are crystal clear. It is my fixed opinion that there can be no discrimination because of age; that every man in this Nation is entitled to an opportunity for a job; that every American who is willing to work must be paid a living wage. The employer in our competitive society, however, will say, "But if I am to survive in business I am entitled to a dollar's worth of work for a dollar's pay." I agree, and so there must be

provided appropriate incentives to encourage the employer to hire an older worker, to hire the handicapped, and to pay these workers a living wage. I suggest one incentive might be to give the employer a percentage rebate on his income tax for employing our older workers and our handicapped. If I am returned to Congress, I shall introduce such legislation.

I am also proud to tell you that I have recently introduced legislation which is designed to give our working men and women the right to employment with the company for which they work when a plant moves to a new location in the United States. I deplore the practice of some managers to refuse job priorities to their workers when the company moves to another State or new community. I promise that I shall fight for this legislation. Most important, we must bring management and labor together, under White House leadership, for study and discussion of mutual problems. One problem that should be receiving such attention at this time is that of automation, and its effects in the years ahead.

No, we have not reached utopia yet. Still facing us are problems which are vast and awesome. The new frontier which Senator JACK KENNEDY has laid out for us offers a

tremendous challenge.

With strong leadership, and with unshakable determination, we can solve these problems. Let it not be said that when the challenge came, we did not meet it. Let us dedicate ourselves to new effort, for America and for mankind, toward a finer and a better life for all.

In a new and fighting leadership—inspiring each of us to work for economic strength and social justice—lies our hope for the future and all it can mean to America and the world.

### Oscar Hammerstein II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the recent passing of Oscar Hammerstein II brought deep sadness and grief to the entire musical world and the Nation.

The world of song indeed was dealt a severe blow with the passing of this great composer whose enduring talents contributed so much to the musical theater. This great loss was registered by a spontaneous outpouring of tributes in the press and over the airwayes.

For many years now, the lyrics and librettos of this genius writer, so skill-fully interwoven into myriads of unforgettable melodies of the greatest popular composers of our era, have given lift, zest, and happiness to millions and millions of people everywhere.

Oscar Hammerstein knew a material success in his field such as never before had come to any lyricist in the American theater or American music, but he never allowed it to go to his head.

He was a strange blending of the realist and the idealist hardheaded and understanding of what the American people wanted and how to get it to them, and seemingly wedded indissolubly to his dreams of artistic creativity.

Hammerstein was not content to wander in the carefully cultivated fields of the past. He insisted on plowing new ground, on reshaping the patterns of traditional American musical comedy. With his supertalented mate, the great Richard Rodgers, he made skillful use of various creative and stagecraft techniques, and brought superduper, musical extravaganzas to Broadway and Hollywood featuring live, sprightly music and sparkling lyrics, sometimes with an ideological touch, vastly expanded, lavish and costly production setups and stepped up public relations, press agentry, and organizational efficiency.

Early struggles and past reverses forgotten, this sensational team of talent, verve, and high gifts soon made the cash registers at the box offices ring, the diskjockey's turntables spin, and the royalty checks pour in. Nothing in theatrical musical history could measure up to the tremendous success of stage, screen, and music world of this pair of inspired geniuses, Oscar Hammerstein and Richard Rodgers.

Oscar Hammerstein was a business and practical realist as well as a creative and talented idealist. He and Richard Rodgers outstandingly great in their field, demonstrated great skill and ability in setting up and pushing their various productions in the theater as well as other related fields.

Every theatrical offering cannot win public approval. On the whole, however, there was probably no team in American music that recorded so many smashing successes. Their musical plays have been built into the American musical tradition, and their songs are, and will be, sung throughout the country and the world for generations to come.

Hammerstein was most fortuitous in his collaborations and wrote lyrics for real giants of the music world like the incredible Jerome Kern, Sigmund Romberg, Rudolph Friml, and Georges Bizet. Eagerly learning from past and contemporary song and libretto writers, he retained what he thought was good, and then moved on to newer form of folklore and interpretative pageantry often flavored mildly with social philosophy.

Perhaps one of the most astute things he did was to draw from the rich artistic storehouse of the fabulous, most successful writer, Otto Harbach, whom he greatly admired.

There is no doubt but that Harbach exerted profound influence upon Hammerstein's career, style, and approach; in fact, he once described a winning formula derived from the master Harbach. comparing the elements of a musical play to the ingredients of a fire-logs, kindling, matches, a good fireplace, coming out best when everything worked-"logs crackle, and the bark sputters when the blue and gold flame waves and flies toward the chimney and sends out warmth and good feeling to cheer & room full of people." Then he con-cluded, with characteristic modesty, things work out "because some plodding, perhaps some very not brilliant fellow, knows how to put one log on top of another in just the right way."

That Hammerstein knew how to do this with consummate skill is a demonstrated fact of the American theater. In gifted and versatile ways, he could look across the crowded firelit rooms, see strangers enjoying "enchanted evenings," and start America and the world singing the magical songs which he and Dick Rodgers turned out.

Hammerstein was deeply attached to many public and charitable causes and his spirit of generosity and warm, loyal fellowship prompted him to take deep interest and exert unselfish efforts for fellow writers who were less fortunate than he.

He was a stanch, able, diligent officer and worker for ASCAP, and repeatedly gave of himself to grapple with its problems and to further its broad interests.

In this connection, he came on occasions to Washington, the last of which, I think, was about a year ago when he appeared at a meeting of the House Subcommittee on Judiciary, then considering a bill which would permit songwriters to receive a just share of the fruits of their writing.

As I dwell upon the many works of this great writer and review in my mind some of the great songs he wrote that will be remembered for many, many years to come, I realize how impossible it is for me to express adequate appreciation, let alone do justice, for the works of this superb, creative mind. It will be for others to outline in more specific detail the scope and lofty quality of his magnificent achievements.

Oscar Hammerstein touched deeply into the soul of America. He brought theer and happiness to millions. He brightened mundane, routine life. He portrayed the homely virtues and he relit the fires of romance, love, and adventure in many hearts. He went his busy, active way with dignity, modesty, humility,

and a love of his fellowman.

He strove by all appropriate means, to help provide for creative people of the musical world some measure of economic security, as well as incentives whereby composers and authors might add new works to the glorious repertory of musical Americana. The memory of Oscar Hammerstein II will live in his wonderful songs, which will continue to bring joy and comfort to millions of hearts throughout the world.

The passing of Oscar Hammerstein is something more than a personal loss to his dear ones and a multitude of friends. It is a great and an irreparable loss to the artistic world of letters and music. It leaves an irreplaceable void in a great profession and in the country that can

never be filled.

The Nation and the world will deeply mourn this vital, restless spirit who animated his times with the ageless motion of "Old Man River," and the "Sound of Music" and so many other appealing compositions.

To his bereaved family, to his dear friend, Richard Rodgers, and the many close friends who mourn Oscar Hammerstein, I tender my most profound and most heartfelt sympathy.

May the Good Lord maketh his face to shine upon him.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include in the RECORD as part of my remarks articles from the New York Times and Washington Post on Mr. Hammerstein.

The material follows:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 24, 1960] OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2D IS DEAD; LIBRETTIST AND PRODUCER WAS 65

DOYLESTOWN, FA., August 23.—Oscar Hammerstein 2d, the Broadway librettist and producer died early Tuesday of stomach cancer at his home, Highland Farms. His age was 65

Mr. Hammerstein had been ill for some time. He underwent abdominal surgery last September.

### DEVELOPED NEW FORM

In his long career as librettist, lyricist, and producer, Mr. Hammerstein played an important role in developing the musical play into an integrated dramatic form as opposed to the previously conventional boy-meets-girl revue.

When he collaborated at the age of 28 on the musical hit "Wildflower," musical comedy was still following the stereotyped form it had inherited from the 1890's. Mr. Hamerstein believed that musical comedy was a cartoon of natural speech, and sought to write the dialog and lyrics for his shows with

a folksy flavor.

In "The King and I," he considered that he had achieved a newer medium in which each song advanced the action. When this show opened in 1951 at the St. James, with Yul Brynner and the late Gertrude Lawrence in the leads, Mr. Hammerstein was 56 years old.

In the ages between 23 and 56, Mr. Hammerstein scored many notable successes. One of his first was in the collaboration with Jerome Kern on "Show Boat," a musical adaptation of an Edna Ferber story. The production, which was to be widely acclaimed as a classic of the American musical theater, opened at the Ziegfeld Theater on December 27, 1927, and had 572 performances. It enjoyed at least four major revivals and was made into a motion picture three times.

### BERVED IN HOLLYWOOD

Beginning in the 1930's, Mr. Hammerstein spent 10 years in Hollywood writing musical motion pictures. This was a dark period for him, but it ended when he formed a partnership in 1943 with Richard Rogers. When the two turned out the smash hit "Oklahoma," for the Theater Guild in 1943 their success was firmly established.

success was firmly established.
"Carousel," in 1945, was well received when
it opened at the Majestic Theater, where it
had 890 performances. The musical was
based on Ferenc Molnar's "Liliom."

In April 1949, the Rogers and Hammerstein hit "South Pacific" made its bow at the Majestic. It was produced by the partners in association with Leland Hayward and Joshua Lozan.

This adaptation of James Michener's "Tales of the South Pacific" won a Pulitzer Prize in 1950, took eight Antoinette Perry awards and received the award of the New York Drama Critics Circle. It starred Mary

Martin and the late Ezio Pinza

"South Pacific" and "Oklahoma!" also have been described by critics as classics of the American theater. Their lyrics and melodies have passed into the country's folkways. In their original engagements, "Oklahoma!" ran for 2,248 performances, a record for musicals on the American stage; "South Pacific" for 1,830, and "The King and I" for 1,244.

Motion pictures were made of "Oklahoma," "Carousel," "The King and I" and "South Pacific." In 1955 "Oklahomal" was sent to Paris as part of a "Salute to France." At the Brussels World's Fair of 1958 "Carousel" was one of the hits.

Although three subsequent Rodgers and Hammerstein musicals, "Me and Juliet." "Pipe Dream" and "Flower Drum Song" did not live up to the best of their work, their stature continued to grow.

Mr. Hammerstein's last collaboration with Mr. Rodgers was "The Sound of Music," staring Miss Martin. It opened on Broadway on November 12, 1959, at the Lunt-Fontanne Theater, where it is still running. In June, Twentieth Century-Fox said it paid more than \$1,000,000 for the movie rights. The show won five Antoinette Perry awards.

### HIS BEST KNOWN SONGS

Among the best known songs for which Mr. Hammerstein wrote lyrics were "Rose Marie," "Indian Love Call," "Who?," "One Alone," "Desert Song," "Ol' Man River," "Only Make Believe," "Why Do I Love You?," "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man" and "Lover Come Back to Me."

Others were "Stouthearted Men," "Why Was I Born?," "The Song is You," "I've Told Every Little Star," "When I Grow Too Old to Dream," "The Last Time I Saw Paris" (Motion Picture Academy Award, 1945), "All the Things You Are," "The Surrey With the Fringe on Top" and "People Will Say We're in Love."

Oscar Hammerstein 2d was part of the three-generation theatrical dynasty that began with his grandfather, Oscar Hammerstein. The first Hammerstein owned and operated the Manhattan Opera House, once a serious rival to the Metropolitan.

He was also the impressario of a variety house called Hammerstein's Victoria, at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, a highly successful enterprise. He eventually lost his money in unsuccessful attempts to produce opera here and in England.

William Hammerstein, father of Oscar 2d, achieved fame as a showman independently of Oscar I. William and his brother Arthur were both producers. Despite this background, the theater did not appeal to young Oscar as a career.

He was born on July 12, 1895, on West 125th Street and attended the Hamilton Institute before entering Columbia. He received a B.A. degree there in 1916 and a law degree 2 years later.

Mr. Hammerstein worked in a law office for a year at a salary of \$15 a week. When summons serving became difficult, he reflected upon his contributions to college theatricals. In 1918, he had written the book and lyrics for "Home James," the varsity show, and had acted a principal comedy role in the production. When his mind turned from law to show business, his uncle Arthur gave him a 1-year apprenticeship in

### MANAGER FOR ED WYNN SHOW

the theater at \$20 a week.

In 1918 Mr. Hammerstein was stage manager for an Ed Wynn show called "Sometime." A year later he was general stage manager for Arthur Hammerstein. His first play, a four-act drama, was produced out of town and closed there as a failure. By 1920 he had worked on the books for three musical productions, two in association with Otto Harbach and Frank Mandel. His first real hit was "Wildflower," which opened in 1923.

Long before his association with Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Hammerstein was writing lyrics for successful works by such composers as Sigmund Romberg, Rudolf Frimi and Vincent Youmans. In 1924 he collaborated on "Rose Marie" and "Sunny." "The Song of the Flame" came in 1925, "Desert Song" in 1926, "Show Boat" in 1927 and "New Moon," "Good Boy" and "Rainbow" in 1928.

The year 1929 found Mr. Hammerstein working on "Madeline" and "Sweet Adeline;" 1931 brought "The Gang's All Here," followed by "Music in the Air" in 1932 and "May Wine" 3 years later. In 1941 his musical "Sunny River" failed in New York.

By that time Mr. Hammerstein had finished an adaptation for a Negro cast of the opera "Carmen" under the name "Carmen Jones." One day he received a call from Mr. Rodgers, who told him the Theater Guild wanted to produce a musical based on Lynn "Green Grow the Lilacs." merstein agreed to write the lyrics.

Thus began what he later called "a perfect partnership" with the composer who had written "The Garrick Galeties" with the late Lorenz Hart in 1925. Mr. Rodgers was also

a Columbia graduate. In 1951, Mr. Hammerstein was president of the Authors League of America. In October of that year, Rodgers and Hammerstein staged a new production of "Music in the Air." They were also associated in producing "Annie Get Your Gun," "I Remember Mama," and "The Happy Time." The partners maintained offices at 488 Madison Avenue, but Mr. Hammerstein did most of his work at his farm near Doylestown.

Mr. Hammerstein's first marriage, to Mirna Finn of the stage, ended in divorce in 1929. They had two children, William Hammerstein, now a producer-director, and Alice (Mrs. Philip Mathias), who followed in her father's path and became a writer of lyrics.

His second wife was Dorothy Blanchard of Melbourne, Australia, who understudied Beatrice Lillie in "Charlot's Revue" in 1924. They had a son, James.

A private funeral service for Oscar Hammerstein 2d, the librettist and producer, will be held for the family today at Hartsdale,

A spokesman for the family said yesterday that a memorial service for the friends and associates of Mr. Hammerstein, who was cremated would be held within 2 weeks.

Meanwhile, tributes to the talent and personality of the famed lyricist were made by theatrical and civic notables and organiza-

Richard Rodgers, the longtime collabora tor who composed with Mr. Hammerstein much of the memorable music for which the two were famed, yesterday said simply, "I am permanently grieved." Mr. Rodgers' previous collaborator, Lorenz Hart, also died, on November 22, 1943.

Mary Martin, star of "The Sound of Music." which is still running at the Lunt-Fontanne Theater, said his "gentleness, his kindness, and his greatness of soul" would live forever in the hearts of his friends and "in the memory of the millions whose lives will be enriched by the beauty and the honesty of his words.

### ATKINSON GIVES TRIBUTE

The former drama critic of the New York Times, Brooks Atkinson, said:

"The theater has lost a giant who was also a man of conscience. The more succesful he became, the more humble he was personally. He and Mr. Rodgers created the modern musical theater and we are all indebted to the fine part that he played in it."

The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, of which Mr. Hammerstein was a director, closed its offices yesterday and in a statement cited him as a "uniquely talented man; a giant in stature and in his profession."

Among other organizations paying tribute was the Actors Equity Association, which said "his life's work transcended the boundaries of theater, for justice, tolerance, and fair play pervaded not only his creative works, but his personal relationships as well."

The Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with which he had worked, cited "his deep concern for humanity."

Mr. Hammerstein's family requested that, in lieu of flowers, contributions be sent to Welcome House, a home for children of Doylestown.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 24, 1960] THEATER WORLD MOURNS DEATH OF HAMMERSTEIN

New York, August 23.—Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon for Oscar Hammerstein II. The Broadway librettist and producer died early today of cancer in Doylestown, Pa. He was 65.

At the request of Mr. Hammerstein's family, the time and place of the private service were not disclosed. Mr. Hammerstein's body was cremated Tuesday morning in Philadelphia, and interment will be in the A public memorial service New York area. will be held within the next 2 weeks.

While the entertainment world mourned its loss and realized that the last Richard Rodgers-Oscar Hammerstein musical play had been written, Rodgers, Leland Hayward. and Richard Halliday, coproducers with Mr. Hammerstein of "The Sound of Music," decided that a scheduled performance of the Mary Martin musical would be given tonight.

### PERMANENTLY GRIEVED

Rodgers, the composer whose work with Mr. Hammerstein began in 1942 and became one of the most fruitful collaborations in the history of the American theater, said Tues-

day:
"I am permanently grieved."
"I am permanently grieved." He and Mr. Hammerstein's family were joined in their grief by hundreds of notables in all walks of life, and by countless spectators who had filled the theaters and seen for themselves Mr. Hammerstein's lyrically optimistic view of life.

"The dearest man I've ever known is gone." Miss Martin said before undertaking her starring role in tonight's performance of "The Sound of Music." In a sense, Miss Martin became the personification of the Rodgers and Hammerstein spirit when she played Nellie Forbush the "cockeyed optimist" of "South Pacific."

"But his gentleness, his kindness, his greatness of soul will live forever," Miss Martin said.

## DIES ON HIS FARM

Mr. Hammerstein had undergone abdominal surgery while "The Sound of Music" was in preparation last year, and his illness forced him to be inactive during part of the show's rehearsal and tryout period.

His death came today at 12:30 a.m. at his home, Highland Farms, near Doylestown. Mr. Hammerstein is survived by his wife, Dorothy, his daughter, Alice (Mrs. Philip Mathias), and his sons, William and James. In lieu of flowers, the family said that contributions might be made to Welcome House, the home for orphans of mixed Asiatic parentage in Doylestown. Mr. Hammerstein was president of the organization, in which Mr. Rodgers and Pearl Buck also are active.
Tributes from Mr. Hammerstein's asso-

ciates stressed not only the librettist's professional talents, but his personal attributes. Howard Lindsay, the playwright, said Mr. Hammerstein's lyrics revealed his basic qual-

ities of "simplicity, sincerity, honesty."
"On the occasion of Gertrude Lawrence's services," Mr. Lindsay recalled, "Mr. Hammerstein said in so many words: 'Mourning does not become the theater. Mourning is a surrender to an illusion that death is final.

In Paris, Joshua Logan, the producer and director who wrote the stage version of "South Pacific" with Mr. Hammerstein, said:

"He is going to be immortal. His songs will never die. There is no question but that Hammerstein will be remembered as long as people sing."

"His death is a great blow to the theater," said Lawrence Languer, codirector of the Theater Guild. "He was not only a poet but also a philosopher and a great humanitarian '

Until Mr. Hammerstein's death, he and Rodgers were working on several additional songs for the film version of "State Fair." They also were discussing a new stage version of "Allegro," an earlier Broadway musical.

Before joining forces with Rodgers, Mr. Hammerstein also collaborated with Jerome Kern, and spent 10 years in Hollywood writing musical motion pictures. He and Rodgers were to have been guests of honor on September 18 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel at a dinner in support of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation. Proceeds from the dinner were to have been used to establish the Rodgers & Hammerstein Fellowship Fund at the Foundation.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, of New York, in a condolence message to Mrs. Hammer-stein said, "The world has lost a great artist who brought happiness to millions."

In Washington, Senator JACOB K. JAVITS. Republican, of New York, said the country had suffered a great loss to its theatrical, musical, and artistic life in the death of Mr. Hammerstein. "He was a wonderful human being," the Senator said.

### EQUITY SENDS WIRE

On behalf of Actors Equity, Ralph Bellamy, its president, sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Hammerstein in which he

"We shall always remember him as a great artist, but first we shall remember him as & friend whose loss fills us with sadness."

Stanley Adams, president of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, described Mr. Hammerstein as a "giant in stature and in his profession." ASCAP offices were closed today in tribute to the lyricist, who became a member of the society in 1923 and had served as a director since

Kathy Dunn, a 12-year-old member of "The Sound of Music" cast, was told of Mr. Hammerstein's death today at Idlewild Airport here after her return from a European seminar of the Felician Nuns.

"He was really wonderful and kind," Kathy said. "I brought back some holy water for him from Lourdes, and I also had a writ-ten blessing for him from Pope John XXIII."

## West Germany

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, August 22, 1960

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to place in the RECORD an article which appeared in the August 13, 1960, issue of Business Week concerning West Germany and its recent successful economic development.

One of the men who has contributed greatly to the present prosperity of West Germany is a leading banker, Hermann Abs, director of the Deutsche Bank. He has contributed much toward the restoration of foreign confidence in Ger man currency. He sits on the boards of many industrial firms and operates his bank with great efficiency and integrity.

Another exponent of German economic expansion is Minister Ludwig Erhard. He did much to pave the way for a new and favorable climate for West German business. I have met both of these men and have been very much impressed with their ability to get things done and done well.

Herewith is the article from Business Week entitled, "Now, in West Germany: A Driving Business-Oriented Society": Now, in West Germany: A Driving Busi-

NESS-ORIENTED SOCIETY

West Germany, on almost any economic measure, has become the strongest of the free nations after the United States.

An aggressive new class of nonowner managers has provided the push for fantastic growth.

Industrial workers, long lagging, now have high pay, high productivity, a rising living standard.

Apply almost any economic yardstick to West Germany today, just 15 years after the end of World War II, and that truncated country looks fantastically strong.

Take gross national product, exports, and currency reserves as measures of national economic power. West Germany, rather than Britain, now rates second to the United States among the nations of the free world. The German gross national product will reach an estimated \$61 billion in 1960 and will exceed Britain's for the first time since 1945. By last year, the West Germans already had edged the British out of second place in exports and passed them in reserves of gold and foreign exchange.

In terms of sheer economic weight, neither West Germany nor Britain (each with a population of 52 million) stands comparison with the United States. This is evident from gross national product estimates for 1960, \$510 billion for the United States, compared with \$61 billion for the Germans and \$60

billion for the British.

Source of embarrassment: Even so, West Germany's economic power in the world marketplace has reached the point where it is a source of some financial embarrassment to the United States as well as to Britain. The return on German short-term investments is so attractive today that private capital has been moving from New York to Frankfurt for some months, strengthening the deutsche mark. Private capital also was moving from London to Frankfurt until the recent increase in the British bank rate.

Justified confidence: Moreover, there is no sign that this picture will change very much in the near future. No serious economic problems appear to lie ahead for the Germans, barring a disastrous slump in the free

World.

Of course, top Government officials and economists in West Germany will talk, as they have for the past 10 years, about the threat of inflation that arises from the steady increase in wage levels. But, with the price level in Germany remaining as stable as it has anywhere else, the men who run German industry seem less concerned today about inflation than they have been for a long time. Businessmen exude confidence not only about the future of their own companies but also about the competitive strength of German industry as a whole.

Indicators of strength: The physical evidence of economic strength and widespread prosperity can be seen all over West Germany—in the old strongholds of heavy industry in the Ruhr; in the automotive centers of Wolfsburg, Russelsheim, Stuttgart, and Cologne; in scattered chemical and electrical equipment plants; and in the growing network of highways, extra-high-voltage powerlines, oil pipelines, and refineries that reach to all parts of the country.

The strength shows up, too, in the production and sales totals that are expected for 1960, 35 million net tons of steel; 2 million autos, trucks, and tractors; more than \$5 billion in chemical sales; some \$4.5 billion in electrical equipment sales. German industry will supply about 60 percent of continental West Europe's capital goods this year, pushing its total exports to approximately \$11 billion.

Current investment expenditures tell the same story. Volkswagen is spending \$120 million to expand its capacity to 4,000 units a day, while Opel (GM) is putting \$100 million into a new plant at Bochum in the Ruhr. The chemical industry's Big Three—Bayer, BASF, and Hoechst—together are spending close to \$250 million for plant expansion.

Fruits of prosperity: At the same time, there has been a general trend to higher wages and shorter working hours. A recent French statistical study shows that average hourly wages (including fringe benefits) in West German manufacturing industry now are as high as in Britain and Switzerland and are exceeded in Europe only by Sweden. Productivity, however, has been rising at least as fast as wage costs, so that total industrial costs haven't been much affected so far.

Rising wages show up in the higher consumption standards of the German worker and the white collar employee. The baby cars for which these workers traded their motorcycles or scooters 3 or 4 years ago now are being replaced by Volkswagens or some other car of the same class. Washing machines, refrigerators, and TV sets already are common in working-class apartments and houses.

The postwar economic revolution in West Germany already has gone far enough to force the opposition party, the Social Democrats, to forsake their nationalization programs and shift unmistakably closer to the economic philosophy of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's middle-of-the-road Christian Democrats. Adenauer, for his part, now is talking of the need for "increasing ownership in the broad masses of the people."

Worker sacrifices: It is only in the past 3 or 4 years, of course, that the German workingman has started to come into his own as a consumer. Until then, he received a considerably smaller share of the national cake than his counterpart in, say, Britain or France. The chief beneficiary was German industry. By being satisfied with this smaller share, say some observers, the German worker contributed more than anyone else to the country's strength, since he gave industry a chance to get solidly on its feet.

No doubt, some German workers feel they were compensated for their restraint in the earlier postwar years by having the government impose the system of codetermination—an arrangement under which the unions have been able to choose up to 50 percent of the company directors in coal and steel and a smaller percentage in other industries. Interference with important management decisions has been negligible.

Economic mircle workers: The Adenauer government clearly deserves considerable credit for the West German "economic miracle" and the way it has been sustained. Men like Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard, Finance Minister Franz Etzel, and Bundesbank President Karl Blessing are highly skilled at guiding a national economy.

In one area, tax policy, the Adenauer government has been especially solicitous of private industry. It has encouraged enterprise with a scaled corporation tax, under which a company pays a smaller corporate tax on that part of its earnings paid out to stockholders. In this way, the investor is spared some of the double taxation that exists in the British and American tax systems. The Government also has granted tax

benefits for new investment by allowing companies to set up nontaxable investment reserves. The effect is to exempt a large portion of corporate earnings from taxes.

The German businessman himself has taken full advantage of the breaks he has received in the past from his workers and the Government. Ever since the German currency reform of 1948, management has shown a drive and devotion to work that has scarcely been matched either in the United States or in Western Europe. Even today, the average German executive puts in longer hours than his American, British, or French counterpart. In return, he gets a high personal reward in terms of salary, of tax-free expense account, and other benefits.

Among West Germany's leading business figures of today, there are two fairly distinct

types.

Old industrialists: On the one hand, there are the old standardbearers: Krupp, Siemens, and Flick. But of this trio, only old Friedrich Flick personally masterminds his diversified empire of steel, automobile, chemical, metal working, paper, and aircraft companies. Both Alfried Krupp and Dr. Ernest von Siemens are more nearly figureheads than rulers in their respective empires of heavy engineering equipment and electrical equipment. In Krupp's case, the power wielder is Berthold Beitz, a prominent member of the non-owner-manager class that has sprung up in postwar Germany.

New breed of managers: It is this new type

New breed of managers: It is this new type of business manager who provides most of the drive in West German industry today, especially in the big companies that had their origins in the prewar days. Hans-Guenther Sohl, who directs the Thyssen steel fortunes, belongs to this group. So do the chief executives of the Big Three in chemicals. Hans Boden of Allgemeine Elektricitaets Werke (AEG) also fits this category, along with many others in somewhat smaller

companies.

In addition, there are a number of self-made owner-managers. Max Grundig is one of these. He has personally built up a booming electronics company since the war, starting from a bicycle repair shop in southern Germany. Willy Schlieker parlayed his wartime experience as a boy wonder armaments czar into the most modern shipbuilding company in the country today.

Business-oriented society: Taken as a whole, the German businessmen are an extremely powerful group, with great influence in the Christian Democratic Party and the government. They have given Adenauer, who is temperamentally bored with business and economics, the wherewithal to pursue his political objectives—resisting communism and building economic and political unity in Western Europe. And Adenauer, for his part, has paid attention to the needs of the business community, partly because of his close personal association with one or two of West Germany's leading bankers.

Perhaps this is only another way of saying that, for the first time in their history, the Germans have successfully developed a business-oriented society, with purposes and drives that are not very different from those of American society. There was a similar development after World War I, but this was choked off by the great depression and the rise of Hitler.

There are differences, of course, between the business environment in West Germany and that in the United States. German businessmen don't have to live under nearly so strict anticartel laws. Nor do German managers have to pay so much attention to their stockholders, partly because the legal requirements are less exacting and partly because ownership is far less widely distributed. In fact, a few leading West German bankers still play a large role in German

industry, almost in the way that J. P. Morgan once did in the United States.

Emphasis on trade: Another difference, and a more important one, is the emphasis that German industry puts on foreign business. This grows out of the much greater depandence West Germany has on foreign trade. It is probably this fact that accounts for what can only be described as a drive for economic power in the German business community.

An outsider who visits West Germany today can't fail to notice this power drive. It is as if a strong national ambition, which the Germans once dedicated to politicalmilitary expansion, now has been channeled into an economic groove. Making West Germany the top exporter in the world and making the deutsche mark the world's strongest currency seem to be the present goals of the German businessman, so far as his goals reach beyond personal gain and power.

On the surface, it may seem hard to square such national goals with the keen German interest in the 6 nation European Economic Community (EEC) and in European political unity. But German industry sees this as a bigger "domestic" market—that will be a useful base for gradually winning a larger and larger share of the world market.

German industrialists are supremely confident that they can compete successfully in any market with their rivals of the United States and Western Europe. They do not even fear Japanese competition, except in the domestic German market, and there Japanese goods are pretty well excluded.

Outside criticism: However, German export successes do not sit too well with other big trading nations, including the United States and Britain. That is mainly because these successes have helped produce the large annual surplus in the German balance of payments and the steady gain—at other countries' expense—in German currency reserves. Another important factor is the \$1 billion a year the Bundesbank takes in from military expenditures in West Germany by the United States, Britain, France, and Belgium.

More and more, you hear complaints in Washington and London that, given its strong financial position, West Germany should either revalue the deutsche mark upward or contribute more to Western defense costs and to economic aid in the underdeveloped countries. The West Germans, the critics say, are not playing the role of good creditors.

These critics believe West Germany's recent loan of \$250 million (half in U.S. dollars, half in deutsche marks) to the World Bank is a step in the right direction. But there is still a feeling that the Adenauer government will have to do more if it is to show the kind of international responsibility that goes with great economic strength.

Voting Records of South Dakota Congressman on REA Issues

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. GEORGE S. McGOVERN

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. Berry] placed in the Congressional Record the voting tabulations of several organizations that score the voting records of Members of Congress. Mr. Berry's insertion covered his and my

voting record as tabulated by these certain organizations.

Since the electrification of farms and ranches in South Dakota is very vital to the people of our State, I believe that it would be helpful to have printed in the Congressional Record the evaluation of votes affecting REA that have been cast by members of the South Dakota delegation. The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association is a nonpartisan highly respected organization with which some of our most distinguished

South Dakota REA leaders are affiliated. This organization with the authorization of its board of directors compiles and evaluates the voting record of all Members of Congress so that interested citizens may know whether their Congressmen are voting for or against the best interests of rural electrification.

Below is the compilation of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association for Members of Congress from South Dakota who are seeking election

this year:

	Total REA votes	Favorable REA votes	Unfavorable or missed REA votes	of favorable
Congressman Berry (elected 1950) Congressman McGovern (elected 1956) Senator Mundr (elected Senate 1948)	37	15	22	40
	18	18	0	100
	48	17	31	35

## Sarnoff Letter Explains NBC Stand in Sacco-Vanzetti Television Case

EXTENSION OF REMARKS .

## HON. STYLES BRIDGES

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, you will perhaps recall some time ago I expressed concern about a two-part 2-hour-long television presentation over the NBC network which purported to present a true picture of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial and attendant circumstances. This presentation was utterly biased, as any fairminded person with a recollection of the case could testify, and indeed as a great many people did, in letters to me after I raised by voice in protest,

Bad enough as historical distortion would be in a presentation which was touted as an almost public service feature, how much worse was the fact that the presentation had been used by some as leftwing propaganda. Fortunately for those who read, a book has since become available, written by attorney Robert H. Montgomery of Boston, which, because of his connections with the case and his study of the whole matter through the years, has made him an expert on the subject. Unfortunately, however, the book is unlikely to have as wide circulation as the television circulation; in other words, so-called "equal time" has not been afforded. It was, therefore, with considerable interest that attorney Montgomery read an invitation from NBC to appear on the Dave Garroway show for a 10-minute interview about his book, "Sacco-Vanzetti: The Murder and the Myth."

Attorney Montgomery gladly accepted the invitation but when he went to New York at his own expense for the necessary arrangements to be made, it became evident to him that NBC had no intention of allowing any objective presentation of the prosecution side of the case. Attorney Montgomery's experience is best related in his own words, and I therefore ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the

RECORD Arthur E. Fetridge's television column, published in the Boston Herald of August 28, 1960, which reproduces Attorney Montgomery's letter in full.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SARNOFF LETTER EXPLAINS NBC STAND IN SACCO-VANZETTI TELEVISION CASE

(By Arthur E. Fetridge)

Some time ago I said "If I can help it this will be my last article on the Sacco-Vanzetti case." I meant it at the time but two things have happened since then that seem to require this particular column.

The first was a letter I received from Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the National Broadcasting Co., the network that was responsible for the two-part Sacco-Vanzetti story on channel 4 and other NBC stations throughout the country in June.

The second was a letter I received from Robert H. Montgomery, Boston attorney and author of the recently published "Sacco-Vanzetti: The Murder and the Myth." His letter is self-explanatory and I pass it on for you below to reach your own conclusions.

As for Mr. Sarnoff. His letter was in answer to one I wrote to him in which I asked, among other things, if he proposed that "television be used to give false impressions, to further the cause of communism, to wreck a man's name (Governor Fuller's) and to make a mockery of justice?"

### AMAZED, HE SAYS

The NBC chairman chose to ignore that question but did say "Given a powerful and controversial script which we did not believe should be suppressed in favor of blandness and pussyfooting \* \* \* NBC did indeed strive conscientiously to achieve a responsible and well-documented presentation."

sible and well-documented presentation."

To that I only can say I am amazed that
Mr. Sarnoff seems to have confused "blandness and pussyfooting" with truth and
vilification.

Mr. Montgomery's letter pretty clearly indicates Mr. Sarnoff and his network have no intention of allowing anything but the defense side of the famous case to appear on NBC.

It follows:

August 22, 1960.

"Dear Mr. Fetringe: About 10 days ago I was called on the telephone by a representative of the Dave Garroway show which is broadcast by NBC and asked whether I would appear on the show to be broadcast on August 18, 1960, my part to be a 10-minute interview about my book 'Sacco-Vanzetti: The Murder and the Myth.' I readily agreed and a definite appointment was made for a tape recording on Wednesday, August 17, at

ask for a certain man and was told that another certain man would interview me. My publisher had sent the studio several copies of the book and everything was in readiness.

"SAYS HE WAS WRONG

"I am a little old for naivete, but at the time I really believed that NBC was willing to permit 10 minutes of truth to go over its airways to offset in some measure its 2 hours of travesty and character assassination. was wrong.

"REHEARSAL GOING ON

"Promptly on the hour I arrived. A rehearsal of the show was going on in studio 3B but it was quite apparent that the man in charge did not expect me. He was all in a dither, he said.. 'Who was I, the turtle man?' No, I was the Sacco-Vanzetti man and I had an appointment for an interview. 'Oh, well, just sit down.' I sat down. A few minutes later, 'Weren't you told that there had been a change in the schedule?" 'Oh, well, there has been; there was an important vote in the Senate this morning and we have had to reschedule the show and you should have been notified. But, anyway, just sit down and we will take care of you later.'

"In a few moments a man with a better story came in. My appointment was not a definite appointment at all. It merely was a preliminary inquiry to see whether I would appear and it was intended that a definite appointment would be made later. Although this was contrary to the fact, I asked, 'Do you wish to set a date for the later date now?' 'Well, no, we have to do more preliminary work and we are not prepared for

the interview as yet."

"CAT OUT OF BAG

"The cat came out of the bag in a second conversation with the second man held over the telephone. What had been planned, he said, was a debate between me and Mr. Reginald Rose, author of the 2-hour telecast released in the early part of June. Our debate was to be broadcast on August 23, the anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, a date which is used for memorial exercises throughout the entire Communist world. I protested that I had not been told about anything except a 10-minute interview of me alone.

"I have no objection to appearing on a program with others and debating the case, but certainly I did not want to become a participant in memorial exercises which have been over the years a very effective means of perpetuating the myth. But anyway the plan had been abandoned and they did not want me on the program.

"REASON NOT GIVEN

"The reason for abandoning the plan was not divulged. One may speculate. Perhaps Mr. Rose who knows nothing about the Sacco-Vanzetti case did not care to debate with me. Perhaps someone in the organization was bright enough to realize that although I might be lured to New York with the promise of an interview and would not object to a debate, I certainly would not become a participant in memorial exercises.

"Did they want me to appear at a later

"After hemming and hawing I was asked to wait 15 minutes while my interlocutor consulted with someone else and at the end of 15 minutes I was told that they did not want me then or thereafter for interview or debate. I was assured, however, that the company was full of integrity and that al-though I had come without a definite appointment they would pay my expenses and send me to the airport in a company car, offers I did not accept."

ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY.

3 p.m. I was to report to studio 3B and to Efforts To Obtain the Support of President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon for the Preservation of the Historic Buildings Near the White House Were Without Success, Citizens Committee Declares; Senator Kennedy's Bill Would Save Buildings for Cultural Purposes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON, HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, some 30 national and local organizations representing millions of Americans rallied to save the historic buildings near the White House: the Dolly Madison house, the Benjamin Tayloe house, and the great Belasco Theater which had very deep connections with America's cultural life.

Among the organizations fighting to save these great buildings was the General Federation of Women's Clubs with 5 million members; the National Federation of Music Clubs with 600,000 members: the National Music Council with 1.228.000 members: the American Federation of Musicians with 270,000 members; and the Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, of Greater Washington. The support of the 15 million member AFL-CIO for the preservation of these historic buildings is assured because of the strong support given to this cause by the American Federation of Musicians and the Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO.
On July 13, 1960 the Citizens Commit-

tee to Save Lafayette Square in the Nation's Capital reported to one and all that efforts to obtain the support of President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon for the preservation of these historic buildings were without success.

The Committee declared:

Efforts to obtain the support of President Eisenhower for the preservation legislation were unavailing.

It would appear that the only remaining hope is intervention by a new administration next year. There is indication that the General Services Administration will not be ready to start razing the buildings for perhaps 2 years, giving us time for an all-out effort next year with the new administration.

Senator John F. Kennedy introduced a splendid bill, S. 3280, on March 24, 1960, to preserve and maintain the Dolly Madison house, the Benjamin Tayloe house, and the Belasco Theater for historical, cultural, and civic purposes.

In introducing this bill Senator KEN-NEDY said:

There is pending before the Public Works Committee a plan to locate the Court of Claims in Lafayette Square. This means that many of the historic buildings now fronting that square will be torn down. The Dolly Madison house, the Benjamin Tayloe house, and the Belasco Theater have long served as an inspiration to generations of Americans who have visited their Capital City. Cer-

tainly, before any irrevocable action is taken to destroy these buildings to provide a site for a courthouse, other sites should be investigated.

New York City's famed Carnegie Hall was recently saved through the efforts of a committee of distinguished citizens who were able to interest Mayor Robert Wagner and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in preserving this great cultural institution.

In Chicago the famed Garrick Theater. built in 1892, the same decade the Belasco Theater and Carnegie Hall were built, was saved recently through the efforts of a citizens committee headed by Mayor Richard J. Daley, of Chicago. Involved in the efforts of Chicago citizens to save for cultural purposes one of the city's great theaters was a court decision. Judge Donald S. McKinlay decided that private owners of a property such as the Garrick Theater can be forbidden to destroy such property on grounds of esthetics. In support of his decision, Judge McKinlay cited a 1954 Supreme Court decision which unanimously upheld the power of the District of Columbia to include in a slum-clearance project the destruction of a department store that was in no way a slum building. The Supreme Court held that District of Columbia authorities had the right to decide that the District of Columbia should be beautiful as well as sanitary and could consider artistic values in deciding what should be destroyed and what should be saved.

I include as part of my remarks the July 13, 1960, report of the Citizens Committee To Save Lafayette Square in the Nation's Capital; the text of a broadcast by the distinguished concert manager, Patrick Hayes; and the text of S. 3280, introduced by Senator John F. KENNEDY.

The material follows:

1960 REPORT OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO SAVE LAFAYETTE SQUARE IN THE NATION'S

Belatedly, we wish to report on the status of the fight to save the old buildings on the east side of Lafayette Square.

Some 30 national and local organizations rallied to the cause in cooperation with the citizens committee.

The first effort to obtain hearings before the Senate Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee, before which legislation was pending, succeeded in that hearings were granted and held on May 23.

Proponents—supporters of the pending bills to save the buildings and to restore the Belasco—made a completely overwhelming argument for the record. The only substantial opposition came from Marvin Jones, chief judge of the Court of Claims, and Eugene Worley, chief judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, who argued that the site was needed for a building for them for convenience and that to switch to another site would cause too great a delay in construction of a needed court building.

At the hearings and in the behind-thescenes maneuverings, they were greatly assisted by Judge Jack Martin, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, who is a former administrative assistant of President Elsenhower (and the late Senator Taft) in charge

of congressional liaison. The opponents of the preservation legis lation were taken by surprise when General Services Administration Franklin Floete, responding to the new pressure which had been built up in opposition to razing the east side of the square, testified that there was another, and perhaps better, site for the courthouse.

However, despite Mr. Floete's surprise move to accommodate our desires and despite the very convincing showing at the hearings, the Senate Public Works Committee voted to authorize the courthouse construction on Lafayette Square. Only when their vote was announced after a secret meeting was it revealed that Mr. Floete had been secretly forced to produce still another prospectus, putting the courthouse back on Lafayette Square.

It was clear that the lobbying effort of two or three of the opponents of the preservation legislation, namely the judges and their friends in Congress and in the administration, had succeeded in reversing Mr. Floete's recommendation and in forcing approval of the site for Judge Jones.

Efforts to obtain the support of President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon for the preservation legislation were unavailing.

It would appear that the only remaining hope is intervention by a new administration next year. There is indication that the General Services Administration will not be ready to start razing the buildings for perhape 2 years, giving us time for an all-out effort next year with the new administration.

Recommendation: It is urged that every effort be made following the inauguration in January to get the ear and the understanding of the new President. If he wishes, he can refuse to spend the money authorized for the new courthouse which the congressional committees have approved.

Acknowledgement: The committee and its officers wish to acknowledge with deep gratitude the highly intelligent and dedicated effort which has been made by people too numerous to list in the effort to save Lafayette Square. Only an invincible combination of behind-the-scenes politics and official apathy have robbed you of success to date. Certainly the absence of success is no measure of the devotion and effort brought to this problem by the many supporters of this committee.

The committee also wishes to thank and to acknowledge the help of Senators John Sherman Cooper, Edmund S. Muskie, Eugene J. McCarthy, and Ernest Gruening, and of Congressmen Frank Thompson and Harris B. McDowell, Jr., who made every possible effort in our behalf before and after the Public Works Committee's vote. Thanks go also to the Washington Post and Times Herald and the Evening Star for their fine ccitorials and their numerous news columns which supported us completely.

CARL LEVIN,

Chairman.

HOBART A. SPALDING,

Vice Chairman.

MARIE A. HURLEY,

Secretary.

BROADCAST BY PATRICK HAYES, WGMS, AUGUST 28, 1980, WOODWARD & LOTHROP

Good afternoon. They did it out in Chicago. They did the unexpected and the wonderful. They saved an old empty building from being torn down for esthetic reasons alone, because it is an historic landmark, a theater, rich in memories, still attractive to the eye. The theater and building are known as the Garrick, built in 1892, 1 year after Carnegie Hall was built. It is a combination office building and theater, and in the heyday of show business it was one of Chicago's leading legitimate theaters. In recent years the theater was used only for motion pictures, and not too successfully, and the offices upstairs were occupied by tenants.

The march of progress in Chicago has produced a master plan for a huge downtown

center which will involve tearing down a few blocks of old buildings, some of them tremendous in size, to make way for the new and even bigger buildings. The Garrick is just across the street from one side of this proposed complex of buildings, and its real estate and parking potential are obvious—tear down the Garrick, build a new and bigger building, including substantial parking facilities. This is the modern, downtown, march of progress.

The owners of the Garrick applied some time ago for a wrecking permit from the city of Chicago. A citizens committee, headed by Mayor Richard J. Daley himself, intervened. The permit was refused by the city. The owners took the matter to court, seeking an action that would force the city of Chicago to grant the wrecking permit. This is where matters stood a few weeks ago when we commented on this Garrick situation, bearing in mind always the Belasco situation here in Washington. Last Tuesday Judge Donald S. McKinlay gave his decision, after a personal inspection of the premises and long reflection on the law involved. He decided that an architectural landmark can be saved, that a wrecking permit can be denied, that owners of a property such as the Garrick can be forbidden to destroy it even though they own it—and esthetic reasons alone suffice as a basis for his decision. The Garrick had been declared an architectural landmark in 1958 by the appropriate city commission.

There is a lot involved here, which might affect similar situations across the country. Judge McKinlay pointed out that what he was doing was essentially a new interpretation of a municipality's police power. He said that a clear legal right to a wrecking permit is not an absolute right when the public esthetic interest is involved. I think we should all pause here and say "Halle-lujah." Judge McKinlay says that the public esthetic interest can come first in the march of progress.

In support of his decision, Judge McKinlay cited a 1954 Supreme Court decision which unanimously upheld the power of the District of Columbia to include in a slum clearance project the destruction of a department store that was in no way a slum building. He said that the Supreme Court held that District authorities had the right to decide that the District should be beautiful as well as sanitary and could consider artistic values in deciding what should be taken and what left. Are you listening, members of the Citizens' Committee to Save Lafayette Square? A judge out in Chicago is giving you the answers, from a case right here in the District of Columbia, on which he based his decision to save the Garrick in Chicago.

The Garrick case deals with the same values, artistic and esthetic values, but differs in that it upholds the power of a city to deny a private owner the right to destroy his own property. Judge McKifilay was frank to say he knew of no similar case. Lawyers for the owners promptly said that the decision would be appealed to the illinois Supreme Court. That decision will be one to watch for. Meanwhile, it is more than encouraging to realize that there are a few Athenians among us in positions of influence. To return to the Chicago story of the Garrick Theater, and bearing in mind that the Belasco Theater here on Lafayette Square is in jeopardy, it is ironic to note that in Chicago a court saved the Garrick, while here a courthouse may lose us the Belasco.

S. 3280, Introduced by Senator John F. Kennedy

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Buildings Act of 1959 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

"SEC. 18. The Administrator is authorized to conduct a joint study together with the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts, for the purpose of determining the feasibility of constructing, near the Supreme Court of the United States, adequate facilities to house the Court of Claims, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and the Tax Court of the United States. As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall submit a report on the results of such study, together with such to the Committees on Public Works of the Sonate and House of Representatives.

"SEC. 19. In keeping with the national policy of protecting and preserving historic American buildings and sites for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States, the Administrator shall preserve and maintain the Dolly Madison House, the Benjamin Tayloe House, and the Belasco Theater, on Lafayette Square in the District of Columbia, for historical, cultural, and civic purposes. The Administrator is authorized and directed to restore the Belasco Theater to a condition at least equal to its condition at the time it was acquired by the Federal Government. The National Park Service, and the District of Columbia Recreation Department, shall advise and assist the Administrator in the restoration and management of the Belasco Theater as a muni-cipal art center."

Twentieth Anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, I am happy to have this opportunity of saluting the 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian descent.

The domination of the formerly independent countries behind the Iron Curtain by the Soviet Union is of continuing concern to the United States. The Ukraine was the first and largest of these independent countries to be taken into the Soviet Union in 1920. Since that time the Ukraine has been stripped forcibly of its culture, the profits of its economy, and many of its most talented citizens—of practically everything ex-cept an apparently undying desire for freedom and self-determination, kept alive by such organizations as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America that speaks for its enslaved people in the Ukraine. This fall the Ukrainian Congress celebrates the 20th anniversary of its efforts in educating the American public of the desires of the captive nations for independence from Soviet rule.

Although the Ukraine lost its independence in 1920, the Ukrainian Congress keeps us informed of recent atrocities of the Soviet Union and attempts at revolt in the Iron Curtain countries.

The present Soviet Government, led by Khrushchev, "The Hangman of the Ukraine," has continued an oppressive policy as it did in the 1920's and 1930's. Instead of mass slaughters, purges, and artificial famines. "silk glove" methods of subjection are used. A vast apparatus of subverters, infiltrators, and informers is active both within and without the Soviet Union. A man will not necessarily be sent to a slave labor camp, although they still exist; he will be deprived of his job or arbitrarily decided against in a court. An action, whether truly subversive or not, will be reported by a fellow worker. It is necessary that the Soviet Government be less conspicuous in these tyrannical objectives, while Khrushchev tries to establish a favorable impression of the Communist system throughout the world. Nevertheless his tactics are equally as effective as the strong-arm methods of Stalin 10 and 20 years ago. It is sometimes easy to be deceived by the master salesman, Khrushchev. I take pride in congratulating the Ukrainian Congress for working ardently to prevent the United States and the world from falling under his spell.

## The 1960 George E. Stringfellow Cancer Editorial Awards

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. FRANK C. OSMERS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. OSMERS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most dramatic battles going on in the world today is the one against cancer. The American Cancer Society, with its component State units, is leading the fight against this dread disease. Almost more difficult to overcome than the disease itself is the ignorance of the general public with respect to the symptoms of and the cures for cancer.

In 1946, George E. Stringfellow, of West Orange, organized and served as first president of the New Jersey division of the American Cancer Society. Each year since, Mr. Stringfellow has given awards which bear his name to the weekly and daily editors who write the best editorials in New Jersey on cancer. These awards have attracted national and international attention because of the amazing results that have been achieved in informing the public about cancer and what to do about it.

George E. Stringfellow was an associate of the late great Thomas A. Edison. He is one of New Jersey's outstanding men. Few in the Nation have given so much to so many good works as he has.

Among the outstanding accomplishments of the New Jersey division under Mr. Stringfellow's leadership are the following:

First. The first development of a working relationship between the medical profession and lay volunteers.

founded on a statement of responsibility made by George E. Stringfellow:

It is the responsibility of the doctors to advise how, where and for what medical facilities, programs and services, money shall be spent.

It is the responsibility of the laymen to raise the money and to administer the funds in accordance with sound business practice.

Second. A notable program in support of 47 cancer clinics in general hospitals.

Third. Annual leadership and workers conferences which have proved to be an imaginative and successful experiment in the training of volunteers for cancer control

Fourth. Total professional education program, demonstrating outstanding, effective results and careful planning and program coordination with the medical profession.

Fifth. Development of an outstanding medical film—The Cancer Detection Examination, 1959— which is an invaluable teaching aid and is gaining recognition throughout the world.

Sixth. Establishment of a medicalservice plan for medically indigent cancer patients in New Jersey which has been recognized as the finest of its kind among the 60 divisions of the ACS. These services include cancer dressings, medications, transportation, loan closet items, visiting nurse service, home care, nursing home care, and patient rehabilitation.

Seventh. A program of continuing public education in cancer control through the use of all public media to stimulate the practice of regular physical checkups and awareness to cancer's seven danger signals.

Eighth. Development of a strong and well integrated division with information services in each of New Jersey's 21 counties.

Ninth. Production and development of a widely used film—"The Swift Sword"—for lay education, stressing the facts about cancer and the program of the New Jersey Division.

Tenth. Creation of the mobile cancer information unit which tours the State, bringing important information on cancer to segments of the public not always reached by other media.

This year's editorials are exceptionally fine. Because of the interest of all citizens in fighting cancer, I ask unanimous consent to have them inserted in the Appendix of the Record. The 1960 Stringfellow Cancer Editorial award for daily newspapers was won by Dot Patterson for an editorial in the Paterson Evening News entitled "You Don't Have Cancer." The 1960 winner among weeklies was Florence Bodure for an editorial in the Hopewell Valley News entitled "Cancer Crusade." Here are the editorials.

[From the Paterson Evening News]

YOU DON'T HAVE CANCER

(By Dot Patterson)

It was a gray February morning.

A raw wind swept in from the East River, whipping up the trash in the gutters and bringing tears to my eyes.

I was happy to step inside the warm interior of the Strang Cancer Prevention Clinic of Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, at 444 East 68th Street, New York City.

I'd been duly prepared—had followed my instructions carefully—right down to the castor oil cocktail.

Now I was about to undergo a complete head to toe, inside and out cancer prevention examination.

It had seemed like a terrific idea for launching the 1960 cancer campaign in this area, telling the people just what goes into such an examination and its important place in cancer prevention.

(Today marks the opening of Cancer Crusade Month, the annual fund-raising campaign of the American Cancer Society.)

### ENTHUSIASM WANES

I wasn't quite so enthusiastic when I stepped up to the reception desk at the Strang Clinic. I had an idea how my ancestors must have felt as they walked out into the arena to face drooling lions. I was scared.

Everyone secretly fears cancer. Not that we all suffer cancer phobia. But we've all seen it strike down close friends, family members, those we love and those we esteem.

members, those we love and those we esteem.

It's only human to wonder, "Will it hit me?"

At least that's how I felt standing there waiting to be registered.

I also wasn't too happy about the prospect of the examination itself. I'd been reading up on the various steps. One in particular I was certain I could do without. "Proctosigmoidoscopy" was its impressive designation.

"Recommended for everyone over 40," the literature had said.

I was beginning to wish I'd fibbed about my age.

But a good hospital receptionist can calm the jitteriest nerves just by asking routine questions in a breezy, matter-of-fact way. Strang's girl was good. My knees slowed in their knocking as I gave her the unexciting story of my life—where I was born, married or divorced, occupation, etc.

Too soon, it was over and I was heading for the cashier's desk to be checked in.

"See you next year Mrs. Winkelman," she called to a little woman who was just moving away as I stepped up. She looked to be in her late seventies and she moved toward the stairs and her examination with no apparent fear or hesitation.

"It's wonderful how they come back year after year," the clinic cashier said, as she turned to me.

"I've been here 12 years. I worked in the treatment area before that. It was heart-breaking.

"There you saw so many people suffering and doomed, who might have been saved if only they'd been treated in time.

## THE OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

"A this desk you see people who can live, who will not have to know the terrible torture of cancer. The people who come here are well. Even if cancer should be discovered through this examination, it will be in the early stages where it can be cured.

"That's why we ask them to come back once a year for reexamination. This way we can be sure that cancer will never get a chance to dig in to the degree that it will be incurable."

At the latest count, of a total of 34,664 patients examined in 1 year, at Strang 12,465 were reporting for annual reexamination.

Faced with facts like these, who in his right mind (even a reporter) would want to forego being examined.

On to the examining floor. At Strang this section takes in the entire second floor, and spreads out into the corridor connecting the clinic to Memorial Hospital's treatment area.

Here are located the pathology and X-ray departments.

My first stop was the weighing-in station. Unhappily I learned that I weighed 127 pounds \* \* \* height 5 feet 2½. My own bathroom scale is better. It makes me 3 pounds lighter.

Next the main examining room, lined with curtained cubicles along one wall, dressing

rooms along the other.

To one of these I was shown by an aide, handed a white surgical gown and told to remove all clothing except shoes and stockings.

My turn came too soon.

In the curtained cubicle I met Dr. G (all Strang clinic personnel must be nameless) a pleasant assured young woman who spoke with an interesting trace of an accent.

"Just sit on the table, please. Your first visit, isn't it?" she asked looking over the record form before her.

I nodded.

### QUESTIONS FIRST

"I will have to ask you some questions," she said in precise English.

The questions were the usual aimed at get-

ting a complete medical history.
"Any operations?" the doctor opened.
"Just the usual, tonsils, appendectomy."

"What year were your tonsils removed?" "That's a good question," I thought. How could anyone remember back that far? Even my appendectomy some 20 years later. All I could remember was that it was the year it snowed on Thanksgiving Day. I'm afraid

I wasn't much help to the patient doctor.

We managed to get through measles, chicken pox, a radical antrum and down to my present state of well being.

"Any lumps awalling possible to the control of t

"Any lumps, swellings, persistent hoarseness, unnatural bleeding?"

I could say "no" to all of these and I was thankful. But deep down inside, I still had that haunting fear that maybe I might be harboring some cancer cells. If the examination should turn up something, how would I react? I wondered, how would I write the story? Would I be doing my own obit?

Now Dr. G. was preparing to begin the actual examination. No more time to think.

## THE EXAMINATION STARTS

With sure fingers, professional fingers, she examined my neck, behind my ears, under my jawbone.

Apparently nothing unusual. At least there was nothing in her manner to indicate there might be.

Then my eyes, inside my nostrils and mouth, my throat and the inner side of my lips, using a lighted scope.

A few notes on the case record.

Back to me.

"Clasp your hands behind your head please, lean forward," she requested.

Then she was examining my breasts, then under my armpits. Her fingers slowed in their probing. She was carefully palpating the area under my right arm.

"This is it," I told myself, while my stomach zoomed down to my stockinged

toes, "I've got it."

"Excuse me," she said calmly. "I want Dr. L. to look at this."

She left me alone with my fear-chilled thoughts.

I began thinking how I would go about

breaking the news to my family. A figure briskly stepped through the curtains into the examining room, with my doctor at her side.

"Dr. G. is always finding things in the armpit," she remarked cheerily.

I licked my dry lips and returned a wan smile.

Then she too pressed her fingers gently but firmly over the area.

"You do have a very small palpable mass there, but from its position and in view of your history, it does not indicate any malignancy," she announced when she had completed her examination.

"Every 2 months or so, check it. If it should show any change have your doctor look at it.

"I see by your chart you had a benign adenoma removed from the left side in 1948. This is in just about the same position on the opposite side.

"Such masses often occur in women in They represent natural fibroyour age. cystic changes that come with advancing years. Usually they are benign. But they should be watched."

### WORDS BRING RELIEF

Her words brought deep-relief, but did she have to mention "advancing years?"

She smiled and left the booth. The examination continued.

"Please remove your shoes and stockings." I did, and Dr. G went carefully over the soles of my feet.

Certain rare but deadly forms of cancer begin in such widely separated places of the anatomy as the bottoms of the feet and the eyeballs.

"We take no chances," said Dr. G.

A papanicolaou smear and an iodine stain test to spot cervical or uterine cancer came next; completely painless, except for a slight sting from the iodine.

All over now but the proctoscopy.

A digital examination can be counted on to detect a fairly high percentage of rectal cancers, but once a person reaches the high incidence years (over 40), more effective measures are required if early detection is to be achieved. Tiny lesions and polyps that may give advance warning of cancer can only be seen during proctosigmoidoscopy. They cannot be felt in the very early stages when chances of cure are best.

In less time than it took to write this description, my examination was over.

"Nothing to it," I can truthfully say. could hardly describe it as uncomfortable.

### AND THEN IT WAS OVER

"That's it," I heard Dr. G. saying. "You may get dressed now. Before you leave please go to the X-ray room for a chest X-ray. Dr. Day will be waiting for you in his office when you've finished."

So far, I was sure I'd made a pretty good

All of the pamphlets I'd read said they'd be doing biopsies or holding consultations if anything suspicious had turned up.

I was feeling much relieved but not entirely convinced.

In the X-ray department I was given a metal numbering tag. It was like lining up in the bakery on Saturday morning. I was number 13.

"Good thing I'm not superstituous," I thought.

While I waited to be called I picked some literature from a table. It was a pamphlet describing chest X-rays and what to expect.

"Does it hurt?" a young girl sitting next to me asked. "I've never had an X-ray."

"No more than having your picture taken," I assured her.

In about 5 minutes my name was called. I walked into a small windowless room.

"Take off your jacket and step over here." the pretty technician directed, at the same time reaching out for my case record and the numbered tag.

Put your chin here. "Lean forward. Breathe deeply. Hold your breath when I say hold."

Breathe \* \* \* hold. Breathe \* \* \* hold, that's all. Thank you."

The examination was over.

I'd gone through the mill. Dr. Day's office and the answers were just down the hall.

I walked out into the corridor and headed back to the main section of the Strang Clinic.

September 2

Young men in crisp white uniforms walked to me on white, rubber-soled shoes.

A patient in a wheelchair was being wheeled toward me by a uniformed nurse \* \* \* a young man, maybe 30.

Does he have it? I wondered. Is he one

of the doomed? I said a quick prayer for him as he rolled past.

I stopped to study the names of the doctors listed on a directory board on the wall. There were some big names there. mighty familiar . . . Dr. George T. Pack, internationally known cancer surgeon and neoplastic specialist. Hundreds of Paterson area people owe their lives to his skill. The Lendrim Tumor Clinic, of Paterson General Hospital was organized by Dr. Pack. For many years he served as its consultant.

I went through the swinging doors back into the Strang Clinic and into the office

of Dr. Emerson Day, director.

Our previous meetings had been by phone. As usual, Dr. Day looked nothing like the image I had created. Youngish, sandy haired and breezy manner, I could hardly believe he was one of the country's leading figures in the fight against cancer . . . author of many papers and serious, informative arti-

He greeted me with a boyish grin and a firm handshake.

### THE GOOD NEWS

"I've got good news.

"You've nothing to worry about. We'll have the reports on the tests from the laboratory in a few days and from what we've seen so far, you can be pretty sure you don't have cancer." (This was confirmed by Dr. Day about a week later.)

A few pleasantries and we said goodby. At the reception desk I checked out and

picked up an appointment card for next year.

It was 5 minutes past 12 by the lobby clock, I'd registered at 9:15.

I walked out into the February afternoon. The raw wind from the East River caught my breath but I didn't feel it.

The sky was gray. There were snow flur-ries in the air, but for me it was spring, and the sun was shining.

To every passerby I "I don't have cancer." wanted to shout,

[From the Hopewell Valley News] CANCER CRUSADE

## (By Florence Bodure)

When we speak of a "crusade" most of us think of a monumental movement by a body of zealous believers in some specific field of endeavor. When this is applied to the "Cancer Crusade" now underway it is surely true with the exception that all of the little, everyday citizens of the land are the crusaders, or can be if they support the drive for funds now underway to maintain the search for a cause and cure of the most dreaded disease.

The word "crusade" is most appropriate for the groups of volunteers who give their time and efforts to contact their neighbors for contributions. These women realize the fact that cancer is no respector of persons and may strike from the cradle to the grave. Wealth is no deterrent, neither is the strictest observance of proper living, nor the manner of work by which a man or woman makes their livelihood. The killer claims innocent babes, important public figures, parents of families and even the most dedicated of religious workers.

Another very important group of crusaders are the research workers in the labora-tories all over the world. These dedicated scientists work quietly in their routine jobs. There is no drama, no self praise to be found among them. They are ordinary people like you and me, with a job to do. The fact that this involves day-to-day monotony in a position which in most cases pays less money than you or I earn, does in no way deter them from their "crusade" against man's enemy, cancer. They will be the ones who find the answer to the cancer problem, but it must be our money which keeps the bunsen burners busy in the laboratories to bring the answer at the earliest date.

The "crusade" is now in full swing. Give to the most of your ability to help place cancer in the medical history books and not on the front pages of the newspapers.

Negro Federal Judges, 1863 to 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1950

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following report of the National Bar Association at their midwestern regional conference, submitted by Edward B. Toles, chairman of the committee on judiciary, on April 30, 1960, in Chicago, Ill.:

NECRO FEDERAL JUDGES, 1863-1960
(By Edward B. Toles, chairman, committee on judiciary)

Almost a century has passed since the great Emanicipator, President Abraham Lincoln Issued his Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862, and a half century has elapsed since the 1910 census listed 779 Negro lawyers out of a population of 9,800,000 Negroes

Today the number of Negro lawyers is more than 4,000, but since 1945 when President Harry S. Truman appointed the first Negro Federal judge, Irvin C. Mollison of Chicago, Ill., to a lifetime term on the U.S. Customs Court only three Negro lifetime Federal judges have been appointed. And there still has never been appointed a Negro Federal district court judge among the more than 225 district court judges of the 86 district courts in the 50 States.

For 35 years since the organization in 1925 of the National Ear Association representing 4,000 Negro lawyers of the United States, reclutions at the association's annual meetings have been adopted directing attention to Presidents of the United States of the inadequate Negro representation on the Federal judiciary and requesting the appoint of more Negro lawyers to the Federal judiciary.

Perhaps it would not be completely fair to say that the association's pleas to the Chief Executives have had little effect but in the 35 years of the Association's existence, Presidential appointment of Negro Federal judges has crept at a snall's pace from the first Presdential appointment of a District of Columiba justice of the peace on December 17, 1901, to the present three Negro members of the Federal judiciary appointed for life. But meanwhile in this span of 60 years, the Negro population has increased from 7 million in 1901 to 20 million in 1960, and still there has never been appointed a Negro Federal district judge in history.

Only 12 Negro lawyers have been appointed judges by U.S. Presidents in the entire history of the U.S. Federal judges. They include three Federal judges appointed for life, six judges appointed to the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia and three judges to the Virgin Islands District Court.

It was more than 60 years after the first Negro lawyer, Macon Allen, was regularly admitted to the bars of Maine and Massachusetts in 1844 that the first Negro judge, Robert H. Terrell, was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt on December 17, 1901, as 1 of 10 justices of the peace for the District of Columbia for a term of 4 years. Upon creation of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia by Congress in 1909 the commissioned justices of the peace including Judge Terrell, who had been reappointed, composed the first bench of the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia.

Presidential appointment of a Negro lawyer to the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia came some 40 years after John S. Rock, first Negro lawyer to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court was admitted by the Court on motion of the famed abolitionist, Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, on March 1, 1805.

The 1901 appointment followed by some 30 years the election of Judge Jonathan Jasper Wright, first Negro State supreme court justice, who was elected in 1870 to a full 6-year term as associate justice of the South Carolina supreme court. He was the first Negro lawyer to be admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1865,

The South Carolina reports (vol. 1 (1871) through 8 (1876)) are replete with full and concurring opinions of Justice Wright. Three opinions delivered by Mr. Justice Wright are cited in *Oreighton v. Pringle*, 3 S.C. (1871); Reading v. S.C. R.R., 3 S.C. 1(1871); Hair v. Blease, 8 S.C. 63 (1876). Other Negro judges prior to 1900 were Judge Mifflin W. Gibbs elected a municipal judge in Little Rock, Ark., in 1873 and Judge George L. Ruffin appointed judge in Boston, Mass. He also served two terms in the legislature and two terms in the Boston City Council; Judge Joseph E. Lee was elected municipal judge of Jacksonville, Fiz., in 1890.

Notwithstanding such ample precedent, Presidential appointment of a Negro Federal judge took almost a half century after Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862, the Civil War, adoption of the 13th, 14th, and 15th constitutional amendments in 1865, 1868, and 1870, respectively.

Indeed, the election and service from 1869 to 1901 of 22 Negro Congressmen, including 2 Senators, 6 of whom were lawyers, witnessed no Presidential appointments of Negro Federal judges to the U.S. courts. Following the 1901 appointment and for 30 years, this single token appointment the Federal judgeship to the District of Columbia's municipal court, was charitably doled out as the Negro lawyer's sole participation in the Federal administration of justice by Presidents, Democratic and Republican alike, from T. R. Roosevelt, Wilson, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, to Franklin D. Roosevelt. However, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt extended and enlarged Negro participation in the Federal judicial process when he appointed William H. Hastie U.S. district judge for the Virgin Islands in 1937 for a term of 4 years. Thus in 36 years the Negro lawyer had achieved the distinction of having two minor Federal judgeships for 4-year terms but not the independence and power of lifetime tenure appointments accorded to Federal district court judgeships.

The Federal judiciary has over 235 Federal district judges, but no Negro lawyer has ever been appointed. At least 15 Negro Federal

district judges should be appointed by the President to represent 20 million Negro citizens of the United States, in the U.S. district courts at Los Angeles, Calif.; District of Columbia; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Newark, N.J.; New York City; Cleveland, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pa.

FEDERAL JUDGES AS POLITICAL PATRONAGE

Historically the Federal judiciary from the Supreme Court down, has been considered part of the political patronage system and while the National Bar Association is in full agreement with other bar associations and lawyers generally in sponsoring a movement to remove the selection of judges from partisan politics yet any proposed manner of selection of judges must include the selection of Negro judges on a nonpartisan basis as well. We thoroughly agree with Chief Juctice Warren's criticism of the "haphazard method of appointing judges" in an American Bar Association address in 1954 and we are fully in accord with the 1954 report of the Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary of the American Bar Association that Federal judges should not be considered as a "part of political patronage and that the best man available for the office of judge regardless of his political strength or strength or background or party service should be named and if this be done our courts would gain stature, quality, dignity and respect."

(The American Bar Association in 1943 elected a Negro Justice James S. Watson of New York the first to be admitted since 1912 when three Negroes who were not known to the Negroes were accepted. The same year the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut opened its membership to Negro attorneys. The Chicago Bar Association first accepted Negro members in 1945 but many other State and city bar associations still do not accept Negro members. Nonacceptance of Negro lawyers caused the formation of the National Bar Association in 1925 and the Cook County Bar Association in 1914 and others.)

However, it would appear that the present system of Federal judicial appointments may not easily be discontinued without constitutional changes as long as our Constitution provides that the President shall nominate—and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the United States. The United States Senate would and has proved an insurmountable barrier to any changes in senatorial courtesy.

United States Circuit Court Judge J. Earl Major, in an address delivered at the Chicago Bar Association's annual meeting June 21, 1956, said that while the Jacksonian philosophy, "To the victor belongs the spoils," has been generally and widely repudiated, it still prevalls with all its ugly implications in the appointment of members of the Federal judiciary, Judge Major stated, "I doubt if there is a single judge in this circuit who would have been appointed at the time he was if his politics had been different." Continuing Judge Major related a record of presidential appointments to Federal judgeships according to party affiliations as listed in an article in the Wisconsin Law Review (1948).

For our purpose in this report we have begun with the appointment of the first Negro judge by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1901. The following list of appointments would appear to indicate that one Negro Republican judge, Robert H. Terrell was consistently appointed by both Democratic and Republican Presidents until his death in 1925.

Theodore Roosevelt appointed 69 Republicans, 2 Democrats, and 1 Independent.

William Howard Taft, 37 Republicans and 81 Democrats. Taft's defense to criticism that he had appointed too many Democrats was that most of such appointments were in the South where a qualified Republican could not be found.

Woodrow Wilson appointed 71 Democrats and 1 Republican.

Warren G. Harding, 43 Republicans and 1 Democrat.

Calvin Coolidge, 64 Republicans and 4 Democrats,

Herbert Hoover, 42 Republicans and 7

Franklin D. Roosevelt, during his first two terms, had a perfect record in keeping Republicans off the bench—he appointed 104 Democrats and 2 Independents. Among Roosevelt's Democratic appointments was the first Negro Democratic judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, Judge Armond W. Scott. He was later to appoint the second Negro Federal judge in history and the first Negro judge of the Territorial District Court of the Virgin Islands, William H. Hastie, in 1937.

One contemporary writer, Richard Bardolph, stated that the Roosevelt appointment of Hastie to the Virgin Islands District Court coincided with a political crisis for which the advancement of a prominent Negro promised relief. The writer further stated that "with strong suppport from the NAACP, influential Harvard Law School friends among alumni, and professors and prominent Negroes he was urged upon Mr. Roosevelt. Confirmation of his appointment was blocked for months in the Senate Judiciary Committee by Senator Eastland, and when his name was finally sent to the Senate floor opponents of confirmation thundered against his highly active NAACP affiliations."

President Harry S. Truman with a determination to give Negro lawyers more recognition, appointed the first Negro Federal Circuit Court of Appeals' judge in history (the second highest judgeship in the Federal Judiciary, and a lifetime position) Virgin Islands, Gov. William H. Hastie, in 1949.

Richard Bardolph, in his book, "The Negro Vanguard," wrote that "in 1948, Hastie campaigned energetically for Truman—while the President's very Cabinet members hung back, convinced that his cause was lost. Soon after his reelection, Truman, pressed to appoint several Negro judges disappointed the race's expectation by naming only one, but the disappointment was tempered by the fact that the place went to Hastie and that it was a seat on the exalted Court of Appeals."

President Truman had already created another first, for he appointed the first Negro Federal judge to a lifetime position in the U.S. Customs Court in 1945. He was Irvin C. Mollison of Chicago, Ill. President Truman later appointed another additional judge to the District of Columbia municipal court, Judge Andrew A. Howard of Washington, D.C., in 1950 for a 10-year term.

President Eisenhower thus far has appointed a Negro judge to the U.S. Customs Court, a lifetime position, in 1957—Judge Scovel Richardson of Missouri, former Eisenhower appointee as Chairman of the U.S. Pardon and Parole Board.

Judge Austin Fickling was appointed to replace retiring Judge Armond W. Scott to the District of Columbia municipal court bench in 1956. Judge Walter A. Gordon was appointed judge of the Virgin Islands district court in 1958.

In 60 years under 9 Presidents, the Negro Federal judiciary appointments number only 12 (only 3 are lifetime appointments) and not a single U.S. district court judge, even though there is an immediate and pressing need for additional judges. Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court, ad-

dressing the opening session of the American Bar Association on August 25, 1958, gave a gloomy picture of one of the most serious problems facing the bench and bar todaythe problem of crowded trial calendars that make it impossible for cases to be reached for trial for many months. He said that our U.S. district courts are saddled with a backlog of 70,000 cases-enough to keep all of the district judges busy for more than a year even if not another case is filed. "No new judgeships have been authorized for more than 4 years and during that period we have lost three positions as the result of the expiration of judgeships created on a temporary basis. The Congress had before it, recommendations by the Judicial Conference for 45 additional judgeships, many of which were contained in the omnibus bill introduced as long ago as 1955."

### COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

A Time magazine report (Sept. 7, 1959) states that "in 1953, when the Republican Elsenhower administration took over after 20 years of Democratic rule, Democrats held 80 percent of all Federal judgeships. That figure has since been whittled down to about 50 percent and the Democratic Senate fearing more attrition has pigeonholed many Eisenhower judicial nominations (25 lay unconfirmed last week) and has refused for 3 years to act on an urgent administration bill to create 45 new judges' jobs in areas where docket backlogs delay decisions by as much as 31% years."

much as 3½ years."

A Cook County Bar Association (Chicago, Ill.), representing 400 Chicago Negro lawyers, on June 29, 1959, issued a report on "Racial Integration in the Chicago Judiciary," stated that the Negro in Chicago represents the largest racial voting strength and the smallest representation of judges. In spite of the recognized voting strength of the Negro, the Negro lawyer is not represented proportionately on the bench and in administrative agencies even though Negroes represent more 3.9 million than 20 percent of Chicago's population. Of the city's 1,841,598 registered voters, an estimated half million are Negro. Of the 109 Federal and State judges, only 3 hold elective office and 3 judges are not enough for a half million voters. Recognition and appreciation of the Negro potential should be ungrudgingly shown by prompt judicial appointments when available which the major political parties have conveniently or intentionally avoided the report continued.

The Chicago Defender, commenting on the bar report in an editorial on August 19, 1959, entitled "Bias Against Negro Lawyers," stated that there is no Negro representation among the eight Federal judges who preside over the U.S. district court. The Negro population's numerical strength certainly entitles it to a larger ratio of representation on the bench. Both major political parties have deliberately ignored that fact. have had ample opportunities to give equitable recognition to the Negro lawyers. report is a challenge also to Negro political leaders of both parties. They have a responsibility to demand and secure for their constituents equal and fair allotment of all political benefits and patronage, including the favored positions of judges. Chicago has more Negro lawyers than New York or any other city in the United States.

There are many among them who would make excellent judges. It is a shame that such able men should be victimized by a blind, unjust, and indefensible discriminatory policy.

The Baltimore Afro-American (Nov. 28, 1959) quoted Congressman Adam Powell, of New York: "The Federal judicial system reeks with Jim Crowism in terms of appointments.

"Not a single colored American or Puerto Rican has been appointed in the history of the Department of Justice as a Federal district judge in the entire continental United States. Not only are there no Federal district judges, but the participation of non-whites and Puerto Ricans on Federal grand juries is almost nil or at the very most, a token of one. It is further a disgrace to note the number of nonwhite and Puerto Rican Federal attorneys. Here again it is zero or at best one token appointment."

The Christian Science Monitor (Mar. 14, 1959) reported that a Republican National Committee report on the party's 1958 showing in the northern Negro district stated that "In a close nationwide election the vote of Negroes may well be crucial in determining which party wins the Presidency." The report continued "Republicans should put more emphasis in the next 2 years on implementing their civil rights position by securing tangible advances for Negroes in the party organization and in public office. Wise of their patronage power in both Federal and State Governments they can do much to solidify Negro support for Republican candidates in 1960."

One official put it this way: "Negroes like all other racial, religious or nationality groups are strongly influenced by personal loyalties; when leaders of their group are given recognition the impact is widespread."

### THE NEGRO VOTE

In the past 10 years, all American politics have buckled under one of the great movements of the age—mass migration of millions of American Negroes from the South to the large industrial cities of the North and West.

Negroes now hold the political balance of power in America's six biggest cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Detroit, and Cleveland.

These cities in turn dominate States that cast 181 electoral votes, just 88 votes short of the majority necessary for election.

Almost 40 percent of all American Negroes live in the North and West and each day sees hundreds follow the trek northward.

The phenomenal Negro concentration of six of the biggest voting States of the country, New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio make the number of electoral votes cast by these States enough to control any election.

Carl T. Rowan, writing in Ebony magazine (November 1959), stated that "in 1948 Harry Truman carried the crucial States of California by 17,865 votes, Illinois by 33,612, and Ohio by 7,107, and in each State the Negro vote was decisive. Had 15 percent more Negroes voted Republican in that election, Thomas Dewey would have been President." That was 12 years ago.

News columnist Edwin A. Lahey, writing in the Chicago Dally News (Jan. 16, 1960) stated:

"About 3 million Negro voters could determine the outcome of a closely contested presidential campaign,

"There are the voters who live in the Negro ghettos of Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York. Their concentration is the essence of the political problem.

"In each of these cities, the Negroes, if voting as a bloc, could give candidate A a majority of perhaps a half dozen votes in each State. No matter how thin the majority, candidate A would have the whopping big electoral college vote of Illinois, California, Michigan, Ohlo, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York."

The Negro thus holds a powerful bargaining card and political leaders may be wise in granting more Federal patronage and herein lies the basis of the National Bar Association's request for greater recognition of the Negro lawyer in the Federal judiciary.

The present number of judges on the U.S. courts and the municipal court for the District of Columbia appointed by the President are listed below:

The Judiciary of the United States

	Number of Judges	Term
Supreme Court of the United	9	Life.
U.S. Court of Customs and Pat-	5	Do.
ent Appeals. U.S. Customs Court. U.S. Court of Claims. Tax Court of the United States. U.S. courts of appeals. U.S. district judges.	9 5 16 70 235	Do, Do, Do, Do,
TERRITORIAL JUDGES		1
Virgin Islands	1 1 1 1	8 years. Do. Do. 4 years.
THE MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Municipal court of appeals Municipal court for the District of Columbia,	3 16	10 years Do.

The National Bar Judiciary Committee recommends that the association seek personal commitments from candidates for the Presidency for appointment of Negro lawyers to the following positions, on the Federal Judiciary when vacancies occur.

Supreme Court of the United States: One Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; one Negro Associate Justice to the next vacancy on the Court should be appointed.

U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals:

There are 70 U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judges and there should be seven Negro judges appointed to the next vacancies in the following six circuits. One Negro judge in each Circuit and two Negro judges in the District of Columbia Circuit.

District of Columbia Circuit; Nine judges. Second Circuit (Connecticut, New York,

Vermont): Six judges

Third Circuit (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands): Seven judges. Sixth Circuit (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio,

Tennessee): Six judges.
Seventh Circuit (Illinois, Wisconsin, In-

diana): Six judges.

Ninth Circuit (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam): Ten judges.

U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Five judges; there should be one Negro judge appointed.

U.S. Customs Courts: Nine judges; there are two Negro members already.

U.S. Court of Claims: Five judges; there should be one Negro member appointed.

Tax Court of the United States: 16 judges; there are 16 judges and 2 Negro members to this court should be appointed.

U.S. district judges: 235 judges; there are over 235 U.S. district judges in the 50 States of the Nation, including 48 States and the districts created for the new States of Alaska and Hawaii and the District of Columbia. There are no Negro district judges and there should be at least 15 appointed in the following districts which has a total of 105 judges:

State	Judges	Recom- mend Negro appoint- ments
California.  Dilnois.  Michigan New York Ohio Pennsylvania District of Columbia.	18 12 8 28 8 16	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 8

Courts of the District of Columbia: In addition to the jurisdiction exercised as constitutional courts under article III, of the Constitution, the U.S. Court of Appeals (composed of 9 judges) and the U.S. District Court (composed of 15 judges) in the District of Columbia determine cases on many local matters in the District of Columbia whose population is over half Negro.

This jurisdiction was conferred upon

these courts by the Congress in the exercise of the exclusive sovereignty over the District of Columbia delegated it under article I,

section 8, of the Constitution.

The judiciary of the municipal court of apepals composed of 8 judges and the municipal court for the District of Columbia composed of 16 judges, both courts created by Congress, are appointed by the President for 10-year terms in the same manner as the judges of the U.S. constitutional courts.

Since Negroes constitute 53 percent of the District's population of 850,000, at least half of the judges in the U.S. district court, U.S. circuit court of appeals, and the municipal court for the District of Columbia, all sitting in the District of Columbia, should be Negro.

One of the reasons for forestalling congressional action in granting home rule for the District is to prevent Negroes from voting, for certainly more Negro judges would be elected if the District had home rule.

### CONCLUSION

There can be no question but that there are many qualified Negro lawyers available for Presidential appointment as district court judges to the Federal judiciary.

Over 60 cases in the U.S. Supreme Court have been presented by Negro lawyers for the NAACP, and the NAACP legal defense and educational fund in which there were favorable decisions on major constitutional issues other than a denial of certiorari from 1915 to 1960.

The passage of the civil rights bill of 1960 on April 21, the second major bill produced by Congress in 90 years since the Reconstruction era following the Civil War is designed to enforce Negro citizens' constitutional right to vote by Federal District Court appointment of referees to aid in securing Negro voting rights.

Recent desegregation lunch counter sit-in cases and school integration cases may add to the Federal court dockets for years to come. There is now an even more urgent need for Presidential appointment of Negro

Federal district court judges.

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Presidential appointment of Negro judges to U.S. courts

1863 to 1900	Appointed by President	Date	Term
U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals: Judge William H. Hastle.	Harry S. Truman	1949	Life.
U.S. Customs Court: Judge Irwin C. Mollison. Judge Scovel Richardson. U.S. District Court, Virgin Islands:		1945 1957	Do. Do.
Judge Walter Gordon. Judge Herman Moore. Judge William H. Hastle.		1958 1939 1937	8 years. Retired 1957. Resigned 1959.
Municipal court for the District of Columbia: Judge Andrew Howard Judge Austin Fickling Judge Armond W. Scott Resppointed Do	Dwight D. Eisenhower Franklin D. Roosevelt	1935	10 years. Do. 4 years. Do. 10 years. Retired
Judge James A. Cobb Reappointed, term expired March 1934	Calvin Coolidge Herbert C. Hoover	1926 1930	1956. 4 years. 4 years. Deceased
Judge Emory Smith	Harry S. Truman	1950	Oct. 14, 1958. 10 years. Deceased
Judge Robert H. Terrell.  (First appointed justice of the peace and reappointed for 4 years by President Roose-	Theodore Roosevelt	1901	Oct. 15, 1959. 4 years.
veit.) Resppointed. Do. Do. Do. Do.	do	1914	Do. Do. Do. 4 years. Deceased Dec. 20, 1925.

### What the South Means by States Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, as you will recall, I took occasion last week on the House floor to offer my support and sympathy to the distinguished Governor of New York and the so-called liberals of this legislative body who were desirous of showing that the 10th amendment concept of States rights was applicable in the matter of the contempt citations recently served upon various officials of the New York Port Authority.

A fine newspaper in my congressional district, the Laurel Leader-Call, has seen fit to comment on the speech I made on the floor and also to include an excellent

letter from the executive secretary of the Laurel Chamber of Commerce in their editorial of August 27, entitled "New York and New Jersey Discover What South Means by States Rights." commend the reading of this editorial and letter by all thoughtful people.

The editorial follows:

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY DISCOVER WHAT SOUTH MEANS BY STATES RIGHTS

"Curses are like young chickens, and still come home to roost." (Arabian proverb.)
The Governors of New York and New Jersey have reason to ponder that quotation as the result of what happened in the Congress this

They were forced by circumstance to raise the issue of States rights during the debate on contempt citations for officials of the

New York Port Authority. The citations were issued by the House Judiciary Committee in an effort to get some records from the two-State New York

Port Authority.

Representative William M. Colmer, in his best south Mississippi accent, spoke in support of the New York-New Jersey position.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and others had telegraphed asking Colmer's help.

COLMER replied: "If my memory and my knowledge of the political philosophy practiced by these gentlemen while serving as Governor is correct \* \* \* they have uniformly followed a pattern of centralization as opposed to the constitutional theory of States

"I want to assure them that they have my deepest and most sincere sympathy in this instance where they find the shoe on the

other foot."

Owen L. Neathery, executive secretary of the Laurel Chamber of Commerce, also got an opportunity to tell the New Yorkers what he thought about the situation.

The secretary of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce had written Neathery for his

Support of their position.

Neathery replied, in part, as follows: "I was very happy to receive your letter and to learn that there were others interested in the principle of a limited Federal Government, in line with what the writers of the Federal Constitution very carefully spelled

"Frankly, as I read your first two paragraphs, I found myself checking the address on the letterhead to make sure that the let-

ter was not from Brooklyn, Miss.
"For many years the Congressmen and Senators from this region, and particularly those from the State of Mississippi have fought a losing battle in Congress to protect the rights of the individual States from Federal encroachment. Many times from the floor of Congress and from public platforms they have pointed out that the laws being passed, and the decisions of the courts, were far more widespread in their coverage than their

more widespread in their coverage than their proponents would admit.

"But every time they effectively proved a legal point, they were condemned and damned by people in other areas for trying to maintain what is sometimes called 'the southern way of life.' You have been led into a morass of federalized government while being willingly blindfolded by the while being willingly blindfolded by that catch-all phrase, "The rights of every man."

"You should not be surprised to learn that the same Federal Government that can tell a sovereign State how it must operate its State-supported schools, how it must conduct its primary elections, and other State functions; and that the same Federal Government that can tell a city how it must operate its municipal parks, golf courses and swimming pools, certainly has the right to interfere in the operation of an interstate operation.

"Don't misunderstand my point of view. I am not taking the attitude that "They did it to us therefore they should do it to you.'
I think you are entirely right in your position, and have called this matter to the attention of our own Congressman, the Honorable W. M. COLMER, of Mississippi, vice chairman of the Rules Committee.

"I might suggest to you and your board, however, that the solution to your problem is not going to be solved until you send to Congress someone who has a different viewpoint than Congressman EMANUEL CELLER. If your chamber has not already done so, might I suggest that they conduct courses in action course in practical politics, as outlined by the United States Chamber of Commerce, and get your people actively interested in the type of man that is representing them in the Halls of Congress."

Federal intervention in State affairs is an

old subject in the South.

It has been observed all the way from the days of the carpetbaggers in Mississippi to the days of the soldiers in Little Rock.

It's interesting to note other States are now beginning to understand what the southerners were talking about.

## The 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is quite obvious that many persons do not realize how closely their welfare, their opportunities for jobs, for education, health services, old age and disability pensions, and a decent liveli-hood are affected by decisions of the Congress and the President, or by the failure of the Congress and the President to act on important and essential issues.

WHAT CONGRESS MEANS TO YOU

The power of the Federal Government is divided among the executive branch under the President, the legislative branch under the Congress, and the judicial branch under the courts. It is not possible to properly understand your Congress without understanding its relationship with the executive department. Because decisions or indecision by Congress and the President and his Cabinet officers, affect each and every citizen, it is of extreme importance for all of us to know our Government and to know how it functions, and to understand the basic issues which have a far-reaching impact on every citizen.

## YOUR HELP NEEDED

Good government depends to a large extent upon the interest and the participation of our citizens in political and governmental affairs. In the complexities of our modern society it is often difficult for the average citizen to understand how government actually affects him. Congress determines our Federal income and corporation tax rates, veterans' programs, Social Security benefits, farm programs, public works, minimum wages, foreign trade, and hundreds of other

matters. The executive department, headed by the President, administers the laws, formulates basic economic and fiscal policies, foreign policy, collects taxes, enforces Federal laws, and directs the expenditures of public funds for programs voted by Congress.

### RESPONSIBILITY

When one political party has control of both the legislative and executive branches, as has usually been the case in our history, it is quite evident where the responsibility lies. During the past 5 years, however, control of the Federal Government has been divided between the Republican executive and the Democratic legislative branches.

This is further complicated by another important factor which is very confusing unless one follows closely political and Government matters. Congress has been dominated by a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats for more than 10 years. These two groups most often vote together on matters affecting social welfare programs, economic issues, education, and other programs of vast importance to the average citizen. In the 86th Congress, the conservative coalition was successful in blocking or watering down many legislative proposals offered by liberal Democrats which include all Northern and Western Democrats and some progressive Southern members.

### POWER OF PRESIDENT

The coalition of Republicans and extreme conservative Southern Democrats is an important force in strengthening the hand of the President, since a twothirds vote, in both the House and Senate, is necessary to override a Presidential veto. This gives President Eisenhower and his associates the power to block progressive and humanitarian legislation sponsored by regular Democrats.

But aside from the control of Congress by the President and his coalition leaders, the President and his Cabinet officers have great powers in their own right. The power of the executive department is strongly felt in the administration of laws passed by Congress.

### COALITION POWER

In the past decade there has been no real change in the control of Congress which has been, and still is, dominated by the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition. The only real change came in control of the executive department when President Eisenhower replaced President Truman. It was this change that brought the conservative hard money and high interest rate policies, the laxity in the enforcement of laws dealing with monopolies and tax collections, and the unsympathetic administration of many liberal and progressive programs which have been historically opposed by reactionary interests.

Administration policies which affect the average citizen most are high interest, hard money and curtailment policies.

These policies give vast power to a relatively few persons and determines to a large extent, the rate of the Nation's economic growth and how fairly

the average family will share in the Nation's wealth and productivity. On no other issue is the real difference between the two great political parties so pronounced, as on this money issue.

TRICKLE-DOWN

The hard money and high interest rate policy of the President and his coalition leaders, reflects the thinking and philosophy of big financial interests which support and advocate fiscal and economic policies often referred to as the trickledown philosophy championed by former President Herbert Hoover and President Eisenhower's close friend and White House advisor, Mr. George Humphrey. Humphrey, who is former Secretary of the Treasury, was instrumental in sponsoring and pushing the high interest rate policy of the Eisenhower administration.

The trickle-down theory is in sharp conflict with the liberal Democratic philosophy of building prosperity from the bottom up. High interest rates have funneled a heavy share of the Nation's wealth to fewer hands, and have produced a top-heavy economy, spurred inflation, curtailed economic growth, and resulted in two recessions, unemployment, and much suffering which Democrats contend is unnecessary and unjust. Democrats seek to strengthen the economy at the base and would make the average citizen more prosperous with programs for public works, schools, hospitals, better social security, and the like. SPENDING ISSUE

In opposing liberal and progressive legislation, administration and Republican congressional leaders charge that such programs are inflationary and that Democrats are wasteful spenders. Yet the big spending program of the Federal Government today is for high interest rates, big business subsidies, and defense-not for these liberal programs.

The President gets big headlines in denouncing Government spending, yet Congress has actually cut the President's budget request by billions of dollars. As a matter of fact, the Eisenhower administration has broken all previous spending records. Its big spending has benefited but a very few. Little of it has trickled down to help the average citizen. The national debt has risen by more than \$20 billion in the past 6 years, although there was a solemn pledge by the President to reduce it.

The record shows that in less than 7 years under President Eisenhower, Federal spending totaled \$497 billion. amount, spent by Eisenhower in 7 years, is larger than the total spending for 12 years of \$373 billion under Franklin Roosevelt, which included the cost of World War II and the New Deal programs which followed the big depression during the Hoover administration. The official record shows that in 7 Eisenhower years, the Government spent \$124 billion more than in those 12 Roosevelt vears.

RECORD SPENDING

Another example of big spending is in the Department of Agriculture by Secretary Ezra Benson. Benson has spent \$31 billion in his less than 7 years as Secre-

tary of Agriculture in the Eisenhower Cabinet. The official record shows that all other Secretaries of Agriculture, since the Department was formed in 1861, spent a total of \$271/2 billion. In less than 7 years, as the record clearly shows. Benson spent over \$3 billion more than the total of all his predecessors combined in the last 100 years.

The record also shows that Benson has piled surpluses mountain high. Storage costs of farm surpluses are now more than a million dollars a day, or five times as much as that spent by Benson's predecessor. Mr. Benson is a vocal advocate of Government economy. But the official record shows that in practice he has increased the number of employees in his Department of Agriculture from 67,000 in 1952 to 98,000 in 1959-an increase of 31,000. It also shows that the farm income since 1953 is down onefifth and food prices are up 5 percent.

Beneficiaries of these policies of the Department of Agriculture are not the farmers and not the public, but the speculators and gamblers in the commodity market, who never before had it so good. Benson has been protected by friendly columnists, commentators, and wire services, who have kept the shocking cost of his policies from the taxpayers. Few people have access to these facts for this is the sort of information which few columnists or commenators report.

FEDERAL AID TO SPECIAL INTERESTS

Subsidies, tax write-offs, and tax loopholes, which are very costly to the public, fit in with the overall fiscal, hard money, and trickle-down policies of the administration. One good example is the million-dollar-a-month postal subsidy to the Luce publications. No mention is made of such subsidies in the administration proposal to raise letter postage rates from 4 cents to 5 cents. While benefiting immensely from Federal aid in the form of postal subsidies, big magazines such as Life and Readers' Digest oppose spending for progressive and humanitarian programs as inflationary while they support costly high-interest rates, hard money, and trickle-down pol-

Resolution of Department of West Virginia, American Legion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit herewith for inclusion in the RECORD a resolution adopted at the 42d Annual Department Convention of the American Legion, Department of West Virginia, held July 22 through 24 in Huntington, W. Va.:

Whereas veterans of the First World War did not participate in the generous post war benefits afforded veterans of subsequent wars nor have these veterans been afforded an opportunity to benefit comparably in retirement, health, and insurance programs;

Whereas it does not seem just to such veterans, who now have reached an average age of 65.7 years, to be considered on the same basis as veterans of later wars who have received a great many benefits not afforded them; and

Whereas the provisions of Public Law 86-211 has had the general effect of reducing materially pension benefits previously pro-vided World War I veterans and their widows: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Department of West Virginia, the American Legion in convention assembled at Huntington, W. Va., this 22d, 23d, and 24th days of July 1960, That Pub-lic Law 86-211 be amended to provide that any veteran of World War I or their widows and orphans may elect to receive benefits either under the provision of Public Law 2 or as amended Public Law 86-211 or that a pension program be provided for veterans of World War I separate and apart from that provided for veterans of subsequent wars; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each Member of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives from West Virginia, and be forwarded through proper channels to the 1960 national convention.

TOMMY E. JONES. Department Adjutant.

Racial Problems in the South

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES C. DAVIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there recently came to my attention a letter written by Mr. Walter Powell, of Atlanta, Ga., to our esteemed and able colleague in the House of Representatives, Hon. John W. Byrnes, of Wis-

Mr. Powell, the writer of the letter, was born and educated in Wisconsin. He moved to Atlanta 38 years ago, where throughout the years which followed he was an eminently successful insurance executive until his retirement.

He was nationally famous as a football player, being a center on the University of Wisconsin's championship team of 1912. He was for approximately 10 years football and basketball coach at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Montana State College at Bozeman; and Stanford University in California. He served as a member of the National Football Rules Committee, and was a famous football official for 20 years after coming to Georgia in 1922, and achieving equal success as an executive and civic leader, and as an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Powell is a man of fine intellectual capacity, and greatly interested in civic matters and all problems affecting the present and future well-being of our country. His letter to Congressman BYRNES, I think, is well worth the consideration of all thoughtful people, and under unanimous consent previously

granted. I include that letter herewith. as a part of my remarks:

ATLANTA, GA., June 28, 1960. Representative JOHN W. BYRNES.

Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BYRNES: Thank you for your good letter of June 22. I am glad to know that you understand some of the racial problems we have in the South where our population ranges from 35 to 80 percent Negro in many countles.

Since I grew up and went to college in Wisconsin, as I assume you did, I had no understanding whatever of the situation in the South when I moved here from California about 40 years ago, and I am of the opinion that no one ever really understands our racial problem here until he or she has actually lived in the Deep South for at least

15 or 20 years.

Your hope that we in the South "will be able to adjust to the situation" is certainly not very promising to millions of white people comprising about one fourth of the citizens in this country. If the Supreme Court school decision of 1954 was ill advised and utterly wrong as we believe it was, we feel that we should protest against it, and work for its reversal or nullification as long as we live.

I wonder what your attitude would be if over night, as a hypothetical case, the population of Wisconsin and your district should change so that you would wake up some morning and 50 percent of your people would be colored or "Blanket Indians"? And immediately thereafter the U.S. Supreme Court should rule and be backed up by U.S. Representatives and Senators from the South, East, and West that your housing, schools, churches, etc., should all be fully integrated, even at the point of bayonets?

Remember, the white people of the South have lived with Negroes for 300 years and know them better than any other people do. Also remember that the American Negro has made more educational and economic progress right here in the South with segregation than he has in any other part of our country where different social customs pre-vail. We take a great deal of pride in the accomplishments of our Negroes. Many of them are farmers, teachers, business and professional men, and you should see our Negro universities here. As a matter of interest, I am told that white people are not permitted to enter colored theaters or colored clubs here which is entirely proper.

In conclusion, I believe the only solution of the racial problem from a long-range point of view is benevolent segregation of housing, schools, colleges, churches, businesses and all social activities in all parts of our coun-They-the Negroes-should be encouraged to take pride in their race and to discourage integration, race mixing and amalgamation, which most of them do in the South.

If this is not done, integration, race mixing and amalgamation will follow and the white race will disappear in the North as well as in the South. The result is not pleasant to contemplate. Hence, I hope you and your colleagues in Congress will help reverse or nullify the school decision before it is too late.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

WALTER POWELL. P.S.-Just made a rather extensive trip to Wisconsin, including a visit to your district. Found a good deal of sentiment throughout the State sympathetic to the southern viewpoint, and critical of the school decision. Have also made two trips to the Far West in the past year, and found that public sentiment has changed a good bit in the North

and West regarding the racial problem. Many people in those sections of the country are now saying, "Let the South handle its own racial matters; they know more about the problem than we do." I'm inclined to believe that a good northern man who is a segregationist could be elected President in the next few years. He would gain many more northern white votes than he would lose of colored votes in the North. I hope you will come to see me if you ever come nis way. Kindest personal regards. Walter Powell. this way.

Disrupting Public Worship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES C. DAVIS OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the August 17 issue of the Metropolitan Herald, published in Atlanta, Ga., carried an editorial entitled "Organized Conspiracy To Disrupt Public Worship."

This is a thoughtful commentary upon a practice of recent origin in some southern localities. News items have indicated that these demonstrations are being organized and promoted by a group known as CORE-Congress on Racial Equality. I have checked into the background of that organization, and one of the facts I learned about it was that of 16 members on its national advisory board, 9 of them are people whose names are on record in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as having connections with organizations described as subversive.

The editorial in the Metropolitan Herald is a follows:

ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY TO DISRUPT PUBLIC WORSHIP

The well organized conspiracy to disrupt public worship in the white churches in Atlanta and to use these incidents for propaganda purposes was continued last Sunday by Negro student groups, aided and encouraged by sympathetic news stories in the dally press.

Under the hypocritical guise of seeking to worship in white churches, these groups have shown complete disregard for common courtesies and decencies by arriving after the services are underway, refusing to sit where ushers direct them and by loitering on church steps when not allowed to disturb services after refusing to follow the directions of ushers.

The use of the term "kneelins" by these groups and by the daily press and some radio and television reporters makes a mockery of sincere worship. Devout people do not have to be seated in a conspicuous place to worship God. In fact, sincere persons who kneel in public worship do it as incon-spicuously as possible without any show, fanfare or sympathetic press coverage.

These student groups are using their socalled attempts to worship for propaganda They purposes and for these purposes alone. are not honest or sincerely interested in worshipping God in churches whose services they crash or seek to crash. They are only interested in making headlines and in this they are being given every cooperation by the daily press whose large staff of reporters follow them on these preplanned invasions like a hound dog following a possum.

Making a mockery of the worship of God is a sin against God. Every devout person knows this and would never be a party to

such a plan.

Those who seek to use church worshp for propaganda purposes and to discredit public worship have certainly taken a page from the Communist handbook. There is nothing the Communists fear or hate as much as they do sincere, devout Christians who are immune to their atheistic doctrines and who refuse to bow before their godless philosophy, Communists are constantly seeking to discredit Christianity and the true worship of God. They have a new ally in these student groups.

The Work of Dr. Robert W. Webb

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article about the work of Dr. Robert W. Webb of Washington, D.C., presently serving as cotton technologist, Market Quality Research Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, in the U.S. Department of Agri-

This article is entitled "He Pioneered a New Science That Changed the Ways of a Great Industry." It is a story of Dr. Robert Webb's pioneering work in the field of cotton fiber and science, directed to understanding the nature of cotton and the properties that give it usefulness and value. As this article states, his work has given new meaning to the vast and complex cotton industry-a multibillion-dollar industry-and one which is essential to our economy and the world.

Dr. Robert Webb was born in Anderson, S.C., and was graduated from the public school system there. In 1918 he received his B.S. degree from Clemson College-agriculture with major in botany. In 1919 he received his M.A. degree from Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. In 1921 he received his Ph. D. degree from Washington Universitydouble major in plant physiology and plant pathology. From 1921-25 he studied biology at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1927-28 took advanced course in statistics at graduate school of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. His distinguished career has been well described in an article by Mr. George W. Pfeiffenberger, which appeared in the 1956 Cotton Trade Journal, excerpts from which I ask be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, together with the efforts of the coworkers and students whom he inspired—have completely changed the concepts of cotton quality in production, marketing, and utiliza-

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD. as follows:

HE PIONEERED A NEW SCIENCE THAT CHANGED THE WAYS OF A GREAT INDUSTRY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is preparing to observe in 1962 the centennial of its founding and the establishment of the State colleges of agriculture. This will be a time to recall the Department's magnificent service to the people of this country and a time to call the long roll of distinguished workers who have made the outstanding contributions upon which present day agricultural knowledge and practice are largely

Deserving to be included in this honored company is a dedicated man whose contribution is all too little known or understood by the millions of our people who have been its beneficiaries. He is Dr. Robert William Webb, a native South Carolinian, who in 1927 began to push into the little known, and as then almost unrecognized, field of cotton fiber science in the United States. His goal: to understand the nature of cotton and of the properties that give it usefulness and value. How far he has gone toward that goal is attested by his professional associates to whom he is known affectionately-almost reverently-as "the father of cotton fiber technology in America." More accurately, he may be called an American pioneer in a new branch of science. It is no exaggeration to say that his work and that of his inspired coworkers have literally transformed the thinking of the vast and complex cotton industry. A veritable revolution of methods has followed from the geneticist striving in his experimental plots to bring out an im-proved variety or strain, through the producer and the merchant, and on through the manufacturer seeking to achieve maximum efficiency and requisite quality in his product.

To appreciate the full meaning of that statement, it should be remembered that cotton in this country is big business-a multibillion-dollar business—and that cotton gives up its secrets reluctantly. The difficulty of understanding cotton quality grows out of its own complexity. Every one of its many fiber characteristics affects in some obscure way the behavior of the cotton in spinning or the quality of the spun and woven textile. In spite of all efforts to achieve uniformity in production, cotton actually comes to market in an incredibly wide range and diversity of qualities, which have to be accurately identified and described. In a series of legislative enactments be-

tween 1914 and 1923, quality standardization and identification were made a responsibility of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The first official standards were established in 1914. In 1923, the official grade standards were accepted throughout the world as universal standards for American cotton. Much has been accomplished by use of these official standards in unifying and stabilizing the concepts of quality employed by cotton classers. But, standards created by classers have all of the shortcomings of the classing art itself and so are frequently challenged by individuals and groups in the cotton trade and textile industry.

This cotton quality problem began to vex and embarrass the Department almost from the time the preparation of standards was first undertaken. Some early researches had been started in an effort to find solid ground on which firm specifications of standard qualities could be based but these were abandoned when they appeared to be bogging down in a morass of confusing and irreconcilable results. Data from spinning tests had proved helpful but spinning tests tell what a particular cotton can do-not what it is or why it does it.

Such was the state of things in 1927 when the Department, more than ever beset with its problems of standardizing quality descriptions and aware that in England and continental Europe scientific studies of fibers were already underway, determined to make a fresh attempt to get to the fundamentals of cotton quality, and sought for a promising young scientist to shoulder the task. Webb was selected-a man who had been introduced to plant science at Clemson Agricultural College and gone on to graduate study at Washington University in St. Louis, where he won his doctorate in plant physiology and pathology.

Soon it became apparent that the task Webb had undertaken was too far reaching, too difficult to be solved by any one man alone or even by a few; and that, if ever the secrets of cotton quality were to be dis-covered, a group of finely coordinated workers of specialized but varied talents-an orchestra of research workers-would be needed to do it. Accordingly he set about programing the work and recruiting a staff of

enthusiastic young scientists.

But not in the arsenal of science were all of the weapons needed for the attack. One of the first requirements was an instrument by which the individual fibers in the cotton mass could be separated out and arranged in orderly length arrays for analysis and measurement. Webb came up with his own design of a fairly simple instrument, which he induced a commercial manufacturer of scientific apparatus to construct. Webb was granted a patent on the invention and he immediately dedicated it to public use.

In view of many of Webb's contemporaries. the Suter-Webb sorter was the key that opened the way to a whole vast field that awaited exploration. Primarily, it afforded means of evaluating the distribution of fiber lengths present in the cotton mass. More than that, it permitted incisive studies to be undertaken of the differential characteristics of various fiber length groups in a single cotton. From this point onward, microscopic and ultramicroscopic as well as physical and chemical analysis took on new meaning.

Webb's staff also began to contribute important new ideas in research tools and processes along many lines, including the development of a radically new method for measuring the strength of cotton fibers in mass; new and advanced apparatus of specialized design for fine color identification and measurement; improved techniques for microscopic and X-ray studies; and improved methods for experimental processing cotton fibers into yarns.

News got around. Among the first of the other fields in which fiber analysis was recognized as having application was ginning. Much injury to the quality of America's cotton crop was known to result from faulty ginning. The ginning question was resolved by the building in 1930 at Stoneville, Miss., the National Cotton Ginning Laboratory, the world's first of its kind. Fiber analysis had opened the way to a whole new understanding of the ginning process.

Another group soon to seek out Webb's laboratory was that of the textile manufacturers, representing the four major tire manufacturers, who petitioned the USDA to afford them a testing service employing Webb's new processes. Conventional classing methods of quality determination, they said were not getting them the cottons they

Confidence in the soundness of Webb's program was reinforced at an early stage by two notable achievements under his leadership, which are now regarded as classics in fiber science. First, in seeking to solve the riddle of the relationship between fiber fineness and yarn strength during the early 1930's, extra long and very fine Sea Island cotton was mechanically cut to lengths comparable with bread-and-butter upland cot-tons, commingled in varying length proportions, and the mixtures were spun into yarns. The approach was original and unique: the results were sensational. Yarns spun from the cut Sea Island mixtures were found to be approximately 50 percent stronger than comparable yarns spun from upland cottons of similar natural lengths but characteristically of appreciably coarser fibers. the evidence thus gained of the importance of fiber fineness as an element of cotton quality-never before thoroughly understood or appreciated in terms of upland cottonsgeneticists and cotton-seed breeders were enabled to set themselves an invaluable new target for their important aims.

Soon followed another achievement by Webb, aided by his long-time professional associate, Howard Richardson, which doubtless more than any other served to put fiber science on a firm foundation in the United States if not indeed over the world. This was their discovery in the late 1930's of a high positive relationship between strength in raw cotton fibers and strength in yarns. Earlier investigators had failed repeatedly in their efforts to find and evaluate such a relationship. Researchers in Europe had been able at best to trace only a low degree of positive correlation, and not infrequently their results indicated actually a negative correlation. Webb and Richardson accom-plished their significant "breakthrough" by using data on the aggregated strength of fibers in a bundle, broken on the Chandler strength tester—a method originated in his

own laboratory.

Such was the beginning. As time went on, the appeal of the tiremakers for a service was taken up and reinforced by the breeders. Their ideas were crystallized in 1940 in a letter from the founder and president of the National Cotton Council, the late Oscar Johnston, to the Secretary of Agriculture in

which he said:

"At present there are a few cotton breeders and growers who have done something about improving fiber and spinning qualities. der the stimulus of the work done by Dr. R. W. Webb, \* \* \* these breeders have translated what was originally a few the-ories into an action program. When Dr. Webb developed methods for their measurement he laid the foundation for actually improving the quality of American cotton.

No one acquainted with this work refutes the statement that it is at this time the most hopeful endeavor in the whole field of cotton improvement. It holds more potentialties for actually improving American cotton than anything else that has been

done or is being done."

By special authorization from Congress, the breeders and the manufacturers got the service they wanted, at least within the limits that research up to that time would justify. The response of the cotton seed-breeders was hardly less than jubilant. The late Dr. George Wilds, then president and chief geneticist of the Coker Pedigreed Seed Co., addressed the South Carolina Chemurgic Conference at Columbia in 1942 on the advantages of the new service and took occasion to pay special tribute to Dr. Webb in the following words:

"This whole service is a brainchild of this remarkable man; a great scientist with keen intellect, vision and inspiration; a most dynamic personality; one who was truly inspired by the valuable service that he visioned could be rendered American cotton and the many affected by it."

The alumni of the little band of workers that Webb first brought together head the honor roll of the profession and their achievements are, in themselves, an impres-sive tribute to his early leadership. Thus, when one begins to take stock of the consequences that have flowed from Webb's labors, from the labors of those whom he selected as his associates and started on their way to leadership, and from the work of others who likewise took their inspiration from him and from them, he can hardly fail to be as amazed as he is heartened. From a bare handful of cotton fiber research and testing laboratories in the world, of which Webb's laboratory in the Department of Agriculture was the first of importance in this country, the number has grown in 30 years to more than 325, of which over 180 are in the United States.

Although in most ordinary market transactions cotton classing continues to be the first means of cotton quality evaluation and selection, wherever precision is essential, reliance is placed on laboratory analysis. In trade and manufacturing, the fineness-maturity test known as Micronaire is a supplement to classing in general. Many mills of this country now regularly specify in their raw cotton purchase contracts a minimum or range of Micronaire values, approximately 26 percent of American cotton purchased in the season of 1957-58 having been so specified. Approximately 10 percent of the shippers' contracts with manufacturers in this country also specify Pressly strength values.

Further progress in cotton marketing is illustrated by the fact that all contracts for the delivery of cotton in future months, as negotiated on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges, now include mini-

mum Micronaire specifications.

While technical measurements obtained from the cotton fiber and color laboratories have not yet been actually incorporated in legal definitions of the standards, they are nevertheless heavily depended upon in the day-to-day operations and decisions involved. The grade and staple standards are, consequently, now more accurate, constant, and reliable than ever before.

Results obtained from cotton fiber analysis also give a stable basis for checking the level and accuracy of daily cotton classing operations, and thus contribute substantially to the uniformity of Federal and commercial classing services.

Fiber analysis has rendered great benefits to raw cotton production, specifically the improvement of American varieties. The crop overall has probably increased by more than 10 percent in fiber fineness. Fiber strength, length uniformity and other factors have notably improved, too. Much of this improvement has been carried over into the baled crop; and, were it not for a new factor in the equation—that of mechanical harvesting—most, if not all, of this remarkable achievement should be evident in the cotton delivered at the mill door.

No one would pretend, of course, that the breathtaking advances in the knowledge of cotton or the eagerness with which the newer techniques of quality determination have been selzed upon are the product of any one mind. Rather they must be recognized as the aggregated products of many minds, of days and months and years of building, one upon another. And yet, through it all, there seems to run the spirit of the man who over 30 years ago had the vision to see a challenging job to be done, who had the courage to face it, and the vigor of thought and enthusiasm that stimulated a choice company of devoted men and women to give themselves to his cause and in their time to become leaders in it.

Fiber science has now come of age with a large and growing literature of its own. It also possesses in the established Fiber Society a vigorous young organization of professional research workers.

Both for his contributions to the literature of his science and for his ploneer labors

that opened wide the field of fiber science in the United States, Dr. Webb has received acclaim in this country and abroad. On rare occasions when he consents now to appear before such interested groups as the Spinner-Breeder Conference or the Technical Division of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, his fellows manifest their admiration in a rising ovation. His alma mater, Clemson College, has conferred on him an honorary Doctorate of Science; the Spinner-Breeder Association has conferred on him a Certificate of Merit; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture has recognized the excellence of his series of "relationship" publications with its Medal for Superior Sarvice

Yet, strangely enough, beyond the circle of his profession and of his research and scholastic associates, little has been done to acknowledge the debt due him for his pioneer contributions to a new science and for all the wide benefits to the people that have followed, for a contribution that far transcends all that Robert Webb, as a lone researcher, has done or ever could do. In some way, by some means, this wider recognition should yet be given. For here assuredly is a man who, almost unknown to the world at large, has selfiessly given to his country a lifetime of dedicated service with results of inestimable value, and who indeed deserves well of the Republic.

# COTTON FIBER STUDIES INITIATED BY DR. WEBB

While, of course, many individuals contributed their share in varying degrees, it is only correct and just to state that to one man goes the honor of being the dean of the American college of cotton fiber technology. While no such school actually exists in the sense of a campus and a football team, the efforts of its dean, and the training and inspiration he transmitted to his graduates, have in reality completely changed the concepts of cotton quality in production, marketing and utilization. This man is Dr. Robert W. Webb, a native of Anderson, S.C., who is a cotton technologist with the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington, D.C.

After graduation from Clemson Agricultural College in 1918 with a B.S. in Agriculture, Dr. Webb attended Washington University in St. Louis, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph. D. degrees in plant physiology and plant pathology. He immediately went into the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and is now completing 40 years of uninterrupted public service, 33 of these with cotton. It is typical of Dr. Webb's modesty that he does not claim to be the first man to carry out cotton fiber investigations in this country. It is to him that the writer is indebted for much of the early history prior to 1927, when Dr. Webb established his first cotton fiber laboratory.

The Record of the 86th Congress—Report to the People of the Fourth District of Wisconsin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, at the end of each congressional session, I have reported to the people of my district on my votes and actions as their Representative in Congress.

The report which I am submitting today deals with the record of the 86th Congress. It outlines the major issues considered by our National Legislature since January 1959 when this Congress first convened. It also contains a tabulation of my votes and positions on all major bills.

I believe the voters have the right to know how their Congressman represented them in Washington. For this reason, I have prepared these reports annually, had them printed at my own expense, and made them available to the residents of the Fourth District.

In addition, I have kept my constituency informed of my actions through newsletters, radio and television reports, and periodic visits to the district while Congress was in session. I have tried to represent my district to the best of my ability, and to give a full account of my work in Congress. I hope that my efforts and position on issues will meet with the approval of the people who have sent me here to represent them.

#### THE S6TH CONGRESS

The 86th Congress convened on January 7, 1959. Its first session lasted until September 15, 1959. I remember that date vividly because, after an all-night session of Congress, I had to rush to New York to be present at the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly. It was my privilege to serve as U.S. delagate to that 14th General Assembly, and to represent our Nation at that world forum.

The 2d session of the 86th Congress began on January 6 of this year and is ending tonight.

In the course of these 2 sessions, the 86th Congress, led by Democratic majorities in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, established a constructive record of legislative achievement. I will list it in a detailed table appended to this report.

First, however, I would like to make this observation: President Eisenhower's prediction that the Democratic-controlled 86th Congress would engage in a "cold war of partisan politics" were never realized. The Democratic majorities in Congress did not waste their time on partisan bickering. They set about doing their work, keeping the interests of the people and the security of our Nation uppermost in mind.

As a matter of fact, on a number of issues important to the Nation, the President received more support from the Democrats in Congress than he did from the members of his own political party.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION

The reverse, however, was not often true. A number of needed and constructive Democratic-sponsored bills either ran headlong into a Preisdential veto, or were stopped in their tracks by a threat of a veto. Proposals to advance a solution to the problem of chronic unemployment and economically depressed areas, to promote homeownership and simulate lagging home construction, to clean up the polluted water of our Nation, to provide adequately for the med-

ical care needs of our elder citizens these and other bills belong to the category of legislation stymied by the present administration's recalcitrant attitude toward the human needs of our Nation.

SOME SOLID CONCRESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Nevertheless, the Democratic majorities in the 86th Congress were able to bring forth some solid legislative achievements.

Important advances were made in the field of labor legislation through the enactment of a major bill to curb abuses and racketeering in the field of labor-management relations, and through the preparation of the groundwork for the enactment next year of an effective minimum wage bill.

The first-mentioned bill was not perfect by any means. Certain corrective and improving amendments are needed, and I certainly hope that they will be enacted by the next Congress. I believe that there is considerable support for such amendments.

Further, the 86th Congress pioneered in approving legislation to provide for some of the medical care needs of our elder citizens, by removing—in accordance with the proposals I made as early as 1953—the age 50 requirement for the payment of disability benefits under the Social Security law, and by making several other important improvements in that law.

The enactment of legislation to safeguard each citizen's right to vote, the updating of veterans' benefits, the provision of health benefits and salary adjustments to Government employees, the strengthening of our\_national defense, and the introduction of a multilateral approach in some phases of our foreign policy programs, were among the numerous solid accomplishments of the 86th Congress.

### EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP WANTING

There are some fields, however, in which the Congress is not designed to provide leadership to our Nation. Policy decisions and new programs in those instances must come, under our Constitution, from the Chief Executive and his administration. National defense and foreign policy are foremost in this category. In these fields, Congress can modify, approve or reject Executive plans—but the leadership has to come from the executive branch of our Government.

This is so because only the Chief Executive has all of the information, the facilities, and the responsibility under the Constitution to initiate policy decisions and programs in these areas.

And it is precisely in these fields that executive leadership has been found wanting.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY

During 1959 and the first 8 months of 1960, Congress appropriated over \$80 billion for our national defense and security. This was more than one-half of our entire national budget for the 2-year period, and exceeded the President's requests by approximately \$1 billion.

In spite of this tremendous expenditure of money, many Representatives and national leaders have repeatedly pointed out that our defense effort is not keeping up with the critical demands of our times.

There is no question that our defense is stronger today than it was 2 years ago, but so also is the Soviet capability to strike a lethal blow against our Nation. The evidence available shows that the Communists are still ahead of us in the field in which their striking power is concentrated, the field of intercontinental missiles, of space satellites, and the like.

And, on our part, we are not closing that gap fast enough.

There is also ample evidence that money is being squandered by our military services while many of our national defense needs go unmet. This is the area in which the record of the present administration is most disappointing. One would imagine that, with a lifetime of military experience behind him, the President would have been able to carry out the much-needed reorganization of our Military Defense Establishment, and to command enough public support to do that job well. Yet little, if anything, has been done in that direction.

Neither the reorganization laws enacted by Congress, nor the congressional exposure of waste in military procurement, have been of much help in remedying the situation. The Executive has made virtually no progress in unifying our defense forces, in eliminating duplication, in providing for better planning, in introducing more thorough inspection of military procurement, and in eliminating waste.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The situation in the field of foreign affairs is also less than satisfactory.

The present administration has been coasting to a large extent on programs

devised by earlier Democratic administrations and supported—at times for lack of anything better—by Democratic majorities in Congress. Some of these programs were devised to meet conditions existing 10 or 20 years ago. They lack maximum effectiveness and efficiency today.

The administration's attitude over the past 2 years seems to have been "Let's just keep on going, and rush to Congress for more money whenever our lack of foresight and planning blow up in our faces."

Unfortunately, money alone cannot solve world problems. Further, many Democrats in Congress who have supported the administration on foreign affairs legislation are getting tired of being asked to appropriate more money every time a problem develops abroad. This is no way for the United States, the leader of the free world, to conduct its foreign policy.

The 86th Congress has been successful in correcting some—but certainly not all—of the shortcomings in this field.

First, it tightened up the administrative controls on the expenditure of money under our foreign policy programs. It established the office and approved the appointment of a comptroller to oversee the mutual security program. It placed numerous specific restrictions on the disbursement of funds under this legislation. It continued careful and thorough investigations of administrative practices and policy decisions in the field of foreign relations.

Further, the 86th Congress injected new emphasis into our international undertaking by approving U.S. participation in the International Development Association, intended to provide assistance, on multilateral basis, to the underdeveloped countries, and by establishing the Inter-American Development Bank.

### LEGISLATIVE RECORD FOLLOWS

These are only a few of the major achievements of the 86th Congress.

The table which I am submitting with this report lists many more bills which were considered or approved by this Congress. The disposition of each bill, and my vote or position on it, are shown in the table.

I want to add that it has been a great honor for me to represent the 4th District of Wisconsin in the 86th Congress. It is my hope that my record on the issues will meet with the approval of my constituents.

Rollcall record of Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, 86th Cong.

	Total roll and quorum calls	Rollcalls	Not voting 1	Quorum ealls	Absent on quorum calls 2
1st sess.	162	78	0	84	1

<sup>1</sup> Pairs generally arranged.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> Absence on quorum call does not necessarily mean a legislative day's absence.

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

Voting record of Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, 86th Cong.

Stand	Issue	Status			
	NATIONAL DEFENSE AND INTERNAL SECURITY	-			
Voted for	Defense Department appropriations: \$39,000,000,000 in 1959, \$40,000,000,000 in 1960	Became law Became law.			
Voted for	Extension of the draft law until July 1, 1963.  A 3-year estension of the Renegotlation Act to provide for recovery of excessive profits on defense contracts.  Legislation to strengthen control of quality of officer personnel of Regular Army, Navy, and Air Force.  Bill to provide for State cooperation in atomic energy activities, particularly in field of peaceful uses.  Authority for National Aeronautics and Space Administration programs: \$485,300,000 in 1959, \$79,000,000 in 1960.  Authority for Atomic Energy Commission programs: \$229,900,000 in 1959, \$211,400,000 in 1960, including power reactor plants for	Became law. Became law.			
Voted for	Bill to provide for State cooperation in atomic energy activities, particularly in field of peaceful uses.	Became law.			
Voted for	Authority for Atomic Energy Commission programs: \$229,900,000 in 1959, \$211,400,000 in 1960, including power reactor plants for the Antractic.	Became law. Became law.			
Voted for	Construction program of modern naval vessels: \$110,000,000 in 1959, \$157,900,000 in 1960 Construction projects at military installations and bases, in United States and abroad: \$1,200,000,000 in 1959, \$1,100,000,000 in 1960 Change in Criminal Code to permit prosecution for espionage committed outside the United States Legislation to authorize Secretary of State to deny passports to persons furthering international communism Legislation to clarify term "organize" as used in Smith Act to make it apply to continuing Communist activities Bill to expedite procedures for review and execution of deportation orders against undesirable aliens.  Legislation to broaden provisions of Foreign Agents Registration Act	Became law. Became law.			
Voted for	Change in Criminal Code to permit prosecution for espionage committed outside the United States.	H.R. 1902. H.R. 9060			
Voted for	Legislation to clarify term "organize" as used in Smith Act to make it apply to continuing Communist activities.	H.R. 2369. H.R. 2807			
Voted for	Legislation to broaden provisions of Foreign Agents Registration Act	H.R. 6817.			
	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS				
Voted for	Improvement and continuation of the mutual security program, including technical cooperation, military assistance, and other programs.	Became law.			
Voted for	H.R. 5 to provide tax incentives to encourage investment of private capital in underdeveloped countries.	Became law, H.R. 5.			
Voted for	Payment to American nationals of war damage claims from enemy-alien vested funds	H.R. 2485, H.R. 6462,			
Voted for	Lump-sum payment from vested enemy-alien funds for relief and rehabilitation of needy victims of Nazi persecution.  Admission of approximately 5,000 immigrants as part of international effort to promote resettlement of remaining European refugees.  Legislation to authorize U.S. Government to enter into international cooperative program in health research, training, and planning.  Resolution authorizing appointment of U.S. Citizens Commission to explore prospects of closer unity among NATO nations at a	Became law. Became law.			
Sponsored	NATO convention,	S.J. Res. 170.			
Voted for	Resolution to authorize U.S. participation in International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, pursuant to a treatyZablocki resolution calling for restoration of freedom to the captive nations.  Zablocki resolution opposing the admission of Red China to the U.N.  Hurrphrey-Zablocki resolution relating to the promotion of peace through reduction of armaments.	Became law. Approved by House.			
Sponsored	Zablocki resolution opposing the admission of Red China to the U.N.  Hurrphrey-Zablocki resolution relating to the promotion of peace through reduction of armaments.	Approved by House. H. Con. Res. 393.			
Voted for	Establishment of and U.S. participation in an Inter-American Development Bank.  Adjustment in U.S. subscription to the International Monetary Fund and to the International Bank for Reconstruction and De-	Became law. Became law.			
Voted for	velopment.  A 3-year extension of the President's authority to implement terms of the International Wheat Agreement.  Legislation giving preferential immigration status to relatives of citizens and permanent residents of the United States.	Became law. Became law.			
Voted for	Resolution authorizing President to designate week following July 4 as Captive Nations Week for prayer for freedom of people behind	Became law.			
Voted for	Resolution urging international agreement for suspension of nuclear weapons tests under proper safeguards	Adopted in Senate. Became law.			
	GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION				
Voted for	Admission of Hawaii to the Union as the 50th State.	Became law. Became law.			
Voted for	Legislation to facilitate orderly transition of Alaska from territorial to statehood status.  Bill to restore authority of Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration to approve or disapprove loans.  Establishment of permanent Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations to help solve problems between Federal, State	Vetoed by President. Became law.			
Voted for	and local governments.	Became law.			
	radio TV. Public Buildings Act of 1959, to coordinate and establish Federal policy governing construction and maintenance of Government	Became law.			
Voted for	The state of the s	B.J. Res. 207.			
Voted for Favored	Amendment to Communications Act to fix penalties for acceptance of "payola" and other abuses  Legislation to require regulatory agencies to establish procedures to protect against improper influences	S. 1898. H.R. 12731.			
Voted for Favored	Amendment to Communications Act to limit "equal time" provisions for duration of 1960 campaign to major party candidates.  Amendment to Communications Act to fix penalties for acceptance of "payola" and other abuses  Legislation to require regulatory agencies to establish procedures to protect against improper influences  Extension of the "antikickback" law now covering cost-plus contracts to apply also to all negotiated Government contracts  Legislation to strengthen Federal elections law governing campaign contributions and expenditures	S. 3487. S. 2436.			
Voted for	Legislation to restrict number of negotiated contracts and require more competitive bloding in mintary procurement.	H.R. 12572. Recome law			
Voted for	Salary revision for postal and classified Government employees  1 year's extension of President's authority to propose Government reorganization plans to Congress  Legislation providing for appointment of public defenders in U.S. district courts.  5-year program of payments to State and local governments in lieu of taxes for Federal lands; thorough review of this problem	Became law, H.R. 5140.			
Favored	Legislation providing for appointment of public defenders in U.S. district courts  5-year program of payments to State and local governments in lieu of taxes for Federal lands; thorough review of this problem	H.R. 4609-S. 895. S. 910.			
Voted for	Resolution providing for creation of Commission to plan national observance of 18th anniversary of our Constitution (for 1999).  Strict accounting for moneys expended by Congressmen and congressional investigating committees; making such reports available to	Became law. Became law.			
	public.  NATIONAL ECONOMY				
Voted for	Federal loans, training assistance and other aids to stimulate industrial redevelopment in economically depressed areas	Vetoed by President. Died in conference.			
Voted for	Emergency Home Ownership Act, to authorize Treasury to purchase FHA and VA-insured mortgages to stimulate home construction The Housing Act of 1960	H.R. 10213, H.R. 12603,			
Voted for	Reduction of the cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 percent  Legislation to curb undemocratic and racketeering practices in labor-management relations  Approval of President's request to raise permanent limit on national debt by \$2,000,000,000, provide temporary additional raise in	Became law. Became law.			
Voted for	Approval of President's request to raise permanent limit on national debt by \$2,000,000,000, provide temporary additional raise in ceiling.	Became law.			
Voted for	Bill to raise interest rate on savings bonds up to 4¼ percent to compare with high rates paid large investors on Treasury bonds In 1959, a 1-year extension of corporate and excise tax rates; bill provided for repeal, in 1960, of telephone and transportation taxes	Became law. Became law.			
Voted against Voted for	In 1960, continuation of telephone, transportation, and certain other excise and corporate tax rates.  The Self-Employed Retirement Act, to allow tax deductions to professional self-employed persons for limited pension plan contribu-	Became law, H.R. 10.			
Voted for	tions.  Bill to permit personal income tax deduction for all medical expenses incurred by taxpayer in care of dependent parent over 65	Became law.			
Voted for	Temporary 1-cent increase in Federal gasoline tax to help finance interstate highway construction.  Federal grants, through fiscal year 1963, for primary and secondary highway systems, and their urban extensions.  Extension, until June 30, 1961, of the Airport Act and continuation of Federal aids, on 50-50 matching basis, for airport improvements. Increase from \$500,000,000 to \$725,000,000 in the lending authority of the Small Business Administration.  Amendments to the Small Business Investment Act to facilitate extension of credit to small business concerns.	Became law. H.R. 10495.			
Voted for	Extension, until June 30, 1961, of the Airport Act and continuation of Federal aids, on 59-50 matching basis, for airport improvements.  Increase from \$500,000,000 to \$725,000,000 in the lending authority of the Small Business Administration.	Became law. Became law.			
Voted for	Amendment to Cayton Antitrust Act to strengthen enforcement of antimonopoly statutes.	Became law.			
Voted for Sponsored	Authority to definit rederal Reserve Board to lower reserve requirements of member banks, expand money supply	Became law.			
Voted for	Requirement that bank mergers have approval of Federal Reserve Board, Comptroller of Currency, or FDIC, to assure against	Pending. Became law.			
Voted for	monopoly. Stopgap Housing bill approved before adjournment on Sept. 1, 1960	Became law.			

### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

Voting record of Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, 86th Cong. - Continued

Stand	1ssue	Status
	VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN	
Voted for	Bill authorizing \$190,000,000 for direct housing loans to veterans.  Revision of the veterans' pension system, increasing non-service-connected pensions, based on need, for veterains, providing benefits to widows of World War II veterans, and making other changes.  Grants to aid totally disabled veterans to acquire specially equipped housing.	Became law, Became law,
Voted for Voted for Voted or Voted or Voted for Voted for Voted for Voted for	Legislation providing for control of estates of incompetent veterans.  A 2-year extension of the veterans' home and business foan program.  Walving payment of premiums on national life insurance policies for certain totally disabled veterans.  Bill to permit conversion or exchange of national life insurance policies to a new, modified plan.  Education and training benefits for children of veterans who died of service-connected disability after Jan. 1, 1955.  Provision of additional compensation for disabled veterans with more than 3 children.	Became law, Became hw, H. R. 7903, Became law, H. R. 11045, H. R. 4306, Became law, H. R. 1056,
Voted for Voted for	Bill to equalize retirement and retainer pay of Armed Forces personnel who did-not benefit under the increase of May 1958	H.R. 11318, H.R. 10600, S. 1795
Voted for Voted for	motion 3 or more times.  Additional compensation for certain disabled veterans (H.R. 7211)  Provision of services of optometrists to veterans with service-connected eye conditions.  Provision of services of optometrists to veterans with service-connected eye conditions.	H.R. 7211. H.R. 7966. S. 327.
Voted for	Provision of incentive pay for service on nuclear-powered submarines  Amendments to the Reserve Officer Personnel Act to equalize promotion opportunity in various branches of Armed Forces.  Legislation to provide a \$100-a-month pension to holders of Congressional Medal of Honor branches of Armed Forces.  Syen extension of the period during which families of veterans have preference for admission to public housing projects.  Legislation to authorize posthumous award of appropriate medals to the four chaplains.	Became law. H.R. 270. H.R. 4468. S. 2969.
02 100	AGRICULTURE	
Voted for Voted for	A 2-year extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for sale of surplus farm commodities abroad.  Legislation proposing wheat referendum: 25-percent reduction in planting acreage, and 90 percent of parity price supports; or, removal of acreage controls and drop supports to 50 percent of parity.	Became law. Vetoed by President
Voted for	to drop to feed-grain level.	Defeated in House.
oted for	production	Defeated in House.
oted for avored oted for oted for oted for	A 2-year extension of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizing refinancing of loans on family-size farms.  Establishment of a Commission on Problems of Rural Counties and Smaller Communities.  Extension, to Mar. 21, 1961, of the Sugar Act; giving President authority to cut and readjust Cuba's quota.  Requirement that marketing quotas for rice be established when total supply exceeds normal.  Establishment of an Agricultural Research and Development Commission to find and promote new industrial uses of farm products.	Became law. S. 3140.— H.R. 12311. Became law. S. 690.
Voted for	Improvement of administration of Secretary of Agriculture's authority over loans to farthers and ranchers.  NATURAL RESOURCES	H.R. 11761.
		Voterd by Dead lant
Foted for	Increased effort in combating water pollution with Federal grants to local governments for construction of needed facilities	Vefoed by President Became law, H.R. 10455. H.R. 3375, Died in Senate. Became law, 8. 3557. Died in House, 8. 1781.
oted for	on fish and wildlife resources. Omnibus rivers and harbors bill, for flood control and navigation works projects. Legislation authorizing issuance of permits for prospecting for phosphate on public lands. Bifl authorizing the TVA to issue revenue bonds to finance additional power facilities within the area it serves.	H.R. 7634. Became law. Became law.
	SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE	
oted for	Social Security Act Amendments of 1900, removing the age 50 requirement for payment of disability benefits, providing medical care assistance to the aged under federally approved State plans, and improving various other provisions of the social security law.	Became law.
oted for	Omnibus housing bill of 1959, increasing FHA loan authority by \$8,000,000,000, reducing downpayment requirements, providing grants for urban renewal, and containing other provisions.	Became law.
oted for	Social Security Act Amendments of 1960, removing the age 50 requirement for payment of disability benefits, providing medical care assistance to the aged under federally approved State plans, and improving various other provisions of the social security law.  Omnibus housing bill of 1959, increasing FHA loan authority by \$8,000,000,000, reducing downpayment requirements, providing grants for urbun renewal, and containing other provisions.  Extension of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Cresit program to aid buyers in smaller communities to find financing.  A 2-year extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission.  Extension of benefits under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act to jobless whose State payments expired before Apr. 1, 1959.	Became law. Became law. Became law.
oted foroted for	Increase in benefits under Raifroad Retirement and Unemployment Compensation Acts Increased maximum expenditures under the special school milk program  A 5-year extension of programs for training public health personnel and advanced training of professional nurses  A 4-year extension of the Federal air-pollution control program and \$5,000,000 a year for research profects and technical assistance to level beath professional nurses.	Became law. Became law. Became law. Became law. Became law.
oted for		Died in Rules Committee.
oted foroted	Increased Federal contribution to land-grant colleges for resident teaching grants.  Limited Federal assistance to local communities and nonprofit agencies to combat juvenile delinquency.  Health benefits program for retired civil service workers.  Study of effects of automobile exhaust fumes on public health; requires report to Congress in 2 years.  Establishment of mistorial register of persons whose automobile drivers' licenses have been revoked.  Authorizing Post Office to seek court orders to curb use of mails for distribution of obscene and/or fradulent matter.  Establishment of Youth Conservation Corps to work in national forests.	S. 3450. H.R. 12108, S. 2575. Bocame law. H.R. 5436. H.R. 7379. Died in House,

# Why No Farm Bill This Year?

SPEECH

OF

# HON. H. CARL ANDERSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

The House had under consideration S. 2917, a bill to increase price supports for milk and butterfat.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, first I want to say I am in

support of this bill to increase the level of price supports for milk and butterfat, Although I do not feel it will have much effect one way or the other in helping to make that essential boost so badly needed in the farm economy in the Midwest, every little bit helps and we are grateful for small favors.

Mr. Chairman, here we are in the last night of this session of the 86th Congress. We are getting ready to quit. What have we done to solve one of the great domestic problems in this Nation of ours? Both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Nixon claim the farm problem is the

greatest one domestic problem facing us today, and I fully agree. But we are getting ready here today to run out on the farmers before our job is done. Why can we not stay here another week and do something for the farm economy of the Nation? I say that in all seriousness. Here we are expending \$600 million a year in grain storage on a huge surplus which is worth nothing to anybody except, perhaps, what we can give away to feed our own people and to feed hungry people abroad. What is being done to help do something to whittle away that surplus—nothing. Why no farm bill this

year? Might I ask now in all seriousness, Who is responsible for the fact that nothing has been done? There is no answer but the majority of this House is responsible. You cannot evade your responsibility for not doing anything to try to help boost up the Midwest farm economy of this Nation. You cannot escape that responsibility.

The fault is not all yours because we have had an unsympathetic Secretary of Agriculture standing in our way. the American people will not, in my judgment, let you hide behind the alibi of a possible veto. After all, the President cannot veto a bill unless we pass it and if the leadership in Congress is sincere, there is no excuse whatsoever for the failure to give the farmer his day in court. Who knows, the President might sign a good farm bill. It is our solemn duty to at least lay such a bill on his desk.

Responsibility for not having done something worthwhile for the farmers of America must rest squarely upon the shoulders of the leadership now in control of the Congress. I say that in all seriousness. Yet, here we are getting ready to quit and walk out on the farmers of the Midwest and do nothing about our number one domestic problem. Oh, yes, we have had these brilliant campaign promises, especially at the convention at Los Angeles just last July. Why are you gentlemen not going to help me bring up the level of price supports? Yes, I was delighted to hear the Democrats had pledged themselves to bring up our farm economy to a level of 90 percent of parity. Yet, here you are, getting ready to quit tonight. We could stay here next week and do something on the green acres program which has already been adopted by the House of Representatives. Or, if you prefer, bring up some other equally good measure and I will support it as I always have in the past. You can and you should do something to improve our agricultural life. I tell you, my friends, you can get more votes by doing that than by going home and making a few speeches this coming week. The people want results, not alibis. They want action, not promises. Only the politicians want the issue, while the people plead for a solution.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. I yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KEARNS. Do you not feel that the proposals made by Vice President Nixon might solve the problem?

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. would say inasmuch as Mr. Nixon is incapacitated for a couple of weeks that it would not hurt if the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] and the other Members stayed here to try to do something to boost the farm economy and try to balance off the campaign.

I have found from experience, 22 years of it here in the Congress, that if a man does his job the folks back home will take care of his campaigning. We must try always to keep partisan politics out of agriculture, but I can say very frankly here tonight that regardless of which side of the political aisle you sit on it

will be to your advantage to bring out and pass a good farm bill. But if you do nothing, the people back home will hold you accountable and properly so.

At this late hour I implore you to not forsake the people of rural America whose economic future rests in your

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Chicago Water Steal Meaning: Great Lakes Disaster

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. PAT McNAMARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the lead editorial from the Detroit News of August 29, 1960, entitled "Chicago Water Steal Meaning: Great Lakes Disaster," be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD. as follows:

CHICAGO WATER STEAL MEANING: GREAT LAKES DISASTER

Hearings and studies may come and go, but Chicago's yen for pilfering Great Lakes water persists forever. The ingenuity of its big steal masterminds is exceeded only by their gall.

Their perennial bill in Congress to legalize the robbery of an additional 1,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) from the Great Lakes to flush their sewage down the Mississippi is blocked for this year. (The amount they want is atop the 1,900 cubic feet per second Chicago pumps out of Lake Michigan for domestic purposes and doesn't return, plus the 1,500 cubic feet per second it is now allowed to abstract for flushing purposes.)

With admirable frankness of language, a Chicago paper describes their latest gim-\$500,000 item "slipped into" a Health, Education, and Welfare Department appropriation bill to study Chicago's water pollution problem. This would, as the report put it, get Chicago's foot in the door toward more diversion.

What's to study? That Chicago has a pollution problem? That's easily determined by a quick look at (and sniff of) its drainage canal. That the cheapest way (for Chicago) to get rid of it would be to dilute it and flush it away with more Lake Michigan water without having to spend any more on sewage treatment plants? No need for a \$500,000 study to find that out.

But the price for Chicago's sloppy habits would be paid by Great Lakes users in a half dozen other States and Canada, in the form of lower lake levels and the attendant economy loss. There's plenty of testimony about that on record already, and more being taken now by a special master for the U.S. Supreme Court.

Chicago spokesmen claim that what they want would only lower lake levels a little. But even a little bit can be critical at the right places (ship channels, docks, beaches, wildlife marshes) at the right times (the low side of the lakes' natural cycle).

Even more important, the precedent at stake here is crucial. If Chicago can take or be given-an inch or two, so can numberless other communities within striking

distance of Great Lakes shores appropriate a part of the limited supply and fail, as Chicago does, to return it. An inch here, a quarter inch there, another half inch somewhere else can quickly add up to shoreline

There's no need for any of it. Chicago can do what other cities all over the Great Lakes watershed are doing at great but worthwhile expense: Treat its sewage well enough to put it back into Lake Michigan whence it came as good clean water.

University of Wisconsin Expands Polar Research

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Antarctic Treaty recently approved by the U.S. Senate offers new opportunity for the member nations to carry forward constructive, creative, scientific research on the "Great White Continent."

If adhered to, the treaty will enable these nations to carry on scientific exploration programs on that continent for peaceful purposes.

Among the objectives of such research

are the following:

First. To assure opportunity for participating countries to carry on essential research:

Second. To prevent the continent from being utilized by enemy powers for

military purposes; and Third. To carry forward cooperative, scientific efforts by nations-even with other conflicting interests-to acquire

greater knowledge of the scientific phenomena from the South Polar re-

Over the years, the University of Wisconsin has developed a widely recognized program of research. Uniquely, it is one of the outstanding institutions which has undertaken extensive research on the Antarctic.

Recognizing its great capability and productivity, the National Science Foundation wisely designated a grant to the university to further expand research

on Antarctica.

Recently, the Milwaukee Journal published an informative, constructive article by Laurence C. Eklund-reviewing in broad scope the objectives being carried on-and planned-at the University of Wisconsin relating to Antarctica.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the Appendix of the

RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD. as follows:

GRANT TO UW ASSURES POLAR STUDY PRO-GRAM-NEW CENTER TO DIRECT RESEARCH IN ARCTIC; \$125,490 GIVEN FOR INITIAL YEAR

(By Laurence C. Eklund)

Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.-Establishment of a polar and geophysical research center at the University of Wisconsin was assured Monday when the National Science Foundation allocated funds for the center.

The university, which in recent years has played a leading role in antarctic research and exploration, will now become the center for scientific research not only in the Antarctic but in artic areas like Baffin Island and Greenland.

Recent Senate ratification of an international treaty dedicating the Antarctic to peaceful uses makes it necessary for this country to continue its scientific program

Studies directed by Wisconsin will be in the fields of geophysics, geology, and glaci-

The National Science Foundation, an independent Government agency, allocated \$125,490 in Federal funds for the first year of operation of the new polar institute at Madison. This will be a continuing grant.

### NEW DATA EXPECTED

The university's growing importance as the leading center of antarctic research was emphasized by a total of \$634,591 in Foundation grants made to the university for antresearch in the year beginning in October.

The largest grant-one of \$488,342-will be used to support a traverse program under the direction of Charles R. Bentley, a project assistant in geology at the University of Wisconsin.

Alan T. Waterman, NSF director, predicted that more geophysical data than has ever before been available on certain regions of Antarctica would be obtained from Bentley's exploration.

A year ago the science foundation granted Wisconsin \$566,985 to prepare for the 1960

and 1961 traverse programs.

Plans for those field studies have been worked out at Madison under the direction of Bentley, G. P. Woollard of the geology department, and Edward C. Thiel, a native of

### PENGUIN STUDY ENDORSED

Bentley and Thiel have emerged as two of the Nation's leading explorer-scientists. They are among the leaders of a new breed of scholarly adventurers who are more scientist than explorer.

The foundation granted \$16,523 to Robert H. Dott of the University of Wisconsin for an entirely new project, a geological study on Antarctica's Palmer Peninsula.

Richard L. Penney, who is working on a Ph. D. degree at the University of Wisconsin, has been studying the parental and sexual behavior of the Adelie penguin at the Wilkes and Hallett stations in the Antarctic. science foundation has now granted Penney \$4,236 to analyze his findings.

The new polar research center at Madison will have 11 employees, including a director, business administrator, cartographer, editor, mathematician, and machinist. The grant provides for three fellowships.

### CENTER IS NEEDED

It is planned to house the center at the Brittingham estate in the Highlands area of Madison, about 4 miles from the university, until more adequate quarters are available. The estate includes a main house, a squash court with dressing rooms, lounge, and baths, and a 20-acre tract of land.

The university estimates that it will cost \$18,000 to rehabilitate the Brittingham property, but it is believed the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation will be willing to provide the needed funds.

Woollard, who may be the director of the new research center, deplored the fact that at present there was no working center for polar research and terrestrial geophysics in the United States.

"Such a center is needed if the United States is to maintain a position of scientific leadership in these fields," Woollard said.

Woollard called attention to the fact that only six institutions in the United States provide for advanced work in geophysics, which he defined included fundamental training in mathematics, physics and geology, backed up with comprehensive research.

It was learned here that Wisconsin was selected in part because of its graduate school and the opportunities it offers to stu-

dents working for doctorates.

The Antarctic is more than the last great unexplored continent and the site of the world's greatest accumulation of ice and snow," said Woollard.

#### OTHER STUDIES URGED

"It is also a unique location for conducting fundamental studies related to the internal structure of the earth, the strength of the earth's crust, the circulation in the atmosphere as well as glaciology and climatology. It is a key area for studying the adaptation of life to environment.

"Any Antarctic studies of crustal sructure and deformation caused by the ice load must be accompanied by a companion program of study in unglaciated areas,'

"The significance of the evidence of wasting of the Antarctic ice cap, suggesting changes in polar climatic conditions and possible significant changes in sea level, cannot be fully demonstrated without companion studies in Baffin Island and Greenland," he

# Life and Death in a Guatemalan Town-An Unpronounceable Bit of Friendship for United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SIKES of Florida. Mr. Speaker. I would like to call to the attention of my colleague two articles which appeared recently in the Washington Daily One is entitled "An Unpronounceable Bit of Friendship for United States," by Margo Dick; and the other one is entitled "Another Opportunity We Can Lose," by Virginia Prewett. articles follow:

[From the Washington Daily News, July 29,

LIFE AND DEATH IN A GUATEMALAN TOWN-AN UNPRONOUNCEABLE BIT OF FRIENDSHIP FOR UNITED STATES

### (By Margo Dick)

CHIRIJQUIAC, GUATEMALA.—It looks like that forgotten man, the American taxpayer, who picks up the check for foreign aid, may not be so forgotten after all.

A great many people he will never meet seem to know and like him these days.

At least they do here in Chiriquiac and its twin village, Chuisuc, where I had come to attend the dedication of a new water supply financed by the United States, the Guatemalan Government, and the local commun-

### HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

There is only one way to say Chirijquiac and it goes like this: First say "cherry," then clear your throat for the "j," and end up with an explosion that sounds like "Keyah-k." Chuisuc is easier. All you do is say "chewy" \* \* \* and finish by spitting out "sook," as if you were a little sore about something. That does it.

Here there is a warm feeling for Americans because they have given these towns a priceless gift: A pure and safe water supply where, until now, water could kill you as efficiently as it quenched your thirst. efficiently as it quenched your thirst, Typhoid and amoebic infections were the constant risks, and infant mortality here has been running 52 percent.

My guide was Dr. Charles von Pohle, American Director of SCISP, the public health service financed and run jointly by the U.S. International Cooperation Administration and the Guatemalan Government.

Along with the Guatemalan Minister of Health, Dr. Lopez Herrarte, we jogged down a deeply rutted dirt road in a jeep.

As we approached the village after a 5-hour drive from Guatemala City, the roads began to sprout signs of welcome. At halfmile intervals the community pilas, large concrete wash tubs where the whole neighborhood does its laundry, were gay with flowers, burning candles, and pictures of the A trickle of the new, pure water was allowed to drip from the faucets to show off the safe agua and all along the road, barefoot Indians and their families, their blouses turned bright side out, waved and cheered as our dust-covered jeep passed by.

### CHAMPAGNE AND MUSIC

At the villages, all was in readiness. Champagne appeared from nowhere. A marimba chattered excitedly and later a native, flutelike instrument called chirimia started winding a weird melody against a background of one drum.

Three children dressed as queens, sat solemnly atop a borrowed American truck bedecked with typical handwoven materials

and flowers.

We were ushered to the porch of the town school and the long speeches began; 15 of them, and all spoken by men without shoes. The laboriously read discursos had been prepared after months of hard work with the village school teacher and were read in classic style, with the hand frequently placed upon the heart.

The theme was unmistakable. Time and again one heard the phrase, "Two anti-Communist governments have joined together to bring us a great gift. \* \* Other governments have promised everything, but only this Government has done the job. . .

The two villages are part of the district of Cantel, where the Cantel factory, which manufactures cloth is located. For years it has been a Communist stronghold in the country.

"When Arbenz was President, one of our workers was sent as a guest to Russia by the workers here," said Enrique Ibarguen, owner and operator of the Cantel mills.

"But, just last year, to show you what is happening, one of our boys went instead to Chicago to take part in an international athletic meet.

### CHANGE IN THE AIR

"This community is responding to American foreign aid, and the Guatemalan and U.S. programs of low-cost housing, public health and education. The political cli-mate is swinging back to normal," he

Dr. von Pohle, a graying, handsome man who speaks perfect Spanish, explained it this wav:

"If you save a baby's life-in the name of the American people-or clean up a town's water supply system, you are making friends for keeps.

"We have been trying to perfect a way of cooperating with our democratic neighbors in public health programs that steer clear of give away projects or handouts.

"Our method is to give freely of technical advice but, wherever possible, to expect matching funds from the central govern-ments and, however small, some financial or work contribution from the local community as well.

"We cannot wipe out sickness and unsanitary conditions in any of these countries, but we can set up pilot programs that show the way," he said.

Dr. von Pohle has pioneered cooperative public health planning in Bolivia, Columbia and Korea, where he did a survey of medical and public health needs in 1954. Before coming to Guatemala 3 years ago, he spent 10 years in private general practice in Phoenix, Ariz.

In Guatemala, a staff of eight Americans which includes the doctor, two nurses, a sanitary engineer, a business manager, two public health specialists and a well driller have given technical assistance to the following:

construction of a modern, 1,057-bed The hospital freely acknowledged to be the best equipped hospital in the country:

A program of malaria eradication now in

its third year;

Construction and operation of four health centers in the country's capital, two more outside the city, with two under construction in rural areas and six more projected for the future; and

The replacement of contaminated water supply systems in many population centers of the country.

[From the Washington Daily News, July 27, 19601

### ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY WE CAN LOSE (By Virginia Prewett)

With Castro-Communist pressures mounting against Gautemala as part of the world offensive against the United States, that country's Government finds itself bewilderingly entangled in the mysteries of U.S. foreign policy.

The United States has just agreed to pump \$140 million loan into Communist Poland. Poland is pumping trade and technicians into Cuba to bolster Castro. Castro has pumped money into Guatemala-for an attempted rebellion on July 17 and organized rioting since. But the United States has cut off former grants to Guatemala and the last \$3.5 million trickle in the loan pipeline has dribbled out.

### DELAYS

Guatemala has asked the Development Loan Fund for a \$23 million shot in the arm for road building. The DLF has had the project a month—and its review process takes about seven. Requests before the Export-Import Bank face similar bureaucratic

Washington has known for a year or two tactics being used against Guatemala's anti-Castro government. First, extremists of the right and the left are trying to push President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes into strongarm measures so they can cry "tyrant." Secthey're capitalizing on economic troubles brought on by fallen coffee prices and aggravated by the withdrawal of formerly generous U.S. ald.

Here are inside facts:

Present U.S. policy for Guatemala was set in 1959 by Eisenhower advisers tempera-

mentally cool to Latin America.

Our State Department tried and falled to liberalize their attitude on Latin America immediately after Eisenhower's South American trip. The President's belatedly anican trip. The President's belatedly an-nounced "bold new plan" for the region is hedged about with prospects for inch-along performance.

To rally his nation, President Ydigoras has just announced his own bold new \$170 million development plan, which optimistically envisages some U.S. financing.

So long as denial and delay characterize our policy, however, the Guatemalan Gov-ernment will have to meet the economic issue with paper defenses only. The spectacle argues that our top policy echelon is still unaware of the size and tempo of Latin America's boiling-hot crisis.

# The Versatility and Adaptability of Rail Transport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. FRANK M. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, while I fully recognize that our national interest requires a transportation system that embodies all the elements of transportation-railroad, highways, water, and air-I sometimes wonder if the Congress, when we make decisions affecting one or more elements of the total system. have the benefit of advice from the appropriate Government agencies that is based not only on true facts, but sound economic reasoning. This is important, for if we act unwisely we contribute not to efficiency, but inefficiency in the total transportation system. The economics of communities are disrupted and thousands of workers are thrown on relief rolls. A good illustration is my own district where literally thousands of railroad workers have been furloughed because of traffic loss to tax-supported waterways. I do not say we should cease to improve our waterways, but any action we take in that regard should be definitely based on true facts and sound economic reasoning. That we do not always have the benefit of sound facts and reasoning is quite well stated in the following letter from one of my constituents:

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH REGION.

Conway, Pa., August 29, 1960. The Honorable FRANK M. CLARK, House Office Building,

Washington, D.C. Dear Congressman: I have had the opportunity of reviewing "Committee Print No. 11" entitled "Future Needs for Navigation" which was prepared by the Corps of Engineers for Select Senate Committee on National Water Resources, pursuant to S. Res. 48, 86th Congress, and I am appalled at the apparent antipathy against the railroads, early in the report, where they are charged as opportunist grabbers of river traffic during the War Between the States. Then, later, they close the door on the capability of railroads to handle a 7.8 billion ton-mile annual increase in traffic unless they construct the equivalent of an additional transcontinental railroad annually. Nothing could be further from the truth. A transcontinental railroad could be considered a coast-to-coast railroad, or a combination of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka Santa Fe which had an aggregate road mileage of 23,130 and transported a total of 93,-502,902,000 ton-miles of revenue freight in the year 1957 (ICC Statistics of Railroads in the United States). This is by no means capacity-just an average annual business for these roads, and would indicate that one transcontinental railroad has the capacity to handle the entire 115 billion ton-miles of traffic which was handled over the 20,153 miles of inland waterways in the year 1957, if the business had been in its territory.

The establishment of a 3 million ton-miles of traffic per mile of road per year as rail line capacity, is just as fallacious as the transcontinental yardstick derived by the corps. John W. Barriger, eminent authoron railroad economics in his book, "Super Railroads for a Dynamic American Economy." states that 10 percent or 22,500 miles of the Nation's railway lines, classified as heavy density routes, produced 300 billion ton-miles of service in 1953 or almost three times that transported in 1957 over the Nation's entire inland waterway system.

He states: "The range of density in this 10 percent varies from a lower limit of 4 million to a high of 60 million ton-miles per mile of line per year. The upper density is reached where principal routes of traffic converge at a gateway to provide maximum concentration. The World War II peak at that point exceeded 80 million ton-miles per mile." (And this was not capacity) (And this was not capacity.)

Unquestionably the Army engineers have exceeded the sphere of their qualifications when they posed as experts of rail transportation in the preparation of committee print No. 11. Such faulty hypothesis as they have created should never become the foundation for the \$8 billion waterway expenditure they recommend. Matters of transportation economics should be reviewed by the Federal agency charged with that responsibility (the Interstate Commerce Commission).

It was indeed refreshing to have the opportunity to review the Kilday-Vinson Special Subcommittee Report on Adequacy of Transportation (86th Cong., 1st sess., H. Res. 19), approved October 10, 1959; wherein it is stated:

"The versatility and adaptability of rall transport, as thoroughly demonstrated on a worldwide basis under all kinds of conditions is but one of the reasons why military logistical planning is built around the railroads for the bulk of its freight and passenger movements. The other forms of transport, important as they are to the total need, are auxiliary and supplemental to the railroads."

In conclusion, I think this can be said in the name of all of the Nation's railroads. If and when additional rail facilities are required for the transportation of the Nation's goods the railroads will be happy to construct and furnish adequate plant at no cost to the taxpayer.

Respectfully yours, W. D. MURPHY, Manager, Conway Yards, Pennsylvania Railroad.

### Immigration Law Revisions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HIRAM L. FONG

OF HAWAIT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter, written by me, addressed to Hon. Fran-CIS E. WALTER, chairman, Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, House of Representatives, relating to discrimina-

tion against the peoples of Asia in immigation matters.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEPTEMBER 1, 1960.

The Honorable Francis E. Walter.
Chairman, Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of June 14, 1980, which appeared in the Congressional Record of July 1 and in which you commented on certain statements contained in my article on the discrimination against the peoples of Asia in our present immigration policy, which appeared in the Honolulu Advertiser of May 22, 1960, and the Congressional Record of June 1.

There is no question that the McCarran-Walter Act, in 1952, meant a significant step forward in the treatment of the peoples of Asia under our immigration laws. The hon-ors you mention as having been bestowed upon you and Senator McCarran were well deserved. Eight years have passed mean-while. In these 8 years, great changes have taken place. The atomic age and the jet age have arrived. New nations are emerging in Asia and Africa. The ideological conflict between communism and the free world has become a matter of survival.

The United States must demonstrate its leadership of the free world by deeds and not only by words. This is the reason impelling me to seek amendments of the immigration laws to complete the development which you and Senator McCarran initiated in 1952.

I do not wish to repeat all the facts stated in my article of May 22, but should like to

stress again the following points:

1. It is offensive to the peoples of Asia and the Pacific that they should be accountable to quotas by race when other immigrants are accountable to quotas by their place of birth. We cannot justify this provision of our law by pointing to the more discriminatory laws which existed prior to 1952.

2. It is difficult to explain to any person, whether Asian or not, why an immigrant of Russian or Swiss parentage born in Brazil may come to the United States without quota restrictions, while an immigrant born in Brazil with 50 percent or more Japanese or Indian blood in his veins must be charged to a heavily oversubscribed quota of the Asla-Pacific triangle.

3. Not even our best friends in the Far East can understand why the creation of a new country in Asia with a quota of its own necessitates the reduction of the minimum quotas of all other countries in the Asia-Pacific triangle so that their total never exceeds 2.000.

4. Under the McCarran-Walter Act an Asian family will be separated in migration if the wife is accountable to an oversubscribed quota although her husband is chargeable to an open quota. On the other hand, a non-Asian wife accountable to an oversubscribed quota may be given the quota of her immigrant husband if he is fortunate enough to have access to an open quota. It is embarrassing for me as a Member of the United States Senate to answer the question why the traditional policy of the Congress to keep families united in migration does not apply to an Asian family.

Lagree with you that the quotas of Burma, Cambodia, Malaya, Laos, Nepal, Vietnam, and Thailand are open and unused, as these are countries which generally have not sought migration for their peoples beyond their own borders. However, the quota report of the Department of State dated April 1, 1960, to which you refer lists as heavily oversubscribed the quotas of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, and the Philippines. The quotas of these countries are so heavily oversubscribed that nonpreference quota immigrants have to anticipate

an indefinite waiting period. The same list shows that the so-called Asian-Pacific quota is backlogged for 6 years. The State Department quota list dated August 1, 1960, which has just come to my attention, shows that the quota for Chinese persons, 1 month after the beginning of the new fiscal year, is already completely exhausted for the remaining 11 months.

India, Japan, and the Philippines, and the other countries just referred to, have traditionally sought immigration to the United States. They are the countries which will influence more than some others the future of the world. The friendship of their peoples is crucial to all those who are fighting for the preservation of freedom.

I strongly believe that the problem of immigration is no longer just a domestic issue but seriously affects our stand in the world. I believe we should tackle it on a nonpartisan basis to strengthen our posture among free nations. I appeal to you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

HIRAM L. FONG.

### State and Municipal Bond Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### OF HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, August 22, 1960

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, it is important that we at the Federal level do not impair the ability of the localities and States to finance their projects. With this thought in mind, I am concerned over a little-publicized regulation which the U.S. Treasury Department has proposed. This regulation would remove the interest from State and municipal bonds from a tax-exempt status under the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959.

In these closing hours of Congress, it is hardly appropriate to develop this matter thoroughly, but it seems important to me that my colleagues and citizens across the country give this matter some thought.

Perhaps the best statement of the problem is contained in the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from the nine organizations representing the State and local officials of this country.

The following letter was sent August 22 to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the treatment of State and municipal bond interest in proposed regulations under the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959:

DEAR SIR: Strenuous objection is made by the undersigned organizations of State and local government officials to the treatment of State and local bond interest in the regulations proposed under the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959 as appearing in the Federal Register of August 18, 1960.

We have previously communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury the importance of including in these regulations recognition of the complete exemption from Federal taxation of such interest. The cost of public works at the State and local level would be increased unless there is complete recognition that interest on these obligations has full and complete exemption.

The history of the legislation makes clear the intent of the Congress to recognize this exemption. The original version of the bill included a formula for the treatment of State and local bond interest under which a tax penalty was clearly imposed as a result of the receipt of such interest.

Objecting to this proposed treatment as taxation of wholly tax-exempt obligations and relying upon the statements of congressional leaders that there was no such intent, we petitioned the Senate Finance Committee for an amendment which would accord the full exemption required by the Constitution. In response, Senate Finance Committee proposed, the Senate adopted, and the House agreed upon the language of the present act which, by exceptions, requires an adjustment to the extent necessary to prevent the imposition of tax on State and local bond interest in any case where the application of the ordinary formula would produce such tax.

The proposed regulation appearing in the Federal Register of August 18, 1960, does not provide the necessary clear and unambiguous standard for application of these exceptions which will prevent vexations and destructive litigation of constitutional issues.

On the contrary section 1.804-2 (f) contains an example which illustrates taxation of wholly tax-exempt interest without any reflection of the adjustment required by the statutory exception. This is a gross viola-tion of the statutory exception. It would provoke constitutional litigation which Con-

gress wished to avoid.

It is respectfully but most vigorously urged, therefore, that the proposed regulations be amended: (a) By modifying the example in subsection (f) of section 1.804-2 to make clear that it is an example of a computation prior to the adjustment required by the statutory exceptions and, (b) by adding a standard for the application of subsection (e) in language substantially as follows:

"In determining life insurance company taxable income, interest which under section 103 is excluded from gross income (including interest on State, county, and municipal bonds) shall not be included in computing any item of income or deduction if the inclusion of such interest would produce a higher life insurance company taxable income than if it were not included."

Respectfully, Brevard Crihfield, Secretary, Governors Conference; Herbert Wiltsee, Secre-tary, National Association of Attor-neys General; Charles Schwan, Washington Representative, Council of State Governments; Patrick Healy, Executive Director, American Municipal Association; Harry R. Betters, Executive Director, U.S. Conference of Mayors; Bernard F. Hillenbrand, executive Director, National Association of County Officials; Joseph F. Clark, Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association; Roger Arnebergh, President, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers; Daniel B. Goldberg, Secretary, Conference on State Defense.

## Congressman Moore To Tour District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, as this session of the Congress draws to a close, I am sure that perhaps more than at any

other time all of us are looking forward to the opportunity to return to our respective States and to visit and talk with the people whom we have the honor to represent here in the Congress.

This would seem to be particularly true this year for the reason that this recessed session of the Congress had initially generated great hope in the minds of the people that we would give serious consideration to a number of pieces of legislation that remained to be acted upon when we adjourned for the national party conventions in July of this year. This recessed session has been a failure in that regard, and it is for the best interests of the country that we adjourn and return to our States to make our peace with the people we represent.

The First Congressional District of West Virginia is a very short trip by air from Washington and during these past 2 years, as well as since coming to the Congress, I have made every effort to spend as much time in my district among the people I represent even while the Congress was in session. So many times this necessitated flying out and flying back on the same night while always returning to my district on Friday and Saturday for the purposes of holding district office hours in my district office in Moundsville, W. Va.

This has permitted me to better help and assist the people in my district and has made me better acquainted on just how the folks back home feel on particular legislative issues. It has also served to bring the people of the First Congressional District and their Con-

gressman closer together.

Since first being elected to the Congress in November 1956, I have followed one fundamental rule; that is that I attempt to carry out the duties of my office in such a manner that as a Congressman I was easily accessible to the people I represented; rather than come to Washington and forget the people that had elected me. It was and still is my sincere desire to bring the office of the U.S. Congressman closer to the people. As a direct result of this pledge, I have made a great number of personal appearances and speeches in the seven counties which I represent. Very rarely do I accept a speaking engagement outside my congressional district even though offtimes I am requested to go to various other parts of the country. It has been my practice to the best of my ability and physical endurance to be a full-time representative for my people.

In keeping with another established practice, I wish to announce that I am making final preparations for my annual visit to a number of communities in the First Congressional District. I have made arrangements for office space in various courthouses and post offices and other civic buildings where it will be convenient to meet and privately discuss problems with individuals who might want to see me. Individuals who for one reason or another I have not had an opportunity to talk with and who

might have problems which I as their Congressman might be of assistance. In preparation for this annual visit, I am, therefore, looking forward to adjournment as a time when I might make myself completely available to my constituents in their own hometowns.

The following schedule has been arranged and in each instance the time shown is the local time in that particular community where constituents and friends may have the opportunity to meet and talk with me privately on matters of personal, community or State concern:

September 22, Thursday: Hancock County, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, city building, Chester; 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., courthouse, New Cumberland.

September 23, Friday: Hancock County, 10 a.m., to 4:30 p.m., post office building, Weirton.

September 28, Monday: Brooke County, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. courthouse, Wellsburg.

September 28, Wednesday: Ohio County, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., post office building, Wheeling.

September 30, Friday: Wetzel and Marshall Countles, 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon, city hall, Cameron; 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., Bank of Hundred, Hundred.

October 3, Monday: Wetzel County, 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon, courthouse, New Martinsville; 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., city hall, Pine Grove.

October 5, Wednesday: Taylor County, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., post office building, Grafton.

October 6, Thursday: Marion County, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., courthouse, Fairmont.

October 10, Monday: Marion County, 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon, post office, Farmington; 1:30 to 4:30 p.m., city hall, Rivesville.

Until such time as we reconvene in January, it is my intention that my district office in Moundsville will remain open to the general public 6 days a week and as a result of this, I have scheduled no courthouse visits for Moundsville, but my constituents from that area are invited to bring any problems that they may have at any time to me personally in my district office.

These visits in the various cities and towns are as informal as we can possibly make them, and workers, businessmen and housewives are urged to drop by for a chat. No appointments are necessary and all persons are welcome to come as "they are" to see and visit with their Congressman. I hope the tour this year will be as successful as it was last year when we had several hundred people each day stop by our "mobile" office to let me know their feelings on various matters.

As I have stated, my district office, located in the Mercantile Bank Building in Moundsville, is open 6 days a week to serve the residents of the First Congressional District. When I am out of the office on official business, there is always a competent member of my staff available to answer questions or assist persons with their problems. I always welcome having my friends call upon me whenever my services might be of particular assistance.

might have problems which I as their Drastic Action Must Be Taken Against Congressman might be of assistance. Communists in Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. WATKINS M. ABBITT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, many of us are exceedingly worried about the Cuban situation. I for one am not satisfied at all with the leadership that has been given by the U.S. State Department. I am fearful of what is happening in the Western Hemisphere.

There appeared a very timely and worthwhile editorial in the Hopewell News on Monday, August 29, 1960. It points out the problem we face and the necessity for firm and positive action on the part of the United States.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the editorial which is as follows:

DRASTIC ACTION MUST BE TAKEN AGAINST COMMUNISTS IN CUBA

The resolution adopted yesterday by the Organization of American States was a pretty wishy-washy affair. It did not even mention Cuba or Fidel Castro by name. It did not even pin down the International Communist Conspiracy with the headquarters in Moscow as the enemy.

Perhaps it was the best that could be ob-

Perhaps it was the best that could be obtained, but we think the United States should have walked out, instead of Cuba.

All of this in spite of the fact that Castro, just last week, while the OAS was meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, took on the entire Western Hemisphere. In another rabble-rousing speech he denounced the OAS and said that he would ignore any action they might take. In the same breath he proclaimed his undying friendship with Soviet Russia, and Red China.

The United States went along with the desire of our Latin American neighbors to back Venezuela, and took action against the Trujillo dictatorship of the Dominican Republic. They agreed to cut diplomatic relations and impose economic sanctions. We agreed, in spite of the fact he has been a firm friend to the United States and bitterly anti-Communist.

### SHOULD TRADE ACTIONS

Just why we did not demand that the same actions be taken against the Communist dictatorship in Cuba, which is ever more dangerous, before we agreed to the action against Dominica, we do not understand. For whether or not the OAS goes along we must stop the Communist domination of Cuba.

Spruille Braden sums it up neatly. He is a former U.S. Ambassador to Cuba and Argentina. He served as Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs. This is what he had to say last week:

"It is foolish to pursue the chimera that if we do nothing the Cuban situation will right itself by some magic. Such miracles do not happen.

"On the contrary, to be able repeatedly to kick Uncle Sam in the teeth, and get away with it, is very contagious. Assisted by international communism, this infection soon will spread to the other republics, unless it is stopped summarily in Cuba.

"The following are some of the things that can and should be done immediately:

WHAT WE CAN DO

"I. We forthwith must break diplomatic relations with this disreputable Cuban regime.

2. We must give full financial and military aid to responsible Cuban groups, both in Cuba and in exile. They are ready to organize armed opopsition to the Castro regime. The Cubans will free themselves the U.S. promptly will give them the means to do so.

"3. If a sufficiently numerous and representative group of non-Communist Cubans agree upon a responsible anti-Communist government-in-exile, we must recognize and work with this government, just as we worked with the Free French and other exile groups during World War II. We are in a cold war. Such obviously political measures are justified by the gravity of the

"4. We must stop subsidizing the Cuban regime with American money. of suspending the Cuban sugar quota for this year only is an emergency measure which must be replaced by a longer-term policy, based on the elimination of the price differential which Cuba has long enjoyed over the world market. This will halt the sugar subsidy to that Communist regime.

### MUST DEFEND OURSELVES

"5. We must make it crystal clear that we intend to defend the U.S.A. and this hemisphere, come hell or high water.

"If possible, we must take these steps in cooperation with the Organization of American States. But with or without the OAS we must do these things. If the OAS will not act positively to eliminate communism from Cuba then we must be prepared to act alone to protect our national security. This we are entitled to do under the United Nations and OAS charters, and the Rio de Janeiro and Caracas Pacts. Still more it is our patriotic duty under God's law.

"These measures may not be a cure-all for the ghastly Caribbean situation, but they may go a long way toward doing so. The may go a long way toward doing so. The important thing is that the United States must recapture and hold the initiative throughout the Caribbean, the Western Hem-

isphere, and the world."

We were pleased when President Eisenhower made it crystal clear that we would defend this hemisphere and that the Monroe Doctrine was still in force, but we do not seem to have made it so crystal clear to the Latin American governments that we will take action against the international Communist conspiracy in Cuba. There is no time to waste. If the OAS won't go along then we must act alone.

### The Rising Tide of Violence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF PEPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, the rising tide of violence in the world is a matter that gives us all deep concern. The reversion to savagery in the Congo and the ugly campaign of hate in Cuba are recent examples.

Our able and distinguished colleague, Hon. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS, of Michigan, at the annual banquet of the National Association of Women Lawyers here in Washington on August 27 took notice of this rising trend toward a return to the law of the jungle. I believe her comments are worthy of the consideration of every Member of this House, and under leave to extend my remarks, I submit her speech as follows:

When I accepted the invitation to speak here this evening I had originally intended to confine my remarks to the congressional problem of dealing with trade between nations, more particularly, trade between this Nation and Cuba; but since that time a more fundamental problem has been turned loose upon the world, and I would like first to address myself, however briefly, to the rising tide of violence in the world, One of the most amazing examples was the inability of the established government of an old and long civilized country, Japan, to guarantee the safety of our President from youth gangs.

The Belgian Congo, frightening as it may be to the leadership of nations the world over, presents to lawyers, in my judgment, the most interesting, if not the most primitive legal problem of many centuries, that is the almost total lack of law and order; and the real lack of sufficient foreseeable leadership to establish a government capable of operating in the 20th century on an equal footing with the governments of great industralized states.

It is hardly conceivable that the descriptions of horror emanating from reporters on the scene in the Congo could have been written on any other continent in the world in the past 2 centuries. One reporter from Leopoldville write: "I will not soon forget the scenes of villages burned to the ground, of women raped and then cut into pieces, or heaps of hands and feet gathered together as trophies of victory. And I did not see the worst; the scenes of cannibalism. Everywhere, this conflict is dragging the youth

down to the barbarism of their fathers. We who are the inheritors of the slowbuilding, century-by-century, of the common law; we who took as commonplace the passing of monarchies; the replacement of one government by the revolutionary forces of another government must now realize in fascinated horror, first, that law and order is established by reasonable men; and second, that such reasonable men must apply suf-

ficient power or force to maintain order.

All of us, even those of you who may have sympathized with the cry "Africa for the Africans" must now reawaken to the painful knowledge that a nation cannot be maintained, even if established, unless it can guarantee the peace within its own bound-aries, and the safety, not only of its own nationals, but of visitors within its domain.

The great powers of the earth may be able to guarantee the borders of small nations against invasions but it remains to be seen whether they can help create and guarantee internal order within a small nation.

The question posed by the Belgian Congo is whether men of the 20th century working in cooperation can bring men of the Stone Age into the 20th century or whether the co-operation will be replaced by a war so calam-itous that the 20th century will be pulled back into the Stone Age.

There are those who in their despair or in their superficial reasoning would now like to blame Belgium. Either Belgium should have trained more Congolese to take over the reins of government, or Belgium should not have the Congo. Let us examine both theses.

Belgium went into the Congo in 1877. Belgium had a population of a little over 5 million at that time. In 1891 there were 425 Belgians in the Congo and over 27 million natives.

During at least the first 50 years of Belgium rule the prevailing ideas of the rulers of the Western World were that colored people could not be educated to white men's standards. It is therefore, in my judgment, not really surprising that Belgium did not proceed at its own cost to set up schools and

colleges and force higher education upon the Congolese, or even to offer it to them. I might remind you that in this respect we had an almost impossible time getting our own National Congress to enact a scholarship program for our own people. Indeed, we did not do it until we called it a defense program. Isn't it, therefore, ridiculous to belittle a civilized group of Europeans of 50 years ago for failing to train a group of savages thousands of miles away from them.

In all honesty it must be admitted that colonial experiments were not carried on for the benefit of the colony. They were to enrich the life of the mother country. It is largely incidental that they did, as a matter

of fact, enrich the colony.

Suppose, we consider the second alternative. Why did Belgium grant the freedom so quickly? Frankly, I don't know; but I would assume that they felt the problem of keeping order, squashing riots, maintaining peace was not worth the price it would cost them. Consider, for instance, the fantastic price to France of maintaining Algiers. Even if Belgium had remained in the Congo. if it had been necessary for them to deal with local riots and rebellions, could they have relied upon the sympathetic under-standing of the rest of Africa, of the rest of the world? Of course not. Shakespeare's romantic and dramatic "All of the world's a stage" has become "All of the world is an audience" and all of the audience is prepared to throw rotten tomatoes some of which might be loaded with hydrogen bombs.

At the present time it would be delightful to say of the entire Congo situation "Let them have it. Let's all go home." But we can't say that. We can't do that. The Soviets won't go home. It could be expected that they would immediately extend their rule to this richest mineral area of the con-tinent of Africa. This we cannot tolerate. The Congo is rich in uranium and we are the chief purchaser. We certainly would not willingly abandon our opportunity for this trade. But, more importantly, we are now apparently irrevocably committed to the policy of government, if not necessarily by the consent of the governed, at least by nationals of the majority group of the country governed.

While we cannot enforce this behind the Iron Curtain, we have certainly gone sled length in the remaining free world. Thus, the war in Korea, the great applause for the withdrawal of the British Empire from her oversea dominions, the Dutch from Indonesia plus the demands by this administration that Israel, France, and England withdraw from the Suez. This will be but prelude to the demand that the United States leave Panama. I repeat "all of the world is an audience."

Let me suggest, we are viewing now as lawyers or as legislators, if you will, the comparatively simple problem of maintaining order in a nation.

Order, such as it was, had been maintained by the old system of colonialism. As that system has passed, it has opened for the Soviets, the most militant power in the world, an unparalleled opportunity to estab-lish its own system of order. If they have been turned back by war in Korea and by measures short of war, such as the Berlin airlift from actually taking over a country, they have not been idle in other ways.

The modern world which demands new hosts of independent countries-15 new governments having come into being in the past 12 months; demands by the very nature of its industry a greater interdependence among nations economically.

The Soviets have not conspicuously contributed to the problem of maintaining order

in the emerging nations. Rather, their purposes have been best served by adding confusion, by stirring up the old hatreds and arousing old prejudices. They have, however, happily moved in to tie nations to them with trade. In that connection, let us now consider Cuba.

For more than 60 years Cuba has supplied sugar to this Nation, ranging in amounts up to one-half of our total annual supply. It is true that since the Jones-Laughlin Sugar Act we have paid them more than the world price. However, this has been done largely to protect our own sugar growers who produce the world's highest priced sugar. Part of the price paid for the foreign sugar has come back to us in tariff which has been sufficient to pay all of the subsidies to our own beet and cane growers.

In the Sugar Act of 1956, we arranged to purchase approximately one-third of our sugar from Cuba. We did this partially because of our longstanding friendship for Cuba. But we should face reality. We also did this because Cuba was a heavy purchaser of American made products, ranking not less than eighth in the world. We were also serving our own interests, therefore, when we purchased from Cuba.

With the coming to power of Castro and his "Hate America" campaign, the situation changed. This time the government, which certainly seemed to be capable of maintaining order, deliberately set about making life unpleasant for visiting Americans. The result was that an annual \$40 million of American tourist business dwindled to nothing. Cuban luxury hotels stand empty of guests.

American nationals had large holdings in Cuba. (Please consider that a large part of American foreign policy is geared to the encouragement of private investment, as well as public investment, in underdeveloped countries.) This had occurred voluntarily in Cuba over the past three decades. It did not solve the problem. Those investments became part of the problem. Now, Castro threatened confiscation of American holdings. The American Sugar Act was up for renewal in Congress this year. The American public and the American Government became restive. Democracies are not geared to speedy action. They grope their way toward laws and trade relations that their people will support. But even a democracy must finally act. At this point the President asked Congress for the sole power to cut the Cuban sugar quota. Congress cut the Cuban quota completely and gave the President the power to restore such part as he deemed in the national interest.

Then, in roughly this sequence, the following events transpired: Russia, the largest producer of sugar in the world, who had been purchasing sugar from Cuba for 5 years with fanfare, pomp and ceremony dramatically doubled her largest previous order. Castro began the confiscation of American oil refineries and sugar plantations. He had, of course, played his last card.

There remained little hope that our continued purchase of sugar from that nation could help us. We had to take our business elsewhere—among friends, or at least among nations that understood that the first principle of a good business deal is "Don't spit on the customers." The President then cut drastically the Cuban sugar quota. Russia stepped in to increase their sugar purchases in exchange for crude oil, shipped in Red China's tankers.

In this series of events—who won and who lost? In my judgment—Cuba and the United States lost—Russia won,

The standard of living in both Cuba and the United States was or will be diminished in each country by the amount of trade that was lost, which cannot be replaced elsewhere. Russia gained trade and prestige. She helped another nation win a hate campaign against us. As long as she can continue to put the blame on us for Cuba's lowered standard of living, while herself profiting from their trade, she will continue

What can we do and the free world do to establish and maintain order in nations like the Congo and to survive the hate campaigns in nations like Cuba?

The right of Cuba and the Congo to select their own Government is the right among other rights, to create disorder, to set up a different standard of values, a different view of crime; and is the right finally to aid in pulling the rest of the world into poverty, chaos, and death.

Against the aggressive actions of political immaturity and hatred the free world moves by slow and painful steps to protect itself.

The United Nations by creating a climate of world opinion aids in creating a standard of performance of nations to the heroic efforts of that organization in the Congo we are undoubtedly indebted for peace today.

The World Bank; the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank are made up of many member nations attempting to answer the great need for capital in the underdeveloped countries, while trying to avoid the result of Cuba's reaction to American investment.

The World Health Organization, composed of 87 sovereign nations cooperates to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. It gives dramatic emphasis to the value of cooperation.

The Organization of American States is an effort of this hemisphere to iron out its own

problems.

When enumerated these efforts all sound so hopeful and so easy. They are hopeful, but they are not easy. They have been attained by years of patient, painful, and fruseffort of innumerable men and women throughout the free world; men and women who have sat in committees composed of delegates from the nations of the world presenting the problems of each nation; seeking a common solution; men and women who have sat in legislative bodies listening patiently to the explanation of the laws needed to effect such cooperation, then explaining in turn to their constituencies the problem and the solution. And when the effort was completed, sometimes the solution has become a problem or has failed in its mission and the whole process has to be started again.

The road to peace, filled with quagmires, will be walked together by men of many nations who have forgiven and forgotten the bond of slave and master, of exploiter and exploited, which bound their forefathers in bitter enmity; but the old road, over which man has traveled for centuries, unrecognized by man for what it is, still calls us back. The hatred of man for man and nation for nation, so easy to instill, so hard to overcome, remains the true hope of the Soviets. Through the arousing and the exploitation of our latent and mutual hatreds, they expect to win the world to communism.

Man has come a long way upon his course, accompanied in the last few years by the shadow of the bomb, which but emphasizes the urgency under which we must seek a better understanding of the problems of our world and their solutions—and in that problem solving, this nation must lead the way.

Clouds Over Guantanamo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the wire services are carrying a story on an

inflammatory speech by Raul Castro concerning the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Apparently he is accusing us of harboring Cuban war criminals and threatens to ultimately take over the base.

I had occasion recently to visit the Guantanamo Naval Base and was very well impressed with the cool and firm manner in which Admiral Fenno, commander of the base, was carrying on relationships with the surrounding Cuban community and the Cuban Government. I cannot believe that Admiral Fenno and his command would violate the letter or the spirit of our diplomatic or official relationships with the Cuban Government. On the other hand, I do not believe that our forces are appeasing the Cubans in any way. Colonel Adelman and his Marine contingent appeared capable of taking care of our security interests.

Prior to my visit, the distinguished correspondent of the New York Times, Hanson W. Baldwin, visited the Guantanamo Base and wrote a very informative article, entitled "Clouds Over Guantanamo," which appeared in the New York Times magazine on August 21, 1960. Under unanimous consent I insert this article with the UPI story in the appendix of the Congressional Record. I hope that many of my colleagues and the general public will read this article and learn something about this bastion of the United States in the Carribean Sea.

I would call your attention particularly to the paragraphs that describe the importance of Guantanamo Bay as a training base and for fleet support; its strategic location commanding the important Windward Passage from the Atlantic to the Caribbean; and its role as a convoy port in World War II and in future limited wars.

It goes on to state the following:

For all these reasons it is highly important in any limited war—though probably not vital. We could do without it, but at the expense of greater costs and increased logistical and tactical difficulties.

For all-out nuclear war, Guantanamo Bay, with its present facilities, is useless. There are no missile bases there (though some could be built if needed). Its southern location, away from the most direct route between the Soviet heartland and the United States, reduces still further its importance in missile-nuclear war.

But 'Gitmo's' political and psychological importance transcends its military utility. The base stands today as a symbol of U.S. power and prestige. Its future is clearly linked with the future of other U.S. oversea bases—particularly with the future of the Panama Canal Zone and of 'Chaguaramas, our leased base in Trinidad. What we do in one will affect all. If we are bullied, bluffed, blackmailed or persuaded to abandon Guantanamo the effects will be apparent throughout the Caribbean and in Latin America; it would mark the ebb tide of American power.

I agree wholeheartedly with this appraisal of Guantanamo Bay. We cannot afford to back down to the Castro forces.

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Daily News, Sept. 1, 1960]

Younger Castro Promises Seizure—Guantanamo Has Raul Seeing Red

Havana, September 1.—Defense Minister Raul Castro accused the United States to-day of harboring Cuban "war criminals" at its Guantanamo Naval Base and warned the big installation "some day" would be confiscated. He did not dismiss the possibility of a battle.

The Premier's impetuous younger brother mixed the threat with expressions of gratitude for Russia's "distinterested" offer of military aid to the revolutionary regime. But he added that Cuba could defend its "rights," with or without rockets.

"We don't plan to confiscate the (Guan-

"We don't plan to confiscate the (Guantanamo) base now because it is obsolete in our present military strategy \* \* \* but some day it will be Cuban," Raul told an assembly of sugar workers gathered at national headquarters of the Revolutionary Labor Federation.

#### PROVOCATION

He said it was not impossible that fighting could break out over the status of the Guantanamo facility, located in Oriente Province and operated by the United States on a long-term lease. But he added that any conflict would be provoked by the U.S. naval and marine forces there, not by Cuba.

naval and marine forces there, not by Cuba.
Raul claimed that "criminals of war"
were being trained at the strategic Caribbean base to form a "Fascist reserve \* \*
mobilized by Yankee gold" \* \* \* one that
eventually would form the backbone of a
counter-revolutionary invasion.

"If they don't die on the battlefield, they will face the shameful task of having to die on their knees, backs turned to the firing squad, which is the manner in which traitors are shot," the gaunt-faced revolutionary warned.

It was Raul Castro, rather than Fidel, who was thought to have inspired the mass executions that followed the fall of President Fulgencio Batista. The younger Castro also was responsible for the kidnaping of scores of U.S. servicemen based at Guantanamo during the last months of the civil war.

Raul urged a huge turnout for tomorrow's mass rally in Havana, called to show Cuba's contempt for the anti-Communist declaration issued last Monday at the Conference of Western Foreign Ministers in San Jose, Costa Rica. Fidel was scheduled to drum up further support for the rally in a speech later today.

The Defense Minister said the rally would be Cuba's official notice "of what can happen here if those pigs who direct the Pentagon send us marines and paratroopers."

### OVATION

Mention of the Soviet Union brought the audience to its feet in a tumultous ovation. Raul also renewed threats of confiscation for the 600 U.S.-owned business firms he said remained in Cuba. He said they would be taken over one by one "until we complete the work of the revolution and eliminate the last rusty tentacle of colonialism."

Just before he spoke, five photographers representing such U.S. news agencies as UPI and the National Broadcasting Co. were arrested in the auditorium and jailed overnight. Four were known to be Cuban. They joined Harvey Rosenhouse, Mexican bureau chief for Time magazine, who was jailed without explanation Tuesday on a brief stopover in Havana.

Late last night a 20-second burst of gunfire was heard coming from massive Principe Prison, in Havana. Police explained a guard had fired his weapon accidentally.

[From the New York Times magazine, Aug. 21, 1960]

CLOUDS OVER GUANTANAMO—A MILITARY EX-PERT DESCRIBES THE MOOD OF THE NAVX BASE IN CASTRO'S CUBA TODAY, AND EX-PLAINS WHY WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE IT

### ( By Hanson W. Baldwin)

GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.—The flood tide of Fidel Castro's revolution surges around the 7-foot fence that marks this American enclave. Barbudos—or "bearded ones"—stand at the gates; militiamen in berets ride the fence line; handbills exhorting the Cuban workers of the naval base to "fulfill your duty for your country" are distributed at the northeast gate.

The U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay—

The U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay—more familiarly known as "Gitmo" to generations of bluelackets—has today acquired a new name, the "bird sanctuary." It is a closely guarded haven of quiet and stability in a tense and fearful island. The 45 square miles of the base are isolated from the rest of Cuba. For almost 2 years now the gates have been closed on the 5,600 Americans in the base and on the thousands of blue-jackets and officers aboard visiting ships of the fleet. They may go to Jamaica or Haiti for leave and recreation but not into troubled Cuba. The fleet is in—but the rafters no longer ring at Pepe's Place in nearby Caimanera; the Arizona Bar in Guantanamo City is dark and dreary.

But despite the hate-America tirades from

But despite the hate-America tirades from Havana, the base—a blend of Cuban scenery and Yankee energy—maintains the organized routine of the Navy, seemingly immune to the winds of change. The hot Caribbean sun shines down day after day on an arid reservation, on the great shining bay and the mud flats and the tumbled cactus-covered hills, on the fronds of royal palms waving gently in the humid breeze, on the flaming scarlet of the flambuoyant trees, on jasmine and hibiscus and bougain-villaea.

It is a deceptive scene, for this beauty—with the stark Cuban hills as a kind of Hollywood backdrop—comprises a complex of power, a base for which Americans once fought and died and for which they are ready to fight again. Since 1898, when a battalion of marines accompanied by war correspondent Stephen Crane, the author of "The Red Badge of Courage," seized Guantanamo Bay from the Spanish as a coaling station for Admiral Sampson's fleet, the naval base has been developed into a \$76 million investment, with some 1,400 build-

On the low western shore of the bay, the Leeward Point jet airstrip, 8,000 feet long, parallels the coastline—in places only a few yards from the craggy coral bluffs against which the sea thunders. On the eastern shore, beneath the steep hills and along the indented points which reach out into the bay like a many-fingered hand, stretches for miles the main part of the base. McCalla Field, a 5,000-foot strip for propeller-driven planes, and the headquarters of the Naval Air Station, lies to seaward, near Fisherman's Point.

Off Sherman Avenue, the main thoroughfare, are ships' piers and machine shops, the administration building, fueling areas, a chapel, recreation fields, radio towers, fuel tanks, warehouses and repair shops, commissary and post exchange, a modern, finely equipped 100-bed hospital, Marine barracks and the frame or cinder block houses of officers, enlisted men or civilian employees.

With all the venomous anti-Americanisms that are the stock in trade of the Cuban radio and press, there is very little anxiety or tension in Guantanamo Bay. The resi-

dents are, indeed, amused—though sometimes irritated—by the concern voiced in letters from home and by the alarmist articles printed in Cuban and some American newspapers.

But there is watchfulness. There are 246 officers and almost 2,700 enlisted men assigned to the base; the rest of the 5,600 Americans are civil service employees and dependents. Normally, there is an average of 4,000 to 5,000 more men aboard ships that are using Guantanamo's training facilities. But there are also 2,200 Cuban civil service employees (most of whom live in Caimanera, Guantanamo City or other nearby points) who run the machine shops, operate powerplants and provide essential services both for the base and for visiting ships of the fleet. And there are 1,443 Cuban laborers and domestics (with noncivil service ratings), of whom about 800 live on the base.

Under the old 1903 treatles with Cuba, reaffirmed in 1934, the United States was granted, until it renounced the right, complete jurisdiction and control over the base. Ultimate sovereignty remains Cuban, but the exercise of this sovereignty over the base area is in U.S. hands, an arrangement that has been at least inferentially affirmed by the Cuban Supreme Court. The treaty provides for free access of ships through Guantanamo Bay to the small Cuban port towns of Caimanera and Boquerón, which lie in the upper bay outside the reservation.

The base has no fresh water; its water supply is piped from a pumping station on the Yateras River, more than 4 miles outside the fence. There are almost 10 miles of seacoast and some 24 miles of fence to be guarded.

These facts, plus the small army of Cuban workers who maintained the base and live on it, make "Gitmo's" security problem a complex one. There is not much worry—or need to worry—about an all-out armed attack against the base. There is too much weight of metal on the U.S. side. And if anything develops that the local garrison cannot handle, reinforcements could be rushed in in a matter of hours from the States or from Roosevelt Roads in Puerto Rico.

But sabotage and terrorism would be more difficult to meet, since Cuban workers are all over the base. So far there has been none. If such a campaign were started, probably the only ultimate answer would be the exclusion of all Cubans from the base and their replacement by Seabees and workers brought from the States.

Demonstrations and minor harassment—all sporadic—have been the only evidence as far as "Gitmo" is concerned of the Cuban Government's hostility to most things American. Four Cuban workers, including the head of the base workers' union, have been fired for slanderous attacks upon the United States or their superiors. There have been no repercussions; in fact, the union head was virtually repudiated by his fellow workers.

Castro's militia have threatened, bullied and bluffed the base workers to force them to change their dollars into pesos after they leave the reservation. A whole fleet of Cuban fishing boats, protected by an armed detail, tested the ban against fishing in the bay, but retreated when met with a firm stand by Rear Adm. F. W. Fenno, the base commander.

Girls from Guantanamo City, 28 miles who—heavily chaperoned—used to attend the Saturday night dances on the base, have been dubbed "pro-American," arrested, maltreated and threatened by Cuban militia and police. Minor officials and the Cuban press have breathed threats; a few have said, "The base is ours." Propaganda about

American "imperialism" and "maltreatment" of workers fills the airwaves.

But the Castro government, despite all its threats and accusations against the United States and the base, has said it would honor the treaty unless the United States committed aggression against Cuba. Cuban Army officers and militiamen have visited the base. The Cuban All-Stars baseball team played a base team on July 4—and lost. And the important water supply from the Yateras, which could be cut off at any time by Cuba, is still flowing into the reservation's tanks. (If it should be interrupted, Gitmo has plans to supply its needs by tanked ship.)

Given this mixed picture, the marines and saliors, with jeep and helicopter, patrol miles of fence and maintain sentry posts at key points. Police dogs help keep watch at night (and have reduced pilferage to an all-time low). Harbor police patrol the bay in speed-boats. Workers' passes are carefully checked; spot searches of incoming and more thorough ones of outgoing workers are made. The magazine areas are off-bounds and closely guarded. Ships in port maintain armed anchor watches against boats, swimmers, and frogmen. Information about what is going on outside in Oriente Province is carefully collected, checked.

All of this effort invites the question: Is Gitmo worth it? What is the present importance of a base first acquired in the last century when the lethal radius of naval weapons was measured in yards rather than in continents and our ships needed coaling stations in large numbers?

From the military point of view, Guantanamo Bay has threefold importance.

Both in peace and in war it has major value as a training base. Gunnery ranges and maneuvering areas lie close by, between the south coast of Cuba and Haiti and Jamaica. The weather is ideal for flying. Sometimes there are as many as 40 naval vessels in the harbor or at sea nearby, engaged in 3 to 10 weeks of shakedown or refresher training. The base's facilities are geared to this training; a fleet training group, under the commander in chief, Atlantic, aids the ships.

Guantanamo as a training base is, of course, replaceable. The facilities at Roosevelt Roads built up during World War II, augment the Cuban base. Missile ships work out of the Puerto Rican bases because of the longer firing ranges available rather than Gitmo. But Guantanamo Bay, long established, has many station facilities which Roosevelt Roads lacks. They could be duplicated in Puerto Rico only at high cost.

In addition to its training and fleet-support roles, Guantanamo Bay has strategic and wartime value. Its geographical location, commanding the important Windward Passage from Atlantic to Caribbean, is a major asset. It is an outer sentry for the Panama Canal.

During World War II it was a convoy port—where Atlantic and Caribbean convoys made up and sortied. It is an important base for antisubmarine warfare operations by both surface ships and aircraft. It is the key link in a chain of bases guarding the Caribbean and its important oil, copper, and bauxite traffic and extending from Key West to Trinidad. It is a staging base for fighters and troop and freight-carrying aircraft bound for Central or South America. It greatly simplifies the Navy's supply problem in the Caribbean.

For all these reasons it is highly important in any limited war—though probably not vital. We could do without it, but at the expense of greater costs and increased logistical and tactical difficulties.

For all-out nuclear war, Guantanamo Bay, with its present facilities, is useless. There are no missile bases there (though some could be built if needed). Its southern location, away from the most direct route between the Soviet "heartland" and the

United States, reduces still further its importance in missile-nuclear war.

But "Gitmo's" political and psychological importance transcends its military utility. The base stands today as a symbol of U.S. power and prestige. Its future is clearly linked with the future of other U.S. oversea bases—particularly with the future of the Panama Canal Zone and of Chaguaramas, our leased base in Trinidad. What we do in one will affect all. If we are bullied, bluffed, blackmalled, or persuaded to abandon Guantanamo the effects will be apparent throughout the Caribbean and in Latin America; it would mark the ebb tide of American power.

The Communist grip upon Cuba probably has not yet been consolidated to the point of no return. Guantanamo Bay, with its \$7,446,000 annual expenditures in Cuba for payroll and purchases, with its small broadcasting station, its Cuban workers, its long history of friendly relations with the people of Oriente Province, stands as one obstacle in the Communist path to power. If Cuba becomes a completely totalitarian Communist state, "Gitmo" under the U.S. flag will be even more important to American survival than it is now.

vival than it is now.

These are the positive aspects of Guantanamo Bay under the Stars and Stripes. The base also has value in the negative sense of what it denies a potential enemy. Suppose we abandoned "Gitmo" and turned it over to a Communist-oriented government in Guba, or suppose Cuba leased Guantanamo—or some other Cuban site—to Russia?

Cuba, as such, could not hope to use the facilities of Guantanamo Bay effectively, even if the entire \$76 million installation were turned over to Castro intact. The Cuban armed forces are too small and do not have the skills, training or equipment to justify such a base. But if the base were to serve, by proxy, for another power; if it were to become, in thin disguise, a Soviet base, "Gitmo" might be a cause for war.

Most of our strategists are agreed that we cannot afford to allow the Russians or the Chinese Communists to develop bases in the Western Hemisphere—much less in Cuba, only a few miles from our shores. The political and economic challenge to the Monroe Doctrine—which the Communists already are commencing to pose in Cuba—would then be supplemented by a blatant military threat.

This, we cannot possibly permit. The lease by Cuba of such a base as Guantanamo to the Russians would almost certainly mean armed United States intervention in Cuba—if possible, under the auspices of the Organization of American States; if not, by U.S. forces alone.

These are highly unlikely eventualities. There is no intention in either Pentagon or State Department to give up Guantanamo. There is apparently no present intention in Havana to lease bases—at least overt bases—to the Russians or other Communist powers.

But, starkly stated in these terms, the political, psychological and military importance of Guantanamo Bay—positively and negatively—becomes evident. "Gitmo" is a link in a chain of world power, and the chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

# Retirement of Representative Rees

SPEECH

OF

### HON. KATHRYN E. GRANAHAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mrs. GRANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in extending by best wishes

to the ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the Honorable Edward H. Rees, of Kansas, as he retires from Congress after 24 years of service.

Mr. Rees has been a strong defender of his party's viewpoint in committee and has fought hard for principles in which he believes, but always has managed to make his arguments and pursue his legislative objectives without turning controversy into bitterness. He has always had a ready smile for his colleagues and it has been a pleasure to work with him even when we disagree on details of legislation.

I am sure I express the wishes of every Member that his retirement from Congress will be followed by many years of happiness.

### H.R. 5435

SPEECH

OF

# HON. GERALD R. FORD, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. FORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, it was my understanding that there was some printing flaw or some other similar problem connected with the bill which went through the other body.

the other body.

Mr. LANE. That is the amendment to the committee amendment which I just offered. In two places words were left out by the Senate. The amendment I intend to offer will strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and insert the provisions of the bill we have just passed, H.R. 5435.

Mr. FORD. While I have the floor, Mr. Speaker, may I say that I had some reservations concerning this legislation. I have consulted with responsible authorities in the Department of Defense. They have made certain representations to me. I have been supplied with a letter by Mr. George S. Leonard, First Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, dated August 25, 1960, which resolves my reservations concerning this legislation. I ask unanimous consent that this letter from Mr. Leonard may be included in my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The letter referred to follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, D.C., August 25, 1960. Re H.R. 5435.

Hon. GERALD R. FORD, Jr., House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FORD: I am informed by Colonel Blatt of the National Guard Bureau of your interest in this matter. He has advised me of your request for a restatement of the position of this Department with respect to the above numbered bill, as now amended to limit the legislation to administrative payment of claims arising from National Guard activities under the terms of chapter 7 of title 32. United States Code, the Military Claims Act.

In writing to Senator Eastland on May 23, 1960, we noted that the administrative disposition of claims for property damage and personal injuries under the Military Claims Act was "not a matter of direct concern to the Department of Justice." The same position was taken in my statement before Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Committee on the Judiciary on May 11, 1960, in which I added that "this Department would defer to other agencies on this point."

Both in the letter and statement referred to, this Department suggested the alternate possibility of indemnification of State liability for these activities. This proposal was intended solely as a constructive sug-gestion and was not intended as a limitation upon our stated policy that the administrative disposition of tort claims is within the primary jurisdiction of the agency from whose activities the liability arises.

Accordingly, in reaffirmation of the position previously taken, we defer to the recommendation of the Department of Defense and do not object to enactment of this legislation.

Sincerely,

GEO. S. LEONARD. First Assistant.

# Ada Rogers Wilson Honored by Members of Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON, VICTOR L. ANFUSO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Tuesday, August 30, I had the extreme pleasure of being host at a luncheon at the Congressional Hotel here in Washington in honor of Mrs. Ada Rogers Wilson, recognized as "the Perle Mesta of Texas". Many Members of the House and several of the Senate were present to pay a well-deserved tribute to this charitable lady.

I first met this philanthropic lady in Hawaii several months ago and had the opportunity to learn of her deep interest in helping crippled children. She has dedicated some 20 years of her life in working for crippled children and has spent considerable sums of money in realizing a most important project. Mrs. Wilson is the founder and president of the Crippled Children's Hospital Medical Center in Corpus Christi, Tex., which has made important contributions toward the advancement of medicine in this particular field.

The institution established by Mrs. Wilson is regarded as one of the modern of its kind in the world. On her tours abroad, Mrs. Wilson makes it her business always to study and observe rehabilitation centers and clinics for crippled children and the handicapped, including current progress in physical medicine, for possible adaptation at the Corpus Christi Hospital.

Because of her work and devotion to this wonderful cause, she was named "Woman of the Year" at the Eighth Congress of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples held in New

York last week. She also attended the World Congress for the Rehabilitation of Peace at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York where, in the presence of 3,500 people, Mrs. Wilson was honored last night for her philanthropic work.

In addition to all these activities, Mrs. Wilson has found time to write the words and music to a stirring song entitled "America Victory! America Liberty!" This is a marching song designed for soldiers of peace, calling on all nations to unite for peace and freedom. Her song was presented at the Waldorf-Astoria last Sunday night by Lt. Col. Albert Schoepper, Director of the U.S. Marine Band, and the soloist was Sgt. Bill Jones,

This song has been endorsed by many patriotic organizations, as well as by Members of Congress. Senator HUBERT H. Humphrey of Minnesota observed, for example, that "Mrs. Wilson is to be commended on this great song of hers and for dedicating the proceeds from it to the Crippled Children's Hospital in Corpus Christi, Tex." I agree with the Senator's opinion. I believe that this is the type of song we need to make America remember its obligations and responsibilities to the greatest flag in the world.

Mrs. Wilson is often described as a lady with a song and a heart. That is very true, except that I would say her heart belongs to all the American people and she sings in her song of all the

The following Members of Congress were present at the luncheon in honor of Mrs. Wilson: Senator Eugene J. Mc-CARTHY, of Wisconsin; VICTOR L. ANFUSO. of New York; LINDLEY BECKWORTH, of Texas; Ross Bass, of Tennessee; Frank G. CLARK, of Pennsylvania; EMILIO DAD-DARIO, of Connecticut; John H. Dent, of Pennsylvania; DOMINICK V. DANIELS, of New Jersey; James J. Delaney, of New York; LEONARD FARBSTEIN, of New York; SAMUEL FRIEDEL, of Maryland; LESTER HOLTZMAN, of New York; LESTER R. JOHNSON, of Wisconsin; EUGENE J. KEOGH, of New York; JOE M. KILGORE, of Texas; D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS, of Florida; GEORGE P. MILLER, of California; ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York; ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, of New York; PETER W. Rodino, of New Jersey; J. T. RUTHER-FORD, Of Texas; Alfred E. Santangelo, of New York; SAMUEL S. STRATTON, of New York; Albert Thomas, of Texas; Clark W. Thompson, of Texas; Homer THORNBERRY, of Texas, and John Young. of Texas. There were also a number of representatives from the press and

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the REC-ORD three articles from the Washington Post, Daily News, and Evening Star. all of today's date, in which the luncheon in Mrs. Wilson's honor is described: [From the Washington Post, Aug. 31, 1960]

TEXANS' PERLE MESTA HOISTS 64-CARAT LOAD (By Judith Martin)

Ada Wilson, who has been variously described as the Perle Mesta of Texas and a sort of female George M. Cohan, gets sentimental when she thinks about our boys in the Armed Forces.

With hands that carry a combined load of 64 carats of diamonds, she wiped away tears at a luncheon given in her honor yesterday by Representative VICTOR ANFUSO, Democrat. of New York, as she talked about the men who died at Pearl Harbor 19 years ago.

As a tribute to U.S. servicemen, she has written a marching song called "America Victory!" which was played on a small phonograph for the Congressmen attending Representative ANFUSO'S luncheon in the Congressional Hotel's Veto Room.

The victory referred to is world peace, but Mrs. Wilson, whose late husband went in for Texas oil in a big way, has a more specific

victory on her mind these days.

"Lynpon should have been first on the ticket," she said of the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, who was unable to attend the luncheon but sent word that the guest of honor was the first lady of Texas. "But we will do all right anyway."

"Any Republicans here?" called out the host, but there was no response. Among the Democratic Representatives from Texas were HOMER THORNBERRY, LINDLEY BECKWORTH, JOHN YOUNG and CLARK THOMPSON.

Representative ABRAHAM MULTER, Democrat, of New York, was having fun asking his colleagues if they knew they were wearing Nixon buttons—and then watching delightedly as their shocked faces turned quickly to their lapels for a reassuring look at the face of Senator John F. KENNEDY.

[From the Washington Daily News, Aug. 31, 19601

### SHE HAS A SONG AND HEART (By Carol LeVarn)

Mrs. Ada Rogers Wilson, of Texas, who described herself yesterday as an oilman's wife, a former child prodigy on the concert stage, a social leader, and philanthropist, has written one of few patriotic songs to come along for some time.

Her song is "America Victory, America Liberty."

"It is a marching song for soldiers of peace," Representative Victor Anguso, Democrat, of New York, said. He was host at a luncheon for Mrs. Wilson at the Congressional Hotel. "She has connected the missile age and the jet age to peace," he ex-

The song begins, "My America, sweet land of liberty, pays homage to our boys on land and sea."

Mrs. Wilson explained who she is. husband is one of the largest independent oil producers in Texas. He was appointed an Ambassador three times, but the appointments never went through because of his health and changes of administration. He is related to Queen Elizabeth, but let's not talk about that.

"They claim I have made quite a contribution to the advancement of physical medicine with my hospital in Texas. It's the most expensive hospital in Texas." (The most expensive to maintain.)

Mrs. Wilson also has a reputation as a heavy contributor to political campaigns, and a long list of Congressmen turned out yesterday in her honor, though most had to leave immediately after lunch to get back to work.

Senator Lyndon Johnson has received support for years from Mrs. Wilson. The majority leader was unable to be at the luncheon but sent a personage message: "This is the lady of Texas, and her heart is big enough for America to accept."

Mrs. Wilson said the proceeds from "America Victory" will help train therapists for veterans' hospitals.

Representative Anruso suggested that no matter which party wins in November, Mrs. Wilson should be named "Ambassador of Peaces". Peace.

[From the Washington Star, Aug. 31, 1960] SONGWRITER IS HONORED

Mrs. Ada Rogers Wilson, founder of the Chippled Children's Hospital in Corpus Christi, Tex., was honored at a luncheon yesterday by Representative Victor An-FUSO, of New York.

Attended by some 30 Members of Congress, the luncheon was part of a drive to launch the new song written by Mrs. Wilson and entitled "America Victory, America Liberty.'

Proceeds from the sheet music and record sales of the new march will be used entirely for the support of the Texas hospital.

Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate LYNDON B. JOHNSON, who was unable to attend the luncheon, sent Mrs. Wilson a telegram congratulating her on her many years of service to the field of medicine.

# Lutheran League Expresses Deep Concern About Bad Taste and Indecency in Mass Communications

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, at the annual convention of the Lutheran Laymen's League held in Minneapolis on July 10 to July 13, 1960, the 120,000 members of the league adopted a resolution in which it expresses its deep concern about the prevalence of violence, immorality and bad taste in pictures, programs, and publications being disseminated by mass communications

I would like to call to the attention of the House the contents of the resolution and a letter from Paul Friedrich, executive director of the league, which follow:

> LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE, St. Louis, Mo., August 6, 1960.

Hon, MELVIN PRICE,

House of Representatives Office Building,

Washington, D.C.
MY DEAR MR. PRICE: At its annual convention in Minneapolis on July 10 to July 13, 1960, the 120,000-member Lutheran Laymen's League adopted a resolution in which it expresses its deep concern about the prevalence of violence, immorality and bad taste in pictures, programs and publications being disseminated by our mass communications media.

Because of the fact that we are sure that you, as one of our Nation's prominent public leaders, share this same concern with us, we are herewith sending you a copy of our complete resolution. We earnestly request you to read it, in the hope that you will use your influence to accomplish what we believe to be a necessary and desirable objective.

We want to make it clear that we do not ask for any form of censorship that will interfere with any person's constitutionally guaranteed right of free speech. Fundamentally, we feel that this is a moral and spiritual problem that can best be solved by proper moral and spiritual education and enlightenment. It is our hope that our States and also our National Government will convene conferences of all interested persons

and groups, so that through the free exchange of thought the best approaches and solutions may be arrived at.

We earnestly commend this important matter to you for careful consideration.

With cordial greetings and the earnest prayer that Almighty God will be with you and guide you in your important office, we

> Respectfully,
> LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE, PAUL FRIEDRICH,

Executive Director.

RESOLUTION 60-04-IMMORALITY, VIOLENCE, AND BAD TASTE IN PICTURES, PROGRAMS, AND PUBLICATIONS

Whereas decent citizens of the United States and Canada are becoming increasingly disturbed by the prevalence of immorality, violence, and bad taste in publications, motion pictures, television and radio programs, and in the mass communications media generally; and

Whereas the fundamental values of respect for God, for human life, for marriage, nome and family, for property, for virtue, for good name and reputation are being degraded and eroded by these unwholesome influences and materials; and

Whereas these evils can be combated and rooted out only by the united and persistent efforts of all decent citizens; and

Whereas we Lutheran laymen, as followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, must be in the forefront of this battle for decency and morality: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lutheran Laymen's League, assembled in convention in Minneapolis, Minn., from July 9 to July 13, 1960,

- (a) Commends and supports the producers of all acceptable publications, motion pictures and television and radio programs for recognizing and discharging their moral responsibilities in this respect;
- (b) Commend the Postmaster General of the United States for his diligent efforts to "clean up the mails";
- (c) Encourage current efforts in the two Houses of the U.S. Congress to convene a conference of Federal, State and local officials, together with representatives of other interested groups, to study this matter and make recommendations for ways and means to deal with the problem effectively;
- (d) Take the necessary steps to have a delegate from the Lutheran Laymen's League also a delegate from the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, participate in such a conference:
- (e) Make a determined effort, as individuals and as a group, to see to it that none of these offensive influences come into our own homes by way of publications and television and radio programs, and that we and the members of our families pledge ourselves to choose our entertainment outside the home carefully and in accordance with God's word;
- (f) Pray fervently and frequently that Almighty God will strengthen each one of us, our families, our communities, and our nations, so that we may overcome the dissemination of these unwholesome influences and lift our society to new and higher levels of morality, virtue and decency; and be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be released to the public press for publication and that copies be sent to the appropriate officials of the motion picture industry, the radio and television industries, the publishing industry, to members of the Congress and to other public officials and civic and religious leaders who are or should be interested in this matter.

# Quaboag Settlement Towns Observe 300th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, of all congressional districts represented in the 86th Congress the 3d Congressional District of Massachusetts, which I have the great honor and privilege to represent, will have achieved a most impressive record of noteworthy anniversary observances by several communities within its borders, a record that cannot be surpassed or even approached by other districts which do not possess the rich historic associations of these charming Massachusetts communities.

During the first and second sessions of this Congress, now in its closing days, it has been my good fortune to direct the attention of the House to historic anniversary observances in my district, observances of prominent dates going back to the very beginnings of this great land. A little less than a year ago in this House, I lauded the outstanding communities of Princeton and Westminster on the occasion of their 200th anniversary celebrations.

Earlier this year, the House took official recognition of the 300th anniversary of the city of Marlboro, another community in my district, by adopting unanimously my resolution, House Resolution 535, extending congratulations and expressing the appreciation of the Federal Government to the citizens of Marlboro for their splendid services to the Nation during the past 300 years.

A few days before the recess of Congress, early in July, it was again my good fortune to bring to the attention of the House another noteworthy anniversary in my district-that marking the 175th anniversary of Gardner, that great progressive community of northern Worcester County. The same week, I directed the attention of the House to the 225th anniversary of Upton, another lovely outstanding community in my district.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I am indeed pleased and proud to bring to the attention of the House the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Quaboag Plantation in my district. From this early settlement came the town of Brookfield which in turn gave rise from land within its original boundaries to the present day prosperous and progressive communities of Warren, West Brookfield, North Brookfield, East Brookfield, and New Braintree.

Joining with the mother town of Brookfield, these communities will formally celebrate the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Quaboag Plantation with a 3-day program of festivities to be held next month on September 16, 17, and 18.

These six communities with remarkable records of achievement were all settled by pioneer colonists in the very earliest days of American history. Families residing in these towns today can trace their beginnings to these early settlers who helped to carve American civilization out of the wilderness and forge the great tradition, eventful history and proud heritage which have made our Nation what it is today among the peoples of the world.

Communities sprung from the Quaboag Plantation have played a vital and important role in the historic beginnings of this Nation and the townspeople of West Brookfield, which is the original settled part of Quaboag, take pride in the fact that the Constitution of the United States reflects the early draft of the Massachusetts constitution written in that town by one of its distinguished citizens, that great Revolutionary patriot, Judge Jedediah Foster.

A leading member of the Provincial Congress during 1774 and 1775, Judge Foster after whom Foster's Hill was named-the site, incidentally, of a historical pageant next month during the anniversary celebration in West Brookfield-was elected in 1779 by the town of Brookfield as a delegate to the Massachusetts State convention called for the sole purpose of forming a new constitution. This convention appointed him to the drafting committee and town tradition says that while John Adams rendered valuable aid on the same committee, it is actually Judge Foster who drafted the constitution in the form finally adopted.

This draft was written in Judge Foster's hand in the Foster homestead on Foster's Hill, local historians assert.

Massachusetts takes pride in the fact that its State constitution, more than any other, was copied by the Federal Convention in framing the Constitution of the United States.

A statement appearing in the Boston Gazette of November 9, 1779, lends credence to the contention of the townspeople that Judge Foster's role in the drafting of the constitution was far greater than that of John Adams. This report states that Judge Foster's death was hastened by the long and arduous time he spent laboring on the new con-

Historians will continue their research on this vital point in the years to come, but there is no dispute, Mr. Speaker, on the fact that this Massachusetts State constitution to which Judge Foster contributed so much was the model of the Constitution of the United States.

This Massachusetts landmark in selfgovernment saw these doctrines spelled out for the first time in any written constitution of the world: the separation of the three judicial, legislative and executive powers, the modification of the veto power so that it could be overruled by two-thirds of each legislative house, the express dictum that revenue bills should originate in the lower house with the power of amendment by the upper house, the writ of habeas corpus and other provisions no less vital to human dignity and freedom from oppressive powers of the State.

Thus did the little community of Brookfield, whose name is so descriptive of its natural features in this pleasant, gently rolling New England countryside, contribute so much to constitutional government throughout the world.

Judge Foster died before his great work was ratified by the people of his State. While on a mission to Fort Ticonderoga, he suffered a chill during a crossing of Lake Champlain in an open boat. He never recovered from this illness and died at the age of 55 on October 17, 1779.

Two of his sons, Dwight and Theodore, later served as U.S. Senators at the same time representing the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, respectively.

The histories of these six outstanding communities-the four Brookfields, New Braintree and Warren-are truly inspiring accounts of the lives of great men and women and the sacrifices they made in building a strong Nation. It is not even possible in the brief time available to me to recite the highlights and accomplishments of these communities because the sepaarte history of each town abounds with feats of great courage during pioneer days and incidents which touch upon the growth and progress of our land.

The history of Brookfield goes back to 1660 when the first settlers arrived from Ipswich to make their homes in what is now West Brookfield. This was the land of the Quaboags, a branch of the Nipmuc Tribe of Indians. The nearest white settlement was 30 miles away. These early settlers had received the approval of the general court for a land grant described as Ipswich New Plantation, an area some 6 square miles near the so-called "Quoboag" ponds, but Indian troubles prevented these settlers from fulfilling the grant's stipulation that 20 families settle there within 3 years. In later petitions, dated 1667, 1670, and 1673, the growth of the settlement is recorded so that by the winter of 1673 the town was properly organized.

Douglas Edward Leach in his scholarly work, Flintlock and Tomahawk, describes the early Quaboag settlement as follows:

Here on a hilltop overlooking the forest for miles around, lay the tiny frontier village of Brookfield, otherwise known as Quaboag. A comparatively new settlement, this village in 1675 contained perhaps 20 families all told. In addition to being a farming community, Brookfield was important as a stopping point on the Long Path which ran from the vicinity of Boston across Massachusetts to Springfield on the Connecticut River. Indeed scarcely a town in all of Massachu-setts could claim the distinction of being more isolated than Brookfield.

Savage Indian raids in 1675 devastated the small settlement and it is only in 1686 that the resettlement of Brookfield started with pioneers coming from Marlboro, Springfield, Suffield, and Hadley to build anew in what had become again an area of desolate wilderness.

Brookfield grew slowly since the times were troubled. There was the constant threat of Indian warfare and the few perilous periods of uneasy peace did not further the settlement of frontier settlements far removed from their neighbors.

Despite the hazards, Brookfield continued to grow. Town records show that several Brookfield men fought in the War of the Austrian Succession during 1744 to 1748, notably at Louisbourg, then known as the French Gibraltar at Cape Breton. Many more fought in the French and Indian wars of 1754 to 1763 where Brookfield men gained valuable military experience.

Revolutionary War records show that in 1773 Brookfield "was ready to assist, and in every legal and proper way, maintain its rights and liberties." On April 19, 1775, two companies of minutemen marched from Brookfield for Boston and the town furnished several hundred men for service, including senior officers who first learned to fight in the French and

Indian wars.

While formally incorporated as a town in 1948, West Brookfield is the original settled part of the original Brookfield. Within its borders is the original town burial ground. Many of the events at-tendant to the 300th anniversary exercises will take place in West Brookfield.

A famed old hostelry there is Ye Olde Tavern, which is reported to be the second oldest inn in Massachusetts. Originally built in 1760, it has been in continuous operation and has entertained such notables as Gen. George Washington, Jerome Bonaparte and his bride.

West Brookfield has many historic associations with the early growth of the Nation. It was the home of the Merriam family, famed publishers of Webster's Dictionary, and first publication of this noted work took place in West Brookfield. The Merriams in 1876 endowed the town library which still bears the family name.

The incorporation of North Brookfield as the second precinct of Brookfield took place on March 28, 1750. The State legislature approved its incorporation as a separate town on February 28, 1812.

North Brookfield engaged in the early manufacture of shoes. The industry grew to the point that about 1,000 workers were engaged in this work by 1875.

East Brookfield is the newest of the Brookfield towns, the State legislature approving its incorporation as a separate town on March 24, 1920.

Warren was founded as the town of Western on January 16, 1741, of land taken from Brookfield, Brimfield and what records describe as the "easterly part of what was Kingfield." It later was named after the great patriot, Gen. Joseph Warren, when it became evident that the name of Western would conflict with the town of Weston in the eastern part of the State. It was decided to change from Western to Warren in 1834.

In pioneer days, its main industry was agriculture but the waters of the Quaboag were soon used as early as 1793 by grist mills. By 1837, cotton and woolen mills were established along the Qua-

The name of New Braintree, formed from the original Quaboag plantation, originates from old Braintree, Mass. whose residents were granted land which became Braintree Farms and eventually New Braintree.

New Braintree was set apart as a town on January 31, 1751, taking in Braintree Farms and parts of Brookfield and Hardwick. On August 23, 1775, the legislature made the district a town.

Mr. Speaker, the communities of the original Quaboag Plantation will mark the 300th anniversary of the founding of the original settlement on Foster Hill with appropriate ceremonies on Septem-

ber 16, 17, and 18.

Foster Hill is named after Judge Jedediah Foster. I have already touched upon his outstanding work in drafting the Massachusetts constitution. Foster Hill was the site of Judga Foster's home where he had his law office and where he worked on the original draft of the State constitution.

It can be said that Foster Hill saw the birth of the historic Constitution of the United States and it is most appropriate that Congress grant official recognition to the founding of the first settlement of this historic spot. That is why I am introducing an appropriate resolution extending felicitations of this House to those Massachusetts towns which have sprung from the Foster Hill settlement 300 years ago.

Foster Hill and the environs are truly places of great historic importance and interest. The original Boston Post Road passes over Foster Hill. It is along this highway that Benjamin Franklin, while serving as Assistant Postmaster General, personally measured the miles and helped drive the stakes where workmen came later to set the milestones. Today an unbroken line of 11 such milestones are cared for by the citizens of the original Quaboag Plantation.

On Foster Hill are such history-laden places as Indian Rock, the site of the Fortified House, the well where Major Wilson was shot, the site of the first and second meetinghouses, the first burial ground and the Whitefield Rock from which George Whitefield, celebrated evangelist who was one of the founders of Methodism, preached on October 16, 1740, during his first trip to America.

The Quaboag Historical Society has placed suitable granite markers at these seven historic spots on Foster Hill, which is a mecca for visiting historians and writers seeking material on colonial days. In addition, the society has engaged in considerable research activity throughout the area for many years. Members of the group took the initiative in 1910 in formulating and carrying out the successful program commemorating the 250th anniversary of Quaboag Plantation.

The Quaboag area is the birthplace of such famous Americans as Lucy Blackwell Stone, the noted reformer and prominent advocate of woman's rights. Born at West Brookfield on August 18. 1818, she is remembered for her organizing abilities and stanch stand for woman's rights. She helped to organize the American Women's Suffrage Association and served as president until 1872.

The great Connie Mack, outstanding figure of the baseball world, was born at East Brookfield on December 22, 1862. He grew up in an atmosphere where

baseball was greatly encouraged and became early in life a capable and skillful player, so much so that he was recruited for play in the big leagues to become one of the most solid, dependable men of organized baseball as well as one of baseball's most celebrated and famous managers and leaders.

George M. Cohan, the famed American actor, author, and producer, while born in Providence, looked upon North Brookfield as his home and spent his boyhood in the Quaboag area where he received his early religious, family, and school training.

At an early age he began writing plays and popular songs, besides appearing on the legitimate stage and doing comedy roles in vaudeville.

He wrote and produced many plays and musical revues and appeared as an actor in most of them. Many Americans hold fond memories of such Cohan productions as "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway," "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "The Song and Dance Man," and "American Among his many song hits was Born." "Over There," which was the favorite of two continents during World War I.

In his autobiography, Cohan describes his happy days in the Brookfields where he grew up and later spent many vacations.

Cohan, the only actor to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, was noted for his sincerity, sense of honor, and fairness as well as for his kind nature and charity. He befriended many stage folk during his lifetime and was ever ready and willing to extend a helping hand to show people on the way up or to those unfortunates "at liberty" between jobs. He gained the reputation of never turning away an appeal for help whether from the high or the lowly.

The contributions of such men as Connie Mack and George M. Cohan have been so great that they will never be fully evaluated. They were men of honor, achievement, and greatness who will continue to be an inspiration to American youth for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, elaborate community programs will herald the 300th anniversary of Quaboag Plantation next during the 3-day observance commemorating the settlement of this area on the weekend of September 16, 17, and 18.

Exactly 50 years ago the 250th anniversary celebration attracted some 15,000 people to West Brookfield and it is expected that this number will be doubled for the impressive program arranged for this year's observance.

Under plans arranged by a committee of leading citizens from each town, which is headed by Dr. Louis E. Roy of West Brookfield, the opening day program will be devoted to local homecoming observances in the various communities. These local programs will be followed on Saturday, September 17, with a major celebration to take place in West Brookfield, the highlights of which will be a parade and historical

The closing of the Quaboag observance will be held on Sunday with religious commemorative services in the various churches in all of the towns.

Dr. Roy and his committee, made up of members designated by the boards of selectmen of the original Quaboag settlement towns, have been working for more than a year to arrange an observance which should long be remembered by townspeople and the many visitors who will be attracted to the area.

West Brookfield, the original location of the Quaboag settlement, was selected by this committee as the site for the main observance of the 300th anniversary ceremonies because Foster Hill was the original plot on which the early settlers staked their claim 300 years ago. During the 250th anniversary celebration, an Indian battle was reenacted on Foster Hill and this year the historical pageant will take place at this site.

It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, in this respect that the Richardson family of West Brookfield, owners of a farm on which Foster Hill is located, is again making available this historic site for an anniversary celebration. The following note of appreciation appears in the official program for the 1960 celebration:

At this time when we gather for this 300th anniversary with our friends and guests from far and wide, we are aware that this broad area of Foster's Hill, once the scene of a great experiment in community living, is now the private property of the Richardson family. Indeed mindful that this has been true for 101

We pause, then, to consider the remarkable fact that a single family has offered its land area three times for a historic celebration; once in 1860 for the 200th anniversary of Quaboag Plantation; a second time in 1910 for the 250th; and now for the 300th in 1960. This is "open house" on a grand scale. This, in itself, is historic.

The historic pageant to be given on Foster Hill will have a 200-member cast under the direction of Gordon V. Bennett. The pageant-drama, entitled "The Book of Quaboag," was written by Mrs. Mildred McClary Tymeson of West Boylston with the assistance of the pageant committee, which formulated ideas and thoughts upon which the pageant is based. Members of the pageant committee are Miss Marguerite C. Mc-Kelligett of Warren, chairman, and the Misses Mary F. Leach and Britta D. Jeppson.

The pageant will portray the growth of democracy as seen in the history of the Quaboag Plantation with many of the events depicted having actually taken place on Foster Hill where the production will be staged.

Taking part in the pageant will be members of the Improved Order of Red Men, Lassawa Tribe of East Brookfield, and the Degree of Pocahontas, who will portray Indians and their squaws, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Grange. The pageant is in three acts, the first opening with a scene set in 1659 and ending with a spectacular Indian war and fire. The second act opens in 1775 and covers the Revolutionary War period.

The final act is set in 1960 and depicts the growth of the area and hopes of the Quaboag community for the future.

The opening event in the Quaboag celebration will take place on September 9 when a coronation ball will choose "Miss Quaboag" from the queens of the various communities in the plantation who will reign during the entire celebration period.

On September 16, each town will register former residents and hold homecoming programs in the evening. A full day of events will take place on September 17 at West Brookfield, beginning with a 2-hour parade with floats, bands and marching units. The Eighth Air Force is furnishing a band for the parade and will also give a helicopter and jet salute to the Quaboag communities during the parade. Doll and antique carriage parades will also be held during the day.

A firemen's muster will be held in the afternoon and a square dance is scheduled for the evening on the town common. The day's events will conclude with a fireworks display on Foster Hill.

The parade committee with Milton C. Richardson as chairman has been working to make the parade one of the largest ever to be conducted in western Worcester County. Among the units registered are more than 60 floats, 12 bands, and 17 fire department and civil defense units. Included will be an old-time steam calliope, old cars, stage-coaches, high bikes and small cars.

Units going back to colonial and Civil War days will participate, including the Whitcomb Rangers in colonial military dress complete with muskets, and the Massachusetts 9th Light Battery, which goes back to the Civil War, will parade, complete with its horse-drawn

cannon and cavalry.

Assisting Mr. Richardson for the parade events are Lee Boyce of Brookfield, parade marshal, Raymond Clark of West Brookfield, assistant marshal, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shumate, youth groups, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Burke, military units, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest De-Angeles, baby and doll carriage events, and Paul Walker, old time transportation.

In addition to the pageant on Sunday afternoon, September 18, there will be water ski events by the Lake Wickaboag Ski Club and tours of historic homes in

the area from 5 to 8 p.m.

In honor of the 300th anniversary celebration, the Tri-County Coin Club of Warren is sponsoring a commemorative medal made of bronze and measuring one and a quarter inches in diameter which has attracted wide interest among collectors. One side bears the seal of the town of Brookfield showing Ayer's Tavern on Foster Hill where early pioneers spent 3 days under siege fighting off marauding Indians. The other side has the seal of the Tri-County Coin Club, an outline of Worcester, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties circled with a wreath.

Dr. Louis E. Roy is serving as celebration chairman for the West Brookfield activities. He is also chairman of the executive committee, which has been working for more than a year to make this year's anniversary a success. The executive committee is made up of the chairmen heading local celebrations in the Quaboag towns participating in the 300th anniversary events. These chairmen are Richard C. McNeaney of East Brookfield, Horace L. May of Brookfield, John S. Irish of North Brookfield, William N. Wright, Sr., and Karl P. Meacham of Warren, cochairmen, and John S. Grazier of West Brookfield, secretary.

Assisting Dr. Roy and his executive committee are the following chairmen of the various events and activities of the Quaboag anniversary observance:

Programs, Wright and Henry J. Burt, of Brockfield, editor; advertising, Charles F. Ballou, of West Brockfield; parade, Milton C. Richardson, West Brockfield; essay contest, Miss Mary F. Leach, Brockfield; finance committee, John S. Irish; publicity, Stedman B. Howard; good coordination, Mrs. Donald Graveline, Warren; safety, Horace L. May, Brockfield; grounds, Milton C. Richardson; square dance, Louis E. Roy; commemorative book, John Grazier; reception, Robert DeWitt Lane, East Brockfield; commemorative stamp, Mrs. Ruth Thompson, and old costumes, Mrs. Fred Smith.

These and many other public spirited citizens of the Quaboag towns have worked out a truly impressive program for the entertainment of their neighbors and friends and the many visitors from communities near and far who will be attracted to West Brookfield for the anniversary celebration. As it can be seen, Mr. Speaker, the program which has been arranged for this outstanding event, while comprehensive is simple and dignified. It is in keeping with the cherished and long remembered programs which took place during the 200th and 250th anniversary observances in this same community. Those are memorable celebrations which will be relived again this year in the Quaboag Plantation towns.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of this 300th anniversary of the settlement of Quaboag Plantation, I am introducing a special resolution extending greetings and felicitations of the House to the towns of Brookfield, West Brookfield, North Brookfield, East Brookfield, Warren and New Braintree, all in my congressional district, on the occasion of this outstanding anniversary.

I know that my colleagues will be pelased to join with me in paying tribute to these outstanding communities which make up the original Quaboag Plantation. These communities, like most New England towns, owe their origins to the bitter sacrifices and hard work

of their pioneer founders.

These early settlers were a devout and patriotic people. Among their first acts when establishing new settlements was the erection of places of worship. Next followed the establishment of meeting houses, schools, and libraries. In silent testimony to their industry, bitter travail and heavy labors are the famed rows of stone walls which abound in the New England countryside. From this rockstrewn soil and rugged hills, these pioneers wrung a hard-earned living for themselves and their families.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, these pioneers have left our Nation with a tradition, a way of life, a civilization which live to this day in the heritage which is so fortunately ours.

As I have said at the outset of my remarks, I know of no other congressional district in this land that can boast areas so rich in historic interest and historical contributions as the Quaboag towns and the other communities in my district which celebrated noteworthy anniversaries this year. I am exceedingly proud to represent these magnificent American communities in the Congress and am highly privileged to hail, salute, and congratulate the towns of the Quaboag Plantation on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of this pioneer settlement.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include the text of my resolution at this

point in the RECORD:

Whereas the year 1960 marks the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Quaboag Plantation in Massachusetts, which later became the towns of Brookfield, West Brookfield, North Brookfield, East Brookfield, Warren, and New Braintree; and

Whereas from the time of settlement in 1660 the people of these communities have figured conspicuously in the founding and

growth of this Nation; and

Whereas the observance of the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Quaboag Plantation is being celebrated with impresive community ceremonies, large public gatherings and widespread participation of Massachusetts citizens; and

Whereas Brookfield, West Brookfield, North Brookfield, Warren, and New Braintree are progressive communities rich in historic interest, distinguished for their fervent civic spirit, and faithfully devoted to American institutions and ideals; and

Whereas these communities are well known for their patriotic contributions to these United States and noted for their famous sons and daughters who distinguished themselves in many fields of endeavor and in many facets of American civilization; and

Whereas the observance of the 300th anniversary of the Quaboag Plantation will be celebrated with impressive exercises in the various communities and a joint celebration in West Brookfield on Foster Hill named after Judge Jedediah Foster, one of the principal authors of the Massachusetts Constitution which formed the basic pattern of the Constitution of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extends its greetings and felicitations to the people of Brookfield, West Brookfield, North Brookfield, Warren, and New Braintree, Mass., on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the settlement of Quaboag Plantation and the House of Representatives further expresses its appreciation for the splendid services rendered to the Nation by the citizens of these communities during the past 300 years.

# Resolution of East Atlanta Post No. 159, American Legion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JAMES C. DAVIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, at a recent meeting of East Atlanta Post No. 159, the American Legion, the members of that post adopted a resolution to be presented to the national convention of the American Legion to be held in Miami, Fla., in October. The resolution recommends that the national convention investigate the possibility of Congress enacting legislation to permit former Presidents of the United States to have substantially the same rights and privileges on the floor of the House of Representatives and the Senate as are at present authorized for Delegates from territories and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

Pursuant to unanimous consent previously granted, I insert the resolution of the East Atlanta post herewith:

RESOLUTION OF THE EAST ATLANTA POST 159, THE AMERICAN LEGION

Whereas, the President of the United States of America, while holding this high office is in position to acquire and demand the greatest skill of all sources; and

Whereas, having such information with authority creates one of the highest exacting fields for use by the President; and

Whereas, although of the vast need for this information, when the term of office expires, this information becomes dormant and is of no use to the country: Therefore be it

Resolved, That members of East Atlanta Post 159, the American Legion, Department of Georgia memorialize the Department of Georgia Convention in session at Atlanta, Ga., petition the national convention in Miami, Fia., in October 1960 to investigate the possibility of Congress of the United States of America epacting legislation permitting the former Presidents of the United States as free members of the Congress, viz:

 To have the right to sit on the floor of the Senate and House on all occasions.

(2) Have the right to take part in debate, subject of course to parliamentary procedures in each House, without a vote.

(3) Have the right to sit on any meeting of any committee, subcommittee or joint committee of both Houses and take part in discussions without the right to vote; and further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished the Honorable Herbert Hoover, Harry S. Truman, The Atlanta Journal, the Atlanta Constitution, and our Representatives in Washington, D.C.

Unanimously adopted:

EUGENE CLINE,

Commander.

W. B. JONES,

Adjutant.

Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK M. COFFIN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Speaker, if this motion to recede and concur is passed, what you will be doing is to take off a limitation on the administrative expenditures for the Development Loan Fund of \$1,800,000 and substitute the figure of \$1,250,000. The sum of \$350,000 is in-

volved here. This is not new money. This is merely a restriction on the administration in the Development Loan Fund.

Mr. Speaker, the hard facts of the matter are these: The Development Loan Fund is your creation. It was created a couple of years ago and it has now developed to the point where it needs its personnel to police these loans to see that engineering data which you require are supplied; to see that proper accounting is done; to see no funds are disbursed unless they are properly planned and accounted for. These are your requirements. You have a right to see that they are carried out so that the Development Loan Fund, as it reaches the full potential of its operations, remains true to the concept which you had in this Chamber when you authorized it. By tying the hands of the Development Loan Fund you not only refuse to allow them to increase their personnel to handle the workload that arises in the followup work as a loan actually gets into the disbursing stage, but you will have to reduce some of the personnel that they have now. This, my fellow Members, is false economy of the worst

Mr. Speaker, I have said all I think can be said on this. This is not new money.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFIN. I yield to the gentle-

man from New York.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Maine. His point is well taken with reference to the operation of the Development Loan Fund. It seems to me, unless the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Maine is adopted, the effectiveness of the fund and its operation will be seriously impeded.

Mr. COFFIN. I thank the gentleman. Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFIN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman used the expression "your creation." Would the gentleman make an exception?

Mr. COFFIN. I would be happy to except the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I did not help to create this agency and I will not help to perpetuate it.

Mr. COFFIN. I doubt if anyone was really misled.

So, in short, Mr. Speaker, here is an important vehicle of foreign policy. It is one of the best things we have done in recent years, and here you are being asked to put a ball and chain on it by this limitation which does not save the taxpayers of this country a bloody penny.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFIN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I commend the gentleman from Maine for offering his preferential motion because it offers the real way to save money. It merely seeks to authorize, out of the total amount in the bill, enough funds to permit good administration so that a minimum of money will be wastefully or improperly used. We hear complaints always about bad projects. The Development Loan Fund needs to have enough staff to screen properly the projects for which loans are requested so as to make sure that we get the most benefits out of the large amounts of money in the Fund.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Maine has expired.

## Memorial Day Should Be on Monday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOSEPH W. BARR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a resolution which would establish Memorial Day on the last Monday of May. This has been a pet project of one of our great Indianapolis citizens, Mr. C. Walter McCarty. "Mickey." as he is affectionately known in Indianapolis, has argued for many years that there is a tendency to regard Memorial Day as merely a holiday for recreation when it falls within the middle of the week. He also goes ahead to argue that if Memorial Day always fell on Monday, then patriotic and religious services could be observed on Sunday, and still give the average taxpayer an opportunity for recreation.

I agree with Mr. McCarty that the Nation would have an opportunity to return to the original meaning of Memorial Day if it were established that this holiday would always fall on Monday. This year I returned to Indianapolis for the Memorial Day services, and Memorial Day did fall on Monday. It seemed to me that the city and its patriotic and religious organizations did have a chance to slow down and think about the real significance of Memorial Day. The services were by far the most impressive that I have seen for many years.

We live in a busy and hard-working society. But surely all of us can take time at least once a year to think of the debt that we owe the men and women who have given their lives for this country.

Next week the Nation will celebrate Labor Day. Labor Day always falls on Monday, and the Nation has followed a policy of combining a weekend of recreation with the time for paying tribute to the men and women who work for a living. I certainly agree that this country should set aside a day to memorialize the men and women of our labor force. I also contend that an equal amount of respect should be paid to the people who died for this country.

# Assistance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON, JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have recently had the pleasure of reading a brilliant article by Hon. B. K. Nehru, Commissioner General for Economic Affairs of India, published in the International Development Review of October 1959. This article outlines a suggested set of principles and objectives for programs of economic and technical assistance to the developing countries of the world. Mr. Nehru has written a second article, to be published in the October 1960 issue of the International Development Review, which goes one step further and outlines some of the approaches and means through which a rational, coordinated, and effective development policy could operate.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD at the close of my remarks major excerpts from the 1959 article by Mr. Nehru, and I urge my colleagues in the Congress, whose primary responsibility it is to shape such legislation as may make possible effective programs of development assistance, to study this article and to read, as well, Mr. Nehru's further contribution to be published in October. The legislation to which I refer and which will be before us during the next session of Congress, includes the mutual security program, the implementation of a new coordinated development program for Latin America; proposals to stimulate expanded U.S. private investment in the developing nations; renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and other means to increase U.S. participation in world trade—such as the National Trade Policy Act which I introduced in the Senate today-and, most probably, U.S. adherence to the newly formed Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-OECD-which is designed to enlist the industrialized nations of the free world in a coordinated program to aid in the development efforts of the developing nations.

The establishment of the OECD is especially significant in the context of Mr. Nehru's remarks. Twelve of the principal industrial and financial nations of the free world, including Japan, which will either be members of the OECD or participate in the Development Assistance Group-DAG-which is an offshoot of the OECD, are already engaged in sizable development assistance efforts. These 12 nations, during the 6-year period 1954 through 1959, contributed some \$5.7 billion in private and public loans and grants to the development programs of the nonindustrial, free world nations. With the addition of Australia and New Zealand, this figure comes to \$5.9 billion-nearly one-half of the \$12 billion U.S. effort during this period. In addition, three of those nations-Japan,

Objectives of International Economic Italy, and West Germany-have made some \$800 million in war-reparations payments to the less developed countries.

There is little question, however, that during the decade of the 1960's this effort will have to be increased and, above all, will have to be coordinated with the broadest possible objectives and the most efficient possible allocation of resources in mind. I should like to say at this point that the great need for such a cooperative effort makes tragically evident the unfortunate results of the amendment remaining in the mutual security appropriations which denies the use of any funds to the Office for Private Enterprise in ICA-an Office specifically established for the development of private capital resources in the less developed nations, through cooperative action with other capital-exporting nations and international institutions.

Before inserting the article, I should like to read to the Senators certain parts of Mr. Nehru's line of reasoning, so that they may be briefly initiated into his sweeping grasp of the problems which confront us. He writes:

Once it is recognized that each underdeveloped country has problems of its own which are not wholly duplicated anywhere else, it would follow that foreign-aid programs should be tailor made and not mass produced, that certain countries should get, because they can use it, should get very nical assistance than others and that others, because they can use it, should get very much more capital.

It seems to me that the objective of any foreign-aid program should be to enable the economy which is receiving the ald to become self-supporting and to make its further growth self-generating in the shortest possible time. Once that point has been reached \* \* foreign capital assistance should stop and be diverted to economies where conditions may be ready for this stage of economic development. This \* \* \* would involve massive capital assistance to some countries for a comparatively short period of time, with the possibility of ending that assistance very much in sight.

The approach to foreign-aid programs I have just outlined is essentially the same as was embodied in the Marshall plan for European recovery. \* \* I think \* \* \* that the prestige and growing acceptance of for-eign-aid programs \* \* \* owes not a little to the impressive demonstration given by the Marshall plan.

Foreign-aid programs designed primarily to launch an incressing number of countries on to the orbit of self-sustained growth have also the added advantage that they make it possible for more and more countries to contribute toward the development of less developed countries so that the progress of the latter becomes cumulatively more rapid. The European countries assisted by the Marshall plan are already playing a significant role in providing developmental resources to the rest of the world, and it should, I think, be the responsibility of all countries that have succeeded in achieving a satisfactory rate of growth to set apart some of their own resources for furthering the progress of

Mr. President, I believe that the national purpose of the United States is profoundly involved in the search for an approach to the economic development of the free world. Mr. Nehru, speaking as an economist of the first rank and as a distinguished citizen of India, presents

us with thoughts we should reflect upon deeply.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OBJECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

(By B. K. Nehru, Commissioner General for Economic Affairs, India)

One of the most remarkable developments in recent times is the growth of an international approach to the problem of poverty and want in the world at large. All too often we tend to forget that even at a national level it is only during the last 50 years or so that governments have explicitly accepted it as their duty to abolish poverty within the limits of their jurisdictions. It is only since the beginning of the present century that the major preoccupation of national states has been increasingly the material welfare of all their citizens. Policies have been followed leading to the deliberate transference of wealth from the richer sections of the population to the poorer and from the richer areas to the poorer, and to the deliberate development of depressed areas in preference to developed areas.

It is not surprising, therefore, that it is only since the end of the Second World War that the same reasoning which led to the welfare activities of nation states has been recognized as equally valid on the interna-tional plane. The realization that the world owes to its citizens freedom from want, that prosperity like peace is indivisible, and that only by the deliberate cooperation and assistance of the richer nations can others less fortunate succeed in guaranteeing quickly to their citizens a decent level of living, is exceedingly new. And yet, it is quite amazing how quickly the conscience of humanity has been struck by the anomaly of extreme, grinding, and miserable poverty in the midst of luxurious plenty and how in this very short period foreign aid programs of various kinds have developed with the object of ameliorating and curing this condition.

I should like at this point, if I may, to pay a genuine tribute to the part that the United States has played in the awakening of the human conscience in this regard. The fact that U.S. assistance to foreign countries has far outdistanced similar assistance given by other countries can perhaps be explained in part by the comparative prosperity of this country. But the tribute I should like to pay is to the attitudes which motivate American action in this field; for nowhere as I wander around the earth do I find the intense interest and generous and selfless dedication to this cause that I find in this

As I have said, the conception that the richer parts of the world should help the poorer in order to enable them to develop their economies is a very new one; and what I would wish to suggest is that the time has now come to formulate clearly the objectives of foreign economic assistance and to define the manner in which these objectives can be most quickly achieved. These are ques-tions to which, not at all surprisingly, enough thought has not been given. Foreign economic assistance is administered at present through a number of agencies, both national and international, and it takes time before even a single institution acquires a clear perception of its own rationale.

There has been the general feeling that there are vast areas where human misery is so great that it requires immediate amelioration; there has also been the feeling that the resources which the richer societies are willing to spare for this task are so small that the task cannot be adequately per-formed. When demand outruns the supply and there is no market mechanism to bring the two into equilibrium, the rational method of allocating supply is through a system of priorities. Foreign aid has been given to almost every country in the world for a variety of complicated reasons, and it is never clear why one country has received more and another less except that the pull of a number of conflicting forces at the center from which foreign aid emanates has at a particular moment resulted in that particular resultant. I would submit that it is high time to work out a rationale for these aid programs, to be clear about what we want to achieve with them and to decide in the light of these objectives what is the best possible use for the limited funds that may be available for the purpose.

The question I have just raised would, of course, be answered most rapidly by those who believe that economic development should be left entirely as the responsibility of private capital and enterprise. It is an article of faith in some quarters in the United States as in other countries that the creation of wealth is the function of private enterprise, and it follows from this belief that resources should flow from the richer to the poorer countries in such amount and direction as are dictated by considerations of private profit alone.

I have no doubt in my mind that private enterprise has an important role to play in the development of less developed regions and that it is the duty of countries wanting capital from abroad to get as much of it as they possibly can from the stocks of capital available in private hands. But I think it is equally obvious that the needs of underdeveloped countries cannot be met by private capital alone. What is wanted in these countries at this moment is the development of the intrastructure of economic growth, the development of roads and rallways and power, of irrigation and agriculture, in none of which fields does present-day private foreign enterprise have any interest.

Furthermore, the conditions in which private foreign enterprise is willing to work are not generally available in the underdeveloped world. Neither absolute security nor large profits nor their transferability can generally be assured by underdeveloped countries. If they could, these countries would hardly be underdeveloped and the whole problem would not exist.

For the same reason, I think, it is equally clear that we cannot rely on normal concepts of creditworthiness for defining the priorities to be observed in foreign aid programs. The concept of bankable projects and the mobilization of capital for financing such projects through international and national institutions have played a valuable part in promoting the development of less devel-oped countries in recent years. But the existence of a number of programs for assistance on a government-to-government level the search for institutions to make "soft" loans are, I think, reminders enough of the fact that the problem of priorities to which I have referred cannot be solved in terms of some precise calculations of credit-Worthiness of different countries even if such calculations were possible.

Does this mean then that in the administration of foreign aid programs we should deviate completely from the criterion of economic ability or ability to make profitable use of aid and rely solely on the measurement of the needs of the developing countries?

Many of you will recall that some years ago the United Nations established an expert committee to make recommendations for the special U.N. Fund for Economic Development and that the committee approached their task in terms of the needs of the underdeveloped countries as a whole. The committee argued that given the savings potential of underdeveloped countries and the need of these countries to develop at a certain rate, the transfer of resources from the richer to the poorer countries must

proceed at a certain pace. The figure of the capital required was so shockingly high that it became the fashion in polite society not even to mention it for fear that those who were willing to help in the task of economic development might be frightened away by its enormity.

I do not presume to question the figures which these eminent experts put into their reports; but it is clear that their approach begs the whole question of priorities in that it falls to take into account the real limits on the funds which the richer countries are willing or able to put at the disposal of the poorer countries.

What is even more important, the approach of the U.N. experts misses the fundamental point that even if the richer countries were willing to spare the sums they had in mind, it would be wholly impossible for the underdeveloped world today to absorb in productive enterprise even a fraction of that money.

The term "underdeveloped country," it has to be recognized, is a wide generic term covering a vast variety of different conditions each of which requires separate treatment. The limitations to economic growth differ from country to country and area to area, and it is by no means always shortage of capital which restricts economic growth. Before capital can be usefully employed, there has to be a certain political stability, the presence of a stable and reasonably efficient administration, managerial and technical know-how, and organizational capacity, and it is only when these factors are available that capital can usefully be invested in any area.

As one looks around the underdeveloped world, one finds that in large parts of it the basic factors requisite for rapid economic growth unfortunately do not exist, and therefore the first thing that the outside world can do is to help in their creation. It is only after these conditions have emerged or at least have begun to emerge that injections of outside capital can be of use.

This realization was, of course, the basis for the establishment of technical assistance programs. But the tendency to equate one underdeveloped country with another has caused it often to be assumed that the provision of technical assistance, perhaps with a certain moderate degree of capital assistance, is the right recipe for all underdeveloped countries. The basic point I wish to place before you is that the failure to take into account the different needs of countries at different stages of development is the root cause of a great deal of irrationality in foreign-aid programs and that the recognition of the divergent needs of different countries contains the key to the solution of the problem of priorities about which I spoke a moment ago.

Once it is recognized that each underdeveloped country has problems of its own which are not wholly duplicated anywhere else, it would follow that foreign-aid programs should be tailormade and not mass produced, that certain countries should get, because they need it, very much more technical assistance than others and that others, because they can use it, should get very much more capital.

I should imagine that if it were a prerequisite of capital assistance that the conditions precedent for its productive use had already been established and also that the country concerned had taken all possible measures to mobilize its own capital resources, there would be few countries in the world today that could usefully absorb large sums of foreign capital while there would be some whose legitimate demands would be very substantial indeed. The distribution of technical and capital assistance in relation to the absorptive capacity of the countries concerned would at once direct aid where it could produce the best results without neglecting the claims of any region and without involving any waste of resources.

At present, both capital assistance and technical assistance, particularly the former, are spread so thinly over so wide a field that their effects, though not negligible, tend to get lost in the vast desert of need. One cannot today foresee the end of any foreign-aid program. While an indefinite continuation of aid is both unpleasant to the donor and harmful to the recipient, we must guard against the creation of a class of perpetual pensioners and, above all, prevent the growth of a mentality which looks forever to the outside world for help.

It seems to me that the objective of any foreign-aid program should be to enable the economy which is receiving the aid to become seif-supporting and to make its further growth self-generating in the shortest practicable time. Once the point has been reached at which the economy can by its own efforts develop itself, foreign capital assistance should stop and be diverted to economies where conditions may be ready for this stage of economic development.

What I urge, in short, is that instead of distributing the resources that are available for this purpose on an arbitrary ad hoc unplanned basis, or even on the basis of the existence or nonexistence of projects, the whole of the foreign assistance programs should be so arranged as to enable economy after economy to be brought to what my friend Professor Rostow calls the point of takeoff into self-sustained growth. This would mean a change in the system of allocation of foreign-aid funds, for it would involve massive capital assistance to some countries for a comparatively short period of time, with the possibility of ending that assistance very much in sight.

If I may refer here to yet another result of lumping all underdeveloped countries together, it seems to me that it produces an altogether undesirable degree of rigidity in the laws governing foreign aid and in its administration. Once you begin to treat all underdeveloped countries as being made in the same image, it is only natural to apply the same uniform laws and administrative practices to all of them. But this raises, particularly with those countries which have well-established forms of government, wholly unnecessry administrative and even political problems and takes away in a measure from the good will that programs of foreign aid should generate.

It would be of very great advantage all around if the administration of foreign aid could be made flexible enough to suit the varied conditions in which these programs operate, instead of everybody having to conform to regulations which are necessarily conceived to fit the least desirable conditions.

The approach to foreign-aid programs that I have just outlined is essentially the same as was embodied in the Marshall plan for European recovery. The diversion of mas-sive American assistance to Europe during 1948-52 was justified, not in terms of the urgency of Europe's needs relative to the needs of other regions, but in view of the quick results expected therefrom in Europe and the possibility of Europe's being able to dispense with further aid in a comparatively short period. I think it is no exaggeration to say that the prestige and growing acceptance of foreign-aid programs in recent years owes not a little to the impressive demonstration given by the Marshall plan of what such programs can actually do.

Foreign-aid programs designed primarily to launch an increasing number of countries on to the orbit of self-sustained growth have also the added advantage that they make it possible for more and more countries to contribute toward the development of less developed countries so that the progress of the latter becomes cumulatively more rapid. The European countries assisted by the Marshall plan are already playing a significant role in providing developmental re-

sources to the rest of the world, and it should, I think, be the responsibility of all countries that have succeeded in achieving a satisfactory rate of growth to set apart some of their own resources for furthering the progress of others.

### Private Damage From Public Debt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. R. WALTER RIEHLMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the REC-ORD, I include an article entitled "Private Damage From Public Debt," which appears in the September 1960 issue of the Reader's Digest, and is condensed from the book "The Law and the Profits" by C. Northcote Parkinson. I highly recommend this brief but important article to all who are concerned with the preservation of individual freedom in our society. I would suggest that those of my colleagues who are always so quick to claim political kinship with Thomas Jefferson pay particular attention to the quotation which precedes the article:

PRIVATE DAMAGE FROM PUBLIC DEBT—AS TAXES Go UP, OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIVIDUAL FREE-DOM INEVITABLY GO DOWN

(Condensed from "The Law and the Profits," by C. Northcote Parkinson)

"I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared. To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. If we run into such debts, we must be taxed in our meat and drink, in our necessities, and in our comforts, in our labor and in our amusements. If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labor of the people, under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy."—Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson's prophetic words cannot be quoted too often. For wasting the labors of the people, "under the pretense of caring for them," is exactly what our gov-

ernments do.

Contemplating astronomic figures of public revenue along with the fantastic spectacle of governmental extravagance, the embittered taxpayer begins to regard taxation as theft. That is where he is tempted to go wrong, for taxation as such is vital to civilization. The proper amount of the revenue, however, is a problem of proportion. Between the point where the citizen gives nothing and the point where the State takes all, there is, somewhere, the golden mean.

History tells us that governments of the

more remote past have tended to exact about 10 percent of the people's income. Tax demands above that level have often driven people to emigrate. An early example is to be found in the Book of Exodus. Pharaoh taxed the Israelites in terms of service. At some unspecified point in raising the assessment, the Israelites judged that the time had come to go elsewhere.

Within the rigid frontiers of modern nationalism, however, the taxpayer is captive. When there is nowhere to go, when taxation elsewhere is just as bad, the barrier at 10 percent is removed and taxes will rise to a new maximum. During the present century, levels of taxation have risen toward the point—33 to 50 percent—at which disaster has been known to occur, and there is at present no accepted level at which the upper limit of taxation can be fixed.

Countries which have recently exceeded the bounds of safety are (in order of extrava-gance) the United Kingdom, France, New Zealand, Japan, and the United States. In the United States by 1955 all taxable income up to \$2,000 a year was paying 20 percent, the percentage rising steeply. At \$16,000, taxable income enters the 50-percent bracket and the percentage keeps rising until it reaches the maximum bracket of 91 percent at the highest level. But the taxes which in the United States were onerous, in Britain were lethal. While Viscount Chandos could complain that his actual emoluments as a director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., were a little over one-third of the new office boy's net weekly pay, the workman could also complain that the \$5.60 he was paid for overtime on Saturday was but \$3.64 by the time he received it.

Such taxation has its origin in war when no one pauses to question what a country can afford. Wasteful war, of course, should give place to the husbandry of peace. Unfortunately, some people think that the effort to save the country from conquest can be prolonged so as to save it from all economic and social ills. There is an undenlable appeal in this idea of turning sword blades into industrial shares and building homes fit for heroes. The only unwelcome feature is the final bill presented to the nation.

It is a matter of common knowledge that an individual's expenditures rise to meet his income. But whereas the individual's expenses rise to meet an income level which is known, government expenditure rises toward a maximum that has never been defined, toward a ceiling that is not there. Were any of us to adopt the methods of public finance in our private affairs, we should ignore the total of our income and consider only what we should like to spend. We might decide on a second car, an extension of the home, a yacht, as well as a country place and a holiday in Bermuda. All these, we should tell ourselves, are essential. It would remain only to adjust our income to cover these bare necessities.

By contrast, a government which applied the methods of individual finance to public expenditure would begin by attempting to estimate what its revenue should be. Given so much to spend, how much should be allocated to what? A federal government which decided upon this novel approach to the subject would be responsible for a revolution in public finance.

Such a revolution is now overdue. For not the least of the effects of a high rate of peacetime taxation is the loss of individual freedom. In Jefferson's words, "We must make our choice between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude."

For freedom is founded upon ownership of property. It cannot exist where rulers own everything, nor even when they concede some limited right of tenure. The taxation which is intended to promote equality, the taxation which exceeds the real public need, and, above all, the tax which is so graduated as to prevent the accumulation of private capital, is inconsistent with freedom.

facilities and turn it over to a high-priced bureaucracy in Washington. Fortunately for the American people this bit of chicanery was blocked by the men and women in this Congress who still believe as I do that the people themselves should control their own future and that a Government subsidy means Government control.

I believe the school aid bill as proposed

I believe the school aid bill as proposed this year was a bad one. The measure would have taken away control of school construction and handed it over to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the name of a national emergency which does not actually exist.

Mr. Speaker, I will concede that there are areas in this country where there is a shortage of classrooms and teachers. However, these areas are relatively few in number and the problems can be solved at the local—or at worst, the State—level. I say at worst advisedly because I do not think schools should be controlled at the State capital any more than I think they should be controlled in Washington. Education is a problem for the people themselves to handle and one which they alone are capable of handling in a truly democratic manner and with the best interests of everybody kept uppermost in mind.

As far as Nebraska is concerned, I would like to point out that the Federal aid program would have, in actuality, placed us deeper in the hole. The program was designed—or so it was claimed—to help those States which have small populations and small tax bases. Actually, Nebraska would have gotten a couple of million dollars out of the program while New York was getting some \$26 million. By comparison Nebraska would have been further and further behind New York.

This type of legislation involves what is known as matching funds. In other words, to take part we have to put up half the money and supposedly "get as a gift" half of the money from Uncle Sam. The truth is that we put up all the money, both the local contribution and the national contribution. The trouble is that instead of dealing through an elected school board at the local level we have to add the costs of supporting a massive Federal bureaucracy.

All in all, for the people of Nebraska,

All in all, for the people of Nebraska, this is bad legislation. No matter how you cut it, it still comes out a trifle ripe and unsavory.

For these reasons I have opposed this legislation from the very beginning and I still oppose it.

### Federal Schools Subsidies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. PHIL WEAVER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most insidious proposals made during the 86th Congress was the attempt to steal from the American people their right to control their own educational

### Red Image Undisturbed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, a very brave woman returned to this country the other day after a long journey halfway around the world. She had made a pilgrimage to Peiping to see her son, who is held in a Chinese Communist jail. She is Mrs. Mary V. Downey, of New Britain, and her son, John T. Downey, is under sentence on spy charges by the Reds.

I have long hoped that the Chinese Communists, who once indicated that they would release all prisoners of the Korean war, would meet the terms of their agreement and release John Downey so that he might rejoin his family and especially his grieving mother. Our negotiators have often pressed this point. It serves no useful purpose to hold this young man in jail.

One of the simplest and easiest ways the Chinese Communist leadership has to ease world tensions is to keep its word to release all prisoners of the Korean conflict. But the realities are such that we must recognize the blind tyranny which fears its own people, yet presses its relentless war against the peoples of Asia, in particular Tibet, and spreads its net far and wide across the world to encourage the maddened lust of our enemy in Cuba, the Castro dictatorship.

I watched this latest journey of Mrs. Downey to Peiping with some trepidation. She, as well as I, knows the risk she runs, not only from travel, but from the inexplicable behavior of the Chinese Communist leadership. Her devout family love and her faith gave her the strength to make this trip. I know the other Members join with me in praising her steadfast devotion and in hoping that some day soon her son can be reunited with her at home in New Britain.

The Russians, who are supposed to wield some influence with their friends at Peiping, have singularly failed to do much to urge an early release of Mr. Downey. This attitude was recently pointed up in an editorial in the New Britain Herald, which has followed this case closely, and I include the article here:

### RED IMAGE UNDISTURBED

If the Russians think they've gained a great advantage for international communism by its handling of the Powers trial, it is sadly mistaken. There are memories too fresh and Communist deeds too repulsive to change the Red image one lots.

In New Britain we recall what happened to another American, John T. Downey, who was captured by another Red nation, the so-called People's Republic of China. There was no light sentence for him, but rather an inordinately stiff penalty of life imprisonment. Surely if the Red leaders in Russia were the magnanimous souls they would have us believe because of their "lenient" treatment of Powers, they would bring pressure to bear on the Chinese to reduce the Downey sentence.

As long as John Downey languishes in a Red Chinese prison cell, our portrait of international communism will not be that of a benign, merciful ideology. The image of Russia, which it hoped to create during the entire U-2 incident, will crumble before the memory of Hungarian repression, continuous refusal to join in world disarmament, the viciousness of Stalin, the ranting of Khrushchev, the breakup of international meetings, the fomenting of discontent among the new nations and the small nations of the world, the stories of Siberian labor camps and more—much more.

Actually, it was rather naive of Khrushchev to think that the world was so gullible as to mistake the dark Russian bear for a white polar bear. We're not color blind.

# is held in a Chinese Communist jail. Making It Rough, Tough for the Stealers She is Mrs. Mary V. Downey, of New of Votes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the Record an editorial from the Harrisburg Patriot of August 25, commenting upon the vote fraud inquiry in the city of Philadelphia, and indicating need for further expansion of investigations into neighboring counties.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Making It Rough, Tough for the Stealers of Votes

Not many people had ever heard of John P. McGinley until this week. Then McGinley, described as an irate taxpayer angry at wasting the people's money, brought suit to halt the State senate committee inquiry into Philadelphia vote frauds. The inquiry halted.

McGinley, a wholesale meat dealer in Philadelphia, is not a politician. He is, however, a Democrat, and it is men of his political persuasion, against whom the inquiry is almed.

Meanwhile, in Washington, two men appeared before an Assistant Attorney General to get assurance that Federal law will be used to guarantee fair elections in Pennsylvania next November. These two are politicians, Senator Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania's junior Senator, and George I. Bloom, State Republican chairman. And their aim of keeping the State's elections clean is admirable.

We are not here examining the constitutionality of the Philadelphia vote fraud inquiry, or challenging the right of any citizen to go into court. The inquiry in itself perhaps will serve as a "radarscope" against any attempted vote frauds in the approaching elections. Couple with the knowledge that the Federal Government will watchdog the elections, they should certainly be cleaner than in years past.

than in years past.

This is no ordinary election, of, by, and for the wardheelers. This is a Presidential year, when voters will select the man to lead them through 4 perilous years ahead. It is vital that no stolen votes dilute the voting preference of others.

It is just that issue that took Messrs. Scorr and Bloom to Washington to make their impassioned plea for a close Federal look at such odd spots as Lackawanna County's Mayfield Borough where there are 40 more names on the registration lists than there are men, women, and children on the census rolls. Another Lackawanna County phenomenon is Carbondale City, where there are 11,200 registered voters in a population of only 13,000. To top that off, there is a school census of 3,100. Little wonder the Democrats have been overtaking the Republican registration lead.

But if Lackawanna is a bad spot—and it appears to be—there are others, not excluding our own Harrisburg. Once, during the postwar inflationary era, there were more votes counted in one Harrisburg district than there were registered voters, 102.4 percent, to be exact. For this bit of fraudulent diversion, three Harrisburg Republicans went to jail. Four others were acquitted by Dauphin County court.

It is not important to know at whom Scorr and Bloom were fingerpointing when they urged Federal action to clean up elections in

this State. It is important that the Assistant Attorney General has agreed that action was called for on the basis of the case presented by the two Republicans. And if any of their brethren get caught in the trap set by them for Democratic wrongdoers, so be it. Fraud at polls is no good, regardless of which party label it hides under.

# Aluminum Makers in United States Seek Help of Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I have tried to make a point of calling to the attention of the House the industry by industry tale of woe in the trade and aid picture.

Today we will again be called upon to vote for about \$4 billion worth of aid for foreign countries.

One of the things holding up our adjournment is the President's blind and arrogant insistence that the Congress give \$100 million to the Congo and \$500 million to the Latin countries.

One wonders sometimes how much more the American people will take without demanding the full details of the effects upon our economy.

The time for us to stop this disastrous policy is running out and more and more of our job providers are finding it rougher and rougher every year to stay in business.

I would like to call to your attention the attached information from the olive industry of the United States and the aluminum makers in the United States:

### AN OPEN LETTER TO AMERICANS

The California olive industry, for some 30 years, has been penalized by an inadequate tariff which has arrested development of the industry; which has put most of the American olive oil plants out of business; which has affected the living standard of the California farmer; which has, in name of good relations with friendly nations, penalized one segment of American agriculture to the benefit of America as a whole, and now, with further reduction being considered by the U.S. Tariff Commission, can inundate America with the product of Mediterranean countries, with the product of Mediterranean labor, with the product of lower living standards, actually import unemployed Americans.

We are appealing, farmer to farmer, laborer to laborer, American to American, manufacturer to manufacturer, for assistance, be it in the form of public ire and objection as manifested through letters, or other means, to convey to the President and the Vice President, the U.S. Tariff Commission, Senators, Congressmen, the objection by friends of the California olive industry to lowering the tariff on olives. The American standard of living is the highest in the world. One sure way to break this down is to import the concept of production in Europe, sale in the United States, with the chief weapon for economic murder being the gun of labor-cost differential: "Pay less in Europe for labor; sell for more in America." The word "less" encompasses nothing more or less than labor in the Mediterranean area, working for a dollar a day, whereas California pays 12 to 35 times that amount for its labor.

Many American industries are now in a position similar to that of the olive industry's predicament the last 30 years. It is just coming to the attention of the American public at this time that American industries are faced with economic delirium tremens, with delirium between taxes and tariffs, where, on the one hand, the taxpayer pays to the limit to provide foreign aid, which many times turns up in the form of a factory in a foreign country, manufacturing goods ex-pressly designed to sell in the United States, in a market originally created by industrious American businessmen, and selling for less because the goods cost less, because labor is paid less. On the other hand, the tariff, in the name of reciprocity, unilateral in many respects, creates a no-holds-barred climate, because no protection is afforded the American labor standard of living against its cheap counterpart; he either works for less or has a tariff wall between himself and other labor around the world. Why should American labor go backward 30 years to adjust itself to worldwide conditions?

There is much discussion given to minimum wage. If they are going to legislate minimum wage scales, then American industries must secure more money for their products to create a better living standard. You cannot increase the minimum wage and reduce tariffs at the same time and expect to operate in the black. To insure better wages, necessary protection in the form of an equitable tariff must be afforded American industry.

On August 23, the olive industry intends to make known that the peril point has already been reached; that the growth of the industry has been arrested, and that we need a higher tariff to maintain a rightful place for the California industry and not sacrifice it in the name of reciprocity.

The olive industry sympathizes with the steel industry, and the fact that imports have cost some 56,000 people their jobs in America in the steel industry alone, because we have given money to subsidize foreign countries' production. Each year, some 700,000 passenger cars have been lost to American production, which would have employed 65,000 American workmen. Where is reciprocity when trade barriers are erected in foreign countries and we have lowered ours? What is the reason behind this economic fallacy and where will it lead us?

Is it conceivable, where an American laborer wishes to keep up wage rates and American industry wishes to have satisfactory working arrangements with labor, that this concept can be advanced against tariff practices that completely nullify growth for so many industries, wherein we provide the wherewithal in the name of foreign aid for other countries, and yet do not allow sufficient writeoff to replace obsolete equipment here in America? The laborers and industry are operating with one hand tied behind their backs; and yet have to compete with the world labor pool, which is 30 years behind American advancement.

We in the industry feel that the 30-cent-agallon tariff, as initiated in 1930, represents a little more than one-third the intended amount. In the words of the President: "Certainly I know we must find a substitute for the purely temporary business of bolstering the free nations through annual handouts. That gets neither permanent results nor friends." We agree with the President. However, 8 years later, we are still in the giveaway business; this time through concessionary tariff measures at the expense of a strong farmer, strong laborer, and a prosperous consumer.

In many areas, our strong farmers are growing weaker. The backbone of America, the man and wife, the farmers, who are long on determination and short on cash are becoming a passing memory. We must be realistic about tariffs. Our industry does not

seek payments for not growing their product and it does not seek support prices. We will take care of our own, if the Government does not lower the barrier to inundate America with that which can put the small farmer and processor out of business. In the olive industry, if there is a surplus the Govern-ment does not take care of this problem; the farmer takes it on the chin.

ALUMINUM MAKERS IN UNITED STATES SEEK HELP OF GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON-U.S. aluminum makers are making a two-pronged pitch to reduce imports into the United States and increase

Aluminum industry officials have been conferring with the U.S. Commerce Department on ways to stimulate exports.

The Commerce Department supports most, but not all, of the industry suggestions.

At the forthcoming Geneva GATT tariffcutting conference, the U.S. aluminum companies got assurance that the United States would not reduce its aluminum tariffs but would push hard for a reduction of aluminum tariffs in other countries.

Canadian officials have been unhappy over the U.S. decision to keep aluminum off the list of items on which it would be willing to negotiate for tariff cuts.

The action has been surprising since there has been little recent protectionist pressure from domestic industry.

That pressure, however, now has been felt

in Washington.

One U.S. industry official suggested that the Government try to work out voluntary export quotas with foreign suppliers, mainly Canada, so the U.S. companies would know exactly how much competition they would face in the domestic market.

This suggestion did not elicit any immediate support from Commerce Department

Domestic industry spokesman told the De-partment that this kind of Government help is necessary because of the rapid rise of strong aluminum industries in other coun-

'The GATT negotiations must be broadened to include more than tariffs and trade controls," the spokesman said at a meeting with Department officials.

"Recognition must be given to the fact the U.S. aluminum industry must compete in foreign markets with aluminum industries, which in some instances are government-owned or controlled.

"In other countries, the industries have the benefit of special financing or tax incentives which are not available to U.S. firms."

The U.S. producers also expressed concern about their price being above most other

Officials said 54 out of 65 foreign prices for semifabricated aluminum products were below the U.S. price.

# Direct Mail Advertising-Standards of Practice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. KATHRYN E. GRANAHAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mrs. GRANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, my attention has recently been called to the Standards of Practice of the Direct Mail Advertising Association. This organization works unceasingly to help those who use business mail to do a better job

in their use of the medium. I am sure all Members of the House will give enthusiastic approval to the standards of practice to which all members of the Direct Mail Advertising Association are expected to adhere. Under unanimous consent I include these standards of practice in the Appendix so that everyone may be familiar with this statement of principles:

STANDARDS OF PRACTICE OF THE DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION

What can you do? As a direct mail user you know the many forms of direct mail and also its advantages, chief of which is that in direct mail you are not limited in attention-getting devices in registering your selling message, only by the degree of your ingenuity as the creator. You constantly strive to make your direct mail advertising informative, persuasive, aggressive, imaginative, productive, and competitive.

But, whatever the physical form your di-rect mail advertising takes and no matter of its size, shape, type, colors, illustrations, or process, you only do yourself, and all advertising, a disservice when the content of the piece and its intent does not conform to the standards of practice of the DMAA.

#### STANDARDS OF PRACTICE PREAMBLE

Advertising, and selling, by mail is now a tremendous force for good in the American economy. Serving the best interests of both business and the public, it spreads information, reduces the distribution costs of goods and services and so raises the American standard of living. The effective, eco-nomical preparation and use of direct mail has become a profession with thousands of competent, high-principled practitioners. Still, as in every profession, there is a fringe, uninvited, unwanted, and unaccepted

by other members of the professional group.

When this fringe violates principles of good business, good breeding or good taste, the public often identifies those violations with the entire profession.

The group, in quietly accepting activities which it cannot control, often appears to be defending them.

In direct mail advertising this fringe is a tiny fraction of all direct mail users, but a constant source of irritation to the public.

Members of the Direct Mail Advertising Association recognize that this irritation exists. We don't like it.

Direct mail which readers reject, condemn or do not believe, is not as successful as direct mail which they believe and like. Moreover, bad direct mail hurts all direct mail and the effectiveness of all of it suffers.

But completely aside from the economic issues involved, there is the pride of belonging to a profession which commands respect. Members of the DMAA do not personally lieve in dishonest, immoral, vulgar or deceitful activities. They do not care to be associated with those who practice such activities.

We know we cannot control all direct mail activities. We realize that our particular standards may not be agreeable to all who use the mails. We can, however, limit the membership of our association to those who feel as we do; we can encourage other users of direct mail to meet these standards, and we can aggressively call to the attention of the public and public authorities, those users of the mails who prostitute it.

Membership in the DMAA, therefore, is open to all persons interested in direct mail

open to all persons interested in direct man-advertising or selling, provided those mem-bers agree to the following:

To further the interests of good business, whenever you receive or come across any item of direct mail advertising that violates the principles of truthfulness, honesty, decency, integrity and good taste, please submit such items immediately to the headquarters of the

Direct Mail Advertising Association so that proper action can be taken by the commit-

tee on standards of practice.

In the interests of all DMAA members and for the common good of all advertising in an all-out effort to merit the confidence of customers, prospects, and the public \* review and reaffirm your conformance with the general standards.

Acceptance of these standards of practice is required of all individuals or firms who wish to obtain or continue membership in the Direct Mail Advertising Association:

In our direct mail advertising:

1. We'll be service minded. We'll attempt, always, to prepare and use direct mail that serves the best interests of the public \* \* \* for true service is the surest road to profit and satisfaction.

2. Our statements and promises will be clear and understandable. We'll avoid half-truths and misleading statements—for vagueness breeds controversy.

- 3. We'll be honest. Our performance will match our promises; our products will match our claims \* \* \* for faith grows on good experience.
- 4. We'll be decent. We'll keep our mail equal to or above our personal standards of decency; for immoral, irritating and offensive mailings make enemies, not friends, for our medium.

5. We'll be businesslike. We'll hold to high principles of business. We won't take unfair advantage of the innocence, sympathy or conscience of others.

6. We'll reach, or exceed, specific standards of practice established by the DMAA mem-

bership. SPECIFIC STANDARDS

### 1. Members will make their offer clear; avoid misrepresentation of an offer, product Will not use ambiguous state-

- ments. 2. They will return money promptly upon receipt of merchandise returned because of misrepresentation.
- 3. They will not make vulgar, immoral, or offensive mailings.
- 4. They will not use the mails to promote the sale of gambling devices, pornographic material, or other matter not acceptable for mailing on moral grounds.

5. They will not mail unordered merchandise, for which payment is requested.

# John C. Satterfield: President-Elect of the American Bar Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the State of Mississippi is proud of the fact that the next president of the American Bar Association is a native son.

The Honorable John C. Satterfield. presently residing in Yazoo City-with law offices in that city and in Jackson- was born at Port Gibson.

Under leave to extend my remarks. include an article on Mr. Satterfield which appeared in today's New York Times. It follows:

FOLKSY BAR LEADER: JOHN CREIGHTON SATTERFIELD

Washington, August 30.—Under the steaming Washington sun this afternoon the president-elect of the American Bar Association, John Creighton Satterfield, was asked how the weather compared in his native Mississippi. Without a pause he whipped back: "It went down to 98 a week ago, and I like to froze to death." Mr. Satterfield's folksy humor and bouncy manner are among the features of his personality that must have helped make him the first Mississippian ever chosen to head the almost 100,000 members of the American Bar Association. A slight figure and getting bald, he is so full of beans that his neighbors regard him with awe as a dynamo.

In a way, it is fair to say that Mr. Satter-field has been running since he received his majority—in fact, earlier. At the age of 10 he was helping out in the office of his father, who was county attorney of Clai-borne County, Miss., for 50 years.

#### WORKED FOR PAPERS

In Milsaps College, a Methodist institution in Jackson, Miss., and at law school in the University of Mississippi, young Satterfield paid his way by working as a correspondent for the Associated Press, the Memphis Commercial-Appeal and the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

"I was just an amateur newspaperman." he said today, "but I paid my way. It cost my father exactly \$100 to send me through

college and law school."

Before he turned 20, Mr. Satterfield was elected to the Mississippi Legislature, though he waited until 21 to serve. He helped to draft the law under which almost all the State's highways have been built. He also wrote a workmen's compensation bill and one for compulsory automobile insurance, but it was not until 20 years later that Mississippi adopted those.

Mr. Satterfield started as a lawyer at \$85 a month. Perhaps that fact helps to explain his most intense activity in recent yearsstriving to increase the income of lawyers in Mississippi and across the Nation.

### MINIMUM-FEE PLAN

As president of the Mississippi Bar Assoclation in 1955 and 1956, he put through a program to establish a minimum-fee schedule for the State's lawyers and raise it gradually over a 5-year period.

In recent years he has been chairman of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on the Economics of Law Practice. He has made speeches in 36 States on what, for lawyers, must be a moving theme-that

they don't make enough money.

The experience on this committee has helped Mr. Satterfield, according to others in the ABA, change from a regional-minded to a national-minded person. His life and surroundings until fairly recently have been almost entirely focused on Mississippi.

He was born there, in Port Gibson, on July 25, 1904. After college and law school there he was in the practice of law, and by 1943 he had his own firm. It has offices in Jackson and in Yazoo City, where Mr. Satterfield lives. (Yazoo was the name of a particularly fierce Indian tribe in whose language the word meant death.)

### OVERLOOKS DELTA

Mr. Satterfield is general counsel to two large chemical companies, which manufacture fertilizer in Yazoo City. He lives on a bluff overlooking the Yazoo delta in the rich plantation country of Mississippi.

As a Mississippian, Mr. Satterfield is generally felt to share the racial and other views of his area. But he has not been militant on the question, and it is doubtful that he could have been elected to head the ABA if he were considered an extremist on the race question.

In any case, he is not about to lead any crusade against the Supreme Court. He said today that he had dined with Chief Justice Earl Warren, met other of the Justices and had "the highest regard for the members of the Supreme Court.'

Let's Keep the Record Straight on the Saline Water Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. BEN F. JENSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, August 25, 1960, the senior Montana Member in the other body took issue with the plank in the 1960 Republican platform which pledged "continued Federal support for Republican initiated research and demonstration projects which will supply fresh water from salt and brack-ish water resources."

He objected to the claim that these research and demonstration projects had been Republican initiated, stating:

The saline and brackish water program was first proposed by the Democratic Senator JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY on March 19, 1949.

In connection with this saline water program the 1960 Democratic platform has this to say:

We will support and intensify the research effort to find an economical way to convert salt and brackish water. The Republicans discouraged this research, which holds untold possibilities for this whole world.

The reference to Republican discouragement of this saline water research is completely false. An even more flagrant untruth was included in the 1956 Democratic platform, as follows:

The program of obtaining a large new source of fresh water supply from salt water has begun by the Democratic Party but has been allowed to lapse by the Eisenhower Republican administration. It will be resumed and accelerated.

As that great Democrat Al Smith often said: "Let's look at the record."

As to who first proposed the saline water program, the Congressional Record shows that while the senior Wyoming Member of the other body may have been the first to introduce a saline water bill in the other body, he was antedated by Republicans, Fletcher, Phillips, and Mc-Donough in the House of Representatives. Mr. Fletcher introduced a saline water bill, H.R. 5777, on March 9, 1948; Mr. McDonough introduced a saline water bill, H.R. 6031, on March 29, 1948; and H.R. 3650 on March 21, 1949; Mr. Phillips introduced a saline water bill, H.R. 265, on January 3, 1949. No affirmative action was taken by the Congress on any saline water bill in the Democratic controlled 81st Congress.

In the 82d Congress, also Democratic controlled, the first saline water bill to be introduced was H.R. 6 by Mr. Phillips, a Republican, on January 3, 1951. Other saline water bills introduced in that session were H.R. 7 by McKinnon, of California, a Democrat; S. 5 by the senior Wyoming Member of the other body on January 8, 1951, H.R. 6578, a so-called clean committee bill by Mr. ENGLE on February 14, 1952. Mr. Phillips and Mr. McKinnon also introduced revised saline water bills, H.R. 6704 and H.R. 7185, respectively. House hearings were held on these five House bills. The saline water bill, H.R. 6578, was passed by the House on June 2, 1952.

When the saline water bill was brought up in the other body on June 21, 1952. the House bill, H.R. 6578, was made the order of business in lieu of S. 5, which was indefinitely postponed. A South Dakota Republican Member of the other body moved that all after the enacting clause be stricken from H.R. 6578 and his amendment or bill be inserted. The other body approved the Case amendment and the House accepted the amendment. The bill was signed into law on July 3, 1952.

It can be seen from this record that the initial saline-water authorization bill as passed by the Congress was a bill written and introduced in the other body by a Republican.

Of course, authorization of a salinewater program means nothing if funds are not provided to implement it. Let us again look at the record to see who was responsible for obtaining the initial funds to implement or start the salinewater program.

Three and a half days before adjournment of the 82d Congress, Department of Interior representatives appeared before the Senate Appropriations: Committee of the other body with a request that \$400,000 be allowed to initiate the salinewater program. The Democratic chairman of that committee refused to even hear testimony on the matter. Here is what he said:

I cannot imagine anything more important than being able to take the salt out of ocean water. Of course, it is important. It requires a great deal more time than we have to consider. That is my opinion. We can-not do that in the last 3½ days.

### And again.

Under those circumstances, you should give our committee a little more than 3½ days. We will hear you in January.

When the supplemental appropriation bill came up on the Senate floor on July 3, 1952, it was the same South Dakota Republican Member of the other body that presented and obtained approval of an amendment providing for \$125,000 to initiate the saline water program.

The record also shows that when the Case proposal was made on July 3, 1952, the senior Wyoming Member of the other body, who was given unwarranted credit by the senior Montana Member of the other body for having been the first to introduce a saline water bill, actually opposed the granting of the initial funds to initiate the saline water program-saying that it should go over to the new Congress in January 1953.

Let us look at the record with regard to the Democratic claim in their 1956 platform that the saline water program has been allowed to lapse by the Eisenhower Republican administration, and in their 1960 platform, that Republicans discouraged this research.

Here is the record of the funds requested, appropriated, and obligated for the saline water program since its inception in fiscal year 1953:

SALINE WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

	Budget request	Appro- priated	Obli- gated
Fiscal year 1953 Fiscal year 1953 supplemental Fiscal year 1954	\$400,000 50,000 400,000	1 \$125,000 2 50,000 400,000	\$172, 548 398, 445
Fiscal year 1955 Fiscal year 1956 Fiscal year 1957 Fiscal year 1958	400,000 600,000 600,000 1,159,000 1,369,400	400,000 600,000 3 550,000 3 725,000	398, 258 596, 364 509, 963 724, 986 41, 241, 968
Fiscal year 1959 Fiscal year 1960 Fiscal year 1961 Fiscal year 1961 supplemental	1, 355, 000 1, 355, 000	1, 182, 960 1, 755, 000 1, 355, 000 400, 000	1,714,040

#### DEMONSTRATION PLANT PROGRAM

Piscal year 1960 Tiscal year 1961	1,550,000 2,040,000	1, 550, 000 2, 040, 000	1, 583, 932	

<sup>1</sup> Of the \$125,000 appropriated by the Democratic controlled \$20 Cong. at the insistence of Republican Senator Case, only \$5,755.48 was obligated as of Dec. 31, 1952, all for administrative purposes. The first research contracts, totaling \$35,000, were recorded as obligations on Jan. 31, 1953, after the Eisenhower administration technology. contracts.
on Jan. 31, 1953, after the Eisenstook office.

2 Requested and approved in 1953 under the Eisenstein internstration.

3 at seduction of Eisenstein and American State (Contract Contract Cont

hower administration.

<sup>3</sup> Appropriations shown reflect reduction of Eisenhower budget request by Democratic-controlled Con-

gress.
Includes \$63,000 of reappropriated unobligated balances of prior years.

It is apparent from the above tabulation that less than \$10,000 was obligated for the saline water program under the Democratic administration and it was all for administrative expenses. The first obligation for the actual research and development phase of the program did not take place until January 31, 1953, after the Eisenhower administration had taken office.

It is also of note that in 1957, 1958, and 1959, the Democratic controlled Congresses reduced the appropriation for the saline water research and development program below the budget request of the Eisenhower administration. Certainly it will be clear, to anyone who reads the record, that the Democratic performance on the saline water program is completely at variance with their platform state-

Mr. Speaker, I have been a member of the Subcommittee for Interior Department Appropriations for the past 18 years. As an ardent supporter of this saline water program from its inception. I felt it necessary during the House Appropriations Committee hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill for fiscal year 1958 to call attention to the lack of truth in the 1956 Democratic platform reference to the saline water program. It just was not true that the program had been allowed to lapse under the Eisenhower administration, in fact the exact opposite was true, and I felt the record should be cleared. The people are entitled to the truth when these false claims are made by the Democrats. That is why I have here again spoken out on the subject.

The people are entitled to have the

# The Dangers of Apathy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in my extension of remarks I include a powerful and timely sermon, which appeared in the New York Times of August 7, 1960, which was delivered by His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, at the World Eucharistic Congress in Munich, Germany, a sermon to which all persons without regard to their religious connections could well pay heed.

In his sermon Cardinal Spellman warns of the dangers of apathy and the price paid by free peoples because of the feeling of complacency.

His sermon should recall to our minds the feeling of apathy and complacency that existed so generally before World War II, and how Hitler construed the same, with acts of uncertainty and weakness of policy as signs of weakness of leadership which, in turn, led to the road of appeasement.

Events of a little over 20 years ago show that the road to appeasement is the road to war.

Whether there is a Hitler or a Khrushchev, uncertainty and weakness of leadership—lack of firmness strength-mean fear, and this is simply an invitation for vicious, powerful, evilminded dictators to become more and more aggressive and arrogant, which combination of factors leads to the road of appeasement, with the danger of appeasement being channeled into the road

In the world of today it is far better, if we err, to err on the side of strength rather than on the side of weakness.

The only thing that the Soviet dictators respect is what they fear, and that is a military power and strength stronger than that they possess. Such strength must be directed in the field of diplomacy by leaders of confidence who devise sound policies and who are firm in carrying out their policies.

TEXT OF SERMON BY CARDINAL SPELLMAN

In these peaceless, imperiled times, daily we learn of new and more imminent Communist-promoted crises throughout the world-in Cuba and Latin America: in East Germany and the international waters of the Barents Sea; in China and the Congoall ominous testimonials to the fast approaching possibility of the death day to world freedom, the once fantastic, now realistic threat of Soviet Russia. Thus, in this, "the most dangerous summer since 1939," this International Eucharistic Congress, with its prayerful purpose to sustain the life of the world through dedication to God, is of vast and urgent import to all peoples and all nations.

This Eucharistic Congress is a physical as well as spiritual symbol of the miraculous, indomitable power of perpetual prayer im-plemented by the strength of a people united by common principles and purposes-glor-

ious testimonial to man's confidence in God and the ultimate victory of faith. For faith alone is the magical antidote to counteract the calculated cold war gains of Communists' poisonous propaganda.

Pilgrims for peace, we have come from out many and far lands, with God's love in our hearts, countless witnesses to the ageless truth that deep, enduring, practiced faith is an invulnerable defense against those whose avowed aim is to destroy God's image in man, provoke doubt and distrust among peoples of different nations and enslave the whole world.

Among us today are America's soldiersrepresenting every mother's son, every sweet-heart, every husband, father, and brother still stationed at the outposts of the defense of America. They too are pilgrims for peace because theirs is the duty to protect civilization against Communist aggressors who for two decades have invaded nations, suppressing free peoples with steamroller precision. ruthlessly crunching and crushing their victims in the relentless grip of Soviet cruelties and tyrannies.

#### INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS HIGH

Our country's sons are here in Germany, as other thousands of America's sons are still stationed at different and distant free world bridgeheads, because international tensions have been heightened until they have reached today's imminently dangerous pitch.

We have been led down these perilous paths by our own apathy until once again we are faced with the probability of paying a terrible price for our complacency. Each Memorial Day Americans honor the men who fought other wars for us, men whose battles are over, men at rest but unforgotten. We have in our time, not the divided nation the Civil War was fought to unite, but a divided world in which freedom and slavery are again the issue. We honor our dead only as we stand ready to defend the principles they died for, and the tribute we pay them would be meaningless if we cherished principle less today than they did yes-

This truth is explicitly expressed by the Commander in Chief of the American Army in Europe Gen. Clyde Eddleman, who last Memorial Day stated: "There is little hope for an easing of the tensions in the future. Thus we must not, we dare not, lose our sense of urgency. We and our allies, united in a partnership for peace, have no choice but to maintain an adequate guard against the grave dangers which threaten us.

And so, on the free world's bridgeheads our sons must continue to stand guard against the invasion of the Soviet enemy who has terrorized countless peoples and murdered other thousands because they dared to believe in God. Yet there are existing today in these subjugated lands, people of deathless faith whose heroic souls their craven Communist captors cannot enslave. Denied God's greatest gift-the holy sacrifice of the mass—faith still endures within their intrepid souls and sustains them in their agonies and griefs, an inspiration to us to receive with even greater gratitude and devotion, the sacred gift and grace of the Eucharistic sacrifice.

It is our privilege to fortify these anguished peoples through our remembering prayers so that they may know that we of the free world are beseeching. Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament to deliver them from the doom that threatens to engulf them, praying God to restore to their own beloved homelands, His blessings of liberty and peace. We beg God to give them the strength to continue to stand firm within the protective mantle of their faith, for godless living will bear the bitter fruit that evil ever yields, and the time will come when the guilt-ridden Soviet masters of today will become the vanquished of tomorrow. But, until that tomorrow comes, we who are still free must not permit ourselves the smallest degree of indifference, procrastination or compromise; we must not lapse in our defenses, we must not falter in our faith, for there leads the road to disaster.

#### PRAYERS ARE FOR WORLD

We have made our pilgrimage as American Catholics but our intentions and our prayers are for the welfare of all our own countrymen and all the peoples of God's good earth. know that, if in faith and love we pray with penitent hearts and follow God's commandments, graces from out Christ's sacred heart will flood and possess our own. We know this truth well, for there has ever been the light of our faith to guide, faith which by God's grace is more important than life itself. I know that you, dear friends, even as I, can conceive circumstances in which we would willingly sacrifice our lives, but there is no conceivable circumstance in which we would be willing even to consider, surrendering our faith.

Again and again the Soviet Union has intensified discord, stimulated anarchy, repudiated pledges in her determination to conquer the world through the war of nerves which she is waging against the whole free world. Under these chaotic conditions, the Soviets believe that the free world will

collapse:

Only last month the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjold, speaking of the crisis in the Congo, warned: We are at the turn of the road where our attitude will be of decisive significance ' not only for the future of the United Nations, but also for the future of Africa, which may, in present circumstances, mean the world." Then Mr. Hammarskjold added: "I do not use strong words unless they are supported by strong convictions." And it is my belief that men receive the stamina to stand strong in their convictions by living their faith.

No greater proof is there of this fact than the wondrous fact that, despite the spiritual treasons of our times, the faith of our citizens and our soldiers has held firm and fervent in the face of Communists who ruthlessly strive to kill men's souls by enslaving their hearts and their minds. Vividly I recall an experience here in Germany in October 1944. The Americans had already breached the Siegfried line and I was riding through a wooded section near Aachen with General Huebener, then commanding the 1st Infantry Division. As our jeep bumped and bounced over a corduroy road through a dripping fog, past the hulking specters of blown up fortifications and overturned Nazi tanks, the General in his forthright way, said to me: "Archbishop, I do not say that only a religious man can be a good soldier, but I do say emphatically and challenge anyone to contradict me when I say that the soldier who lives up to his religion is a better man and a better soldier.'

### PAITH A SPIRITUAL YARDSTICK

Faith is the spiritual yardstick by which a man is ofttimes measured, whatever his vocation or profession may be. Even as the man who lives his life in faith is strengthened by the unique combination of its might, so a nation is fortified millionfold by the fearless faith of her citizenry. Never has the world had greater need for men of enduring faith than in these days when Soviet Russia, in a frenzied trend of new vilifications and violations, is testing the patience of peaceful peoples by setting on edge the nerve centers of the world.

Time after time until the years rolled into decades, we have seen the synthetic mask of friendliness melt away, exposing the contorted, fiendish face of the free world's worst enemy, from whose mouth thunders infamous insults, denunciations and threats. Like a wild beast of the forest who has tasted the blood of its prey which it has stalked to its ultimate death, Soviet Russia's master Communists have become drunken with lust and

In England, Prime Minister Macmillan only 2 weeks ago also warned: "If the present trend • • • continues, we may all of us \* \* \* find ourselves caught in a situation

from which we cannot escape."

The festering poison of hatreds fostered by Soviet Russia in once friendly nations of the hemispheres is an integral part of the enemy's master plan to replace democracy with international communism-a dreadful, powerful weapon in the hands of belligerent. pagan peoples. But, no nation is more powerful, no nation mightler than a country fortified by God-revering, faith-loving people; and, against the outrages of a pagan enemy, only a country protected with the priceless endowment of a patriotic, prayerful people can long endure. By that spiritual standard of survival, there is no mightier nation than our own.

Dear pilgrims for peace, I beg you to unite your prayers with mine beseeching the Eucharistic King to forever keep our beloved America, a nation dedicated to the defense of its own free life and the protection of the life of the world through consecration to Almighty God.

# Who Is Afraid of Honest Voting?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of August 25, pointing to the obvious delaying tactics being employed by political powers in that city to prevent or sidetrack a bipartisan committee investigation of vote frauds.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### WHO IS AFRAID OF HONEST VOTING?

It is hotly denied that Green's Democratic city machine, or Democratic district attor-ney, Victor Blanc, connived in any way at the suit of an "irate taxpayer" (who happens also to be a Democrat) to block the legisla-ture's effort to insure honest elections in Philadelphia.

The public will form its own opinion about the truth of these denials. Its opinion is likely to be influenced by the speed and energy with which Green and District At-torney Blanc move to persuade this obscure Democratic friend and his two Democratic lawyers, that he is doing his party a shocking disservice.

There is no occasion here for anybody to be overmoral. A Republican machine for 70-odd years was guilty of every election fraud on the books. It got thrown out—good Republicans along with the bad—because the voters finally rebelled.

A Democratic machine is now in power, and has been using the same tricks. It'is inviting the same fate, and good Democrats will suffer with the bad, if it is not checked.

The facts have been spread on the record by the Bulletin and the Committee of Seventy. Attorney General Anne Alpern, herself a Democrat, declared in a report on June 2 that her investigators' findings warranted

"at least 200 arrests." And, presumably prosecution.

A handful has been arrested. District Attorney Blanc has won no medals for prosecutions. No one has gone to jail. To the committeemen who commit these frauds, the message now seems clear that they have

nothing to fear.

The legislature, recognizing that in the absence of stronger laws such frauds will go on to the end of time, whichever party runs the dominant machine, directed committee to conduct an inquiry which would recommend remedial legislation. A bipartisan committee of outstanding quality was appointed.

It was stopped, after 65 minutes' work, by the dubious injunction granted by a Democratic judge on the petition of an "irate (Democratic) taxpayer." The public will certainy want to know what he is irate about, and why.

# America Needs New Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "America Needs New Foreign Policy," published in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal Gazette of August 29, 1960.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the REC-ORD, as follows:

AMERICA NEEDS NEW FOREIGN POLICY

The American State Department needs a new policy.

It also needs new direction.

Drift has been the policy for the past 7½ years and the Soviet Union and Red China are not drifting.

Our Nation should have the initiative in

diplomacy, but has lost it.

The Reds do something and we react to it. That kind of business is not adequate for the United States

We cannot have effective leadership of the free world when we act in such a fashion.

Secretary of State Christian Herter has been speaking harsh words against Fidel

Castro of Cuba during the past week.

Mr. Herter is trying to lock the barn door after the horse has been stolen.

It has long been obvious what Castro is and what he is trying to do. But the State Department could not think how to handle him.

As Herter and his assistants fumble, Castro becomes more bold.

So did Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union. He had the gall to pronounce the Monroe Doctrine dead and to say that it ought to be buried.

He had the spirit of blackmail developed to the degree that he threatened the United States with atomic bombs, if we did not behave gently toward Castro.

Can anyone imagine the late President Theodore Roosevelt permitting himself to be put upon in such a fashion?

What is happening to American prestige in the world when such things are possible? How much longer can we continue to take

everybody's insults?

It is much easier to get into the position that we are now in than to get out of it.

It is certain that those who do not admit that we are in a bad position can never get us out of it.

Those who ought to be giving us vigorous leadership are trying to lull the country into a sense of false security.

The people themselves must take the lead-

They must demand a foreign policy which safeguards American interests and American security.

There was a time when American citizens were safe wherever they traveled around the world. The flag and the sovereignty of their Nation followed them and protected them. America must regain her prestige and

# Minister Apologizes for Error in Quoting Jefferson on Catholics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Rec-ORD, I include the following article from the Washington Post dated September 1.

MINISTER APOLOGIZES FOR ERROR IN QUOTING JEFFERSON ON CATHOLICS

(By Carroll Kilpatrick)

A Southern Baptist minister who circulated an anti-Catholic statement falsely attributed to Thomas Jefferson yesterday apologized when confronted with evidence of his mistake.

Expressing deep regret and humility, the minister told the Washington Post that "we Southern Baptists did not intend to come out on this (religious) issue as strongly as we have."

He charged that "big businessmen who have an economic interest in Nixon's election are using Southern Baptist preachers. They (the businessmen) may even defeat NIXON."

The Reverend Jess Moody, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Owensboro, Ky., came to Washington Tuesday to confer with Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton about a registration scheme he thinks will help the Nixon-Lodge ticket.

### RELIGIOUS TALK DENIED

Both said, however, they did not talk about the religious issue, and Morron deplored the circulation by the minister of the spurious anti-Catholic statement attributed to Jef-

While in Washington, Mr. Moody stayed in the Shoreham Hotel suite of the Texas Gas Transmission Co., which has headquarters at Owensboro. He said there were political implications at all" in the fact that he was offered the company's hotel suite. The minister returned to Kentucky yesterday.

A letter from Mr. Moody, published in various southern Baptist publications, said that Jefferson's famous declaration swearing eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man was directed against "the Boston Catholic clergy."

Actually, Jefferson was writing about the clergy in general. He did not mention the Catholics. He did single out the Episcopal and Congregationalist clergy for criticism.

### MORTON ATTACKS SMEARS

Tronically, shortly before the minister ac-knowledged his error in an interview with the Post, Morton told a press conference that "a lot of people who have nothing to do with either party become active every 2 years and develop" smear literature. This often backfires, Morron said.

Senator JOHN J. SPARKMAN, Democrat, of Alabama, first spotted the Moody statement in the Messenger, a publication of the First Baptist Church of Huntsville, Ala., and gave it to the New York Times, which yesterday printed Mr. Moody's version and the correct Jefferson letter.

"Perhaps the most widely quoted statement by Thomas Jefferson \* \* \* needs to be quoted in its full context," the Moody letter "They who stand on political rostrums this fall should be aware as to whom Jefferson was referring when he wrote the words:

"Writing to a Dr. Rush in 1800, Jefferson said: 'They (the Boston Catholic clergy) believe that any portion of power confided to me will be exerted in opposition to their schemes. And they believe rightly, for I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man. But this is all they have to fear from me, and enough too in their opinion.'

"Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party, had nothing but hostility for the Boston Catholic clergy. "These present-day Democratic Party just

nominated the Boston Catholic leadership as the candidate for the position of Commander in Chief of the Government of the United States.

"Times do change; don't they?" Jefferson's letter, written to Dr. Benjamin Rush on September 23, 1800, complained that various sects, especially the Episcopalians and Congregationalists, were trying to obtain an established church in America. But Jefferson said the good sense of our country threatens abortion to their hopes, and that he was opposed to their schemes.

ADMITS HIS ERROR

"I made the journalistic mistake of quoting the quote without checking it," Owensboro minister told the Post.

"I'm definitely writing a retraction and sending it to every publication that carried my article."

Mr. Moody said he was in an "embarrassing and untenable position."

"I am a moderate among Southern Baptists and think both sides go too far," he said. "Now I am one of the culprits. I want to moderate this issue."

"Only a small section" of the Baptist clergy is putting out "a large amount" of anti-Catholic material, the minister said.

"Our concern was over the large number of Wisconsin Catholics who voted for Senator

"I fear the Catholic approach to tax money.

"I fear the Catholic approach to tax money.

I decry the use of a church, Catholic or
Protestant, to push for political ends."

The 35-year-old minister's plan for a regthe 35-year-old minister's plan to a registration program was described by Morton as "good but too expensive." Morton, the junior Senator from Kentucky, said he wasn't sure of the minister's party affiliation but had met him several times.

Mr. Moody said he was for Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON and had voted twice for President Eisenhower.

### Hon. Leo Allen

SPEECH OF

### HON. SAM RAYBURN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, Leo ALLEN has served in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States for 28 years. He came here young and vigorous, and he still is young and vigorous in mind and heart. Although on the other side of the aisle. he has been one of my closest personal friends for many, many years. He is a man of character, a man of ability, and one who has served with great ability and has done the things, without fear or fame, that were in the interest of the American people. It may surprise some people, but friendships do not stop at the center of the aisle, because some of the closest friendships I have known have been between Democratic and Republican Members. This is true in the case of LEO ALLEN and me.

I trust that in the years that are allotted to him that he will be happy, contented, healthy, and prosperous.

Twentieth Anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WILLIAM E. MILLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MILLER of New York. Mr. Speaker, the record of Soviet conquest and suppression is a long one and the freedom-loving nations which have been ground to pulp under the spiked heel of Russian imperialism are numerous.

It is paradoxical in this year of 1960, while the global ambitions of the Communists take on renewed vigor, that the subjugated peoples within the Russian periphery outnumber their masters and yet are unable to obtain the freedom for which they have struggled so tirelessly.

The sadistic slaughters of Hungary, Poland, and East Germany still are fresh in the world's mind, but the rape of those other nations who fell before the Red onslaught in earlier conquests somehow have been obscured by the three subsequent wars involving troops of most of the civilized and uncivilized world. Many of us are inclined to forget that long before these Soviet outrages shocked the West, millions of other peoples had sacrificed their lives and liberties to this relentless and barbaric conspiracy.

We sometimes overlook the fact that many nations were engulfed by the Soviet hordes so long ago that their names now are unfamiliar. Few today recall that Kirghiz, Kazakh, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Idel-Ural, Cosackia, and Byelorussia are formerly free countries whose 63 million people now are enslaved by communism.

The names of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are more familiar because they were comparatively recent conquests and we know of Georgia because it was the birthplace of Joseph Stalin.

But the largest of all these captive nations, Ukrainia, is thought of by most Americans only as a historic part of Russia itself. The 42 million survivors of Russia's genocidal decimation of the Ukraine today constitute the largest population bloc among nations engulfed by the Soviets and is approximately half at large as that of Russia itself.

This fall, Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which is made up of Americans of Ukrainian descent or birth, will observe its 20th anniversary and I think it fitting that we and the rest of the Nation pay tribute to these people who have suffered so much and so long under communistic oppression.

Few peoples in history have kept the spirit of independence alive so long under such adverse conditions as the Ukrainians. As most of us here are aware, the present lord of the Kremlin, who denounced our President and demanded an apology from him for the U-2 flights, reached his lofty position as head of the Communist world by literally walking over the bodies of Ukrainians he had slaughtered.

I shall not describe here the countless murders carried out on Nikita Khrushchev's orders in the Ukraine, but shall say that hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children were wiped out and that parks and playgrounds have been built by the Russians atop the mass graves in which many of them were buried.

Despite the enormity of the persecution they have suffered at Soviet hands—Ukrainian people at home and abroad consistently keep alive the flame of freedom with which they someday hope to touch off the fire of liberation.

Those Ukrainians who have been fortunate enough to escape from behind the Iron Curtain and settle in this country as well as those of Ukrainian ancestry who were born here are dedicated to this exacting battle for independence.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee, in spearheading this effort in America, has set an example unsurpassed by any other nationalistic group.

The congress is primarily an educational medium and disseminates information about communism. Most of its material is gathered from those among its membership who actually have witnessed these Russian atrocities and the development of communism.

"Mr. Social Security"

SPEECH

OF

### HON, KATHRYN E. GRANAHAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, August 26, 1960

Mrs. GRANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to join so many of my colleagues in the House of Representatives in a well-deserved tribute to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. Foranpi who is retiring from Congress this year after long and distinguished service to the people of his district and to all of the people of this great country.

As a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Congressman FORAND has contributed so very much to the development and improvement of the social security laws, that to many his name is synonymous with social security. And, of course, it was his bill on further expansion and improvement of social security programs to include health insurance for beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance that became the most talked about piece of legislation of this session. When some form of health insurance is finally adopted for older people, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FORAND] will certainly be accorded much of the credit for dramatizing the issue and the needs.

Mr. Speaker, I am most grateful to the gentleman from Rhode Island for the gracious help he accorded me in achieving election to the House Committee on Government Operations and I want him to know of my high regard and great admiration for his abilities and his friendliness. I wish him years of happiness as he prepares to retire from Congress.

Advice for Americans: Keep Up Your . Nerve

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include an editorial from the Kansas City Star under date of August 7, 1960. This is indeed an informative editorial and carries with it extremely good advice such as advocated by our first Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal.

The editorial follows:

Advice for Americans: Keep Up Your Nerve (Shadows were falling on Washington's Pentagon building late one afternoon in the spring of 1948. The writer of this editorial was seated at the desk of the late James V. Forrestal, the first U.S. Secretary of Defense. Near the close of the interview, Forrestal was asked this question: "What do you see for the long-range security of the country?" Forrestal, who was articulate and intelligent, puffed thoughtfully at his pipe. After a moment he replied substantially as follows: "The best we can hope for is an armed truce with the Communists. It may last a generation or two. Perhaps longer. The Russians will keep pressing us and the American people had better keep up their nerve. The pressures are going to be terrific. We will have to get strong and stay strong. That will mean heavy sacrifices.

face up to it. It will be one or the other.")

Twelve years later, Forrestal's prophecy has stood the test of time. The Soviet Union—with the latter-day support of Red China—has steadily maintained pressure on the free world. The history of the last dozen years has been a succession of crises that started with the Communist grab of Czccho-slovakia in 1948.

And if we can't hold up our end, we will find

ourselves in deep trouble. The alternative to

an armed truce is world war. We had better

Civilization could have been blown to smithereens several times in the past decade. But it wasn't. That's the all-important fact. Each crisis has passed or gone into suspension. Some of the worst danger spots, Formosa for example, flare up year after year.

A great many Americans work themselves into a frightful stew whenever trouble erupts. They are alternately excited and depressed. Lately the Castro campaign against United States and the Cuban dictator's linkup with communism have stirred wild reactions in this country. You hear such irresponsible mutterings as: "We ought to send the Marines down to Cuba. That's the way the Russians took care of Hungary."

But this is 1960. The practice of sending troops to intervene in Latin American countries was discarded almost 30 years ago. And after all these years it has left resentment and hate against the United States. Dispelling this hostility is a big problem for the U.S. Government.

Today every policy and action must be weighed against its probable effect on hemisphere and world thinking. A U.S. expeditionary force to Haiti or Nicaragua would be out of the question. Properly we refused to take such action against the Communist-line government that was overthrown in Guatemala in 1954. And no responsible person has been known to suggest military intervention in Cuba in 1960. The new era demands adroitness and restraint.

But some politicians are quick to cry doom at every unpleasant development in the international field. In their view, the U.S. policy, prestige and power are in tatters. They picture this nation as stumbling through the gloom toward Armageddon.

It is not surprising that Americans are worked up to a state of permanent alarm punctuated by periodic hysteria. Such is the mass psychology of our times. Yet the history of the 1950's show that the overall world situation has grown better instead of worse for the United States and its allies. Consider these extremely important gains:
In the decade our three principal European

NATO partners have made remarkable eco-nomic recoveries. Ten years ago Britain, France, and West Germany were still strug-gling out of the near ruin of war. Today all three are more prosperous than before World War II. The West Germans have built their way to democratic strength from the shambles of total defeat. Today the Germans provide the largest army on European duty with NATO. It is growing to a strength of 12 fully equipped and modern divisions.

France, despite the running sore of Algeria, has achieved political stability at last. The embarrassingly frequent turnovers in the Paris government ended when Gen. Charles de Gaulle returned to power in the spring of 1958. The fifth Republic was created in the image of a strong executive. The U.S. prophets of doom said the rise of the nationalistic De Gaulle would mean the collapse of NATO.

De Gaulle still has his own ideas about revising NATO. But he has not tried to Wreck the grand military alliance as some suspicious leaders in the West feared he would do. Thus NATO, armed with A-bombs and missiles, continues to discourage any attack on free Europe. And France is a much more stable country today than it was a few years ago.

Recall the events in the Far East. In 1949, the Communist forces finally triumphed on the Chinese mainland. It was widely predicted that communism quickly would overrun the whole of southeast Asia.

So far, the fear hasn't materialized. The Reds have gained only the north part of Vietnam. It was the unavoidable price of an armistice halting the Communist uprising in Indochina.

The anti-Communist nation of South Vietnam was formed. At first even the optimists gave it little chance to remain free and independent. But South Vietnam has achieved stable government. The outstanding leadership of President Ngo Dinh Diem had much to do with the achievement. So did the extensive economic and military aid supplied by the United States.

The Reds have not given up their designs on South Vietnam or nearby Laos and Cambodia. But their ambitions have been thwarted for a decade. The SEATO pact, backed by the armed power of the United States, warns the Communists to keep hands off the entire area. They have stopped short of outright aggression, perhaps to avoid

retaliation by the SEATO powers.

In Malaya, as in the Philippines previously, Communist insurrection has been crushed. A 12-year state of emergeny ended officially last Sunday. Malaya is now an independent state, released from colonial rule by Britain. Her great riches of rubber and tin have been

saved for the free world.

Japan is even a more brilliant example of a trend generally going our way. Ten years ago Japan faced a bleak outlook. Its world markets were gone and unemployment soared. Now the war-battered Japanese have made an economic recovery comparable to that of West Germany. Japan cannot defend herself. But she remains linked with the United States in a 10-year military alliance. This tie holds the most advanced industrial nation of Asia on the side of the

The recent demonstrations against the U.S.-Japan defense treaty reflected a certain amount of growing neutralist sentiment. Some domestic issues also were involved. But it appears fairly apparent that the Com-munist-led rioters and demonstrators did not speak for a majority of the 93 million

Jananese people.

To the southwest the Red Chinese broadcast their propaganda threats against Chiang's Formosan stronghold. But, so far, they have not dared challenge the might of the U.S. 7th Fleet on patrol duty in Formosa Straits.

In Korea the guns have now been silent for 7 years. The U.S. Eighth Army and South Korea's 600,000 troops bar the way to further Communist aggression. The fighting from 1950 to 1953 was not permitted to ignite a global war. Korea's own government has been stablized with a comparatively enlightened administration.

In the Middle East conditions are calmer now than at any time in the last 15 years. Yet it was only 2 years ago that the United States risked troop landings in Lebanon at the urging of the Lebanese Government. rebellion subsided. Order was restored in the half-Christian, half-Moslem country.

A bloody revolt had just overthrown the pro-Western regime in Iraq and sent the U.S. prophets of doom to the depths of de-There seemed to be real danger that pro-Nasser, anti-Western forces of Arab na-tionalism would seize control of Lebanon, Jordan, and possibly Saudi Arabia plus the tier of small shiekdoms rich in oil. Lurking in the shadows were Soviet plotters eager to dominate the entire Middle East.

But quiet came, just as it had come in late 1956 when United Nations action (morally led by the U.S. Government) cooled off the Suez crisis. Today Nasser's United Arab Republic and revolutionary Iraq are held apart by selfinterest and mutual suspicion. They are alike only in that neither has fallen for the traps and lures of Soviet imperialism. Both remain ostensibly neutral in the cold war. They have taken Russia's grants of economic and military aid without surrendering their independence.

The Arabs' highly emotional differences with Israel still smolder. But the powder

keg of the Middle East is out of sight in the desert sands. Around it are the remains of intermittent crises.

The Communists are nosing around for opportunities in Africa, a continent quivering with nationalism. Some headway may have been made with the new Republic of Guinea. But so far communism has not established a reliable beachhead in Africa. Moscow threat-ened to move in when the Congo disorders exploded. But the Russians thought better of it as the United Nations acted fast to save the Congo from chaos.

It was one of the U.N.'s finest hours. The current effort in the Congo will be remembered along with crises in Iran, Greece, Berlin in 1948-49, Kashmir and the Suez. On each of these occasions the U.N. displayed its unique ability to stamp out raging fires.

Of course, even the U.N. has not been able to compose the fundamental differences and tensions between communism and the West. Russia and the United States are the two great centers of power. Each distrusts the other. And if our people are worried about Soviet intent and capability, consider the predicament Russia is in.

The United States and its allies have ringed the Communist land masses with forward air, ground and naval bases. U.S. planes and ships operate from 80 bases in 25 lands and territories. Our planes buzz near the very frontiers of the Soviet Union. The U-2 missions are now history. But they did far more than bring back intelligence data and aerial photographs. They demonstrated. to the distress of the men in the Kremlin, that manned aircraft can penetrate the vaunted air defenses of the Russian heartland.

Yet Americans cry in anguish over the Communist influence in Cuba. Suppose we were in the Russian situation. In that case the United States would be a potential target for bombers and missiles based in Canada. Mexico, and most of Central America. Russian planes would be skirting our shores or flying over Kansas.

For a decade the Communist world has been held in line but it is not shrinking. Armed strength has materialized to block further Communist expansion. The retaliatory power developed by the West evidently did not figure in Russia's calculations when she started spreading out into Eastern Europe and the Balkans.

It was good advice that James Forrestal offered 12 years ago. Americans should keep up their nerve. There is no cause for panic. We have made our way past many crises. There will be more. We had better learn to live with them and to surmount them as they come.

# The Port Authority Disclaims Statements of Federal Jurisdiction

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, the Port of New York Authority has written to me stating that my statements on the floor of the House of Representatives during the debate in connection with the citation for contempt of the three port authority's representatives were incorrect. I repeat that my statements were correct. However, in all fairness to the viewpoint of the port authority, I believe that it is my duty to bring to the attention of the House the correspondence between myself and the attorney for the port authority which contains our respective viewpoints and positions. The correspondence follows:

THE PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, New York, N.Y., August 30, 1960. Hon. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO,

New House Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SANTANGELO: In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, August 23, you are recorded as having informed your colleagues in the House of Representatives that in 1954 when you were a member of the New York State Senate you introduced a resolution asking for an investigation of the Port of New York Authority but your resolution was klled in committee on the basis of representations by the port authority that because it was a bistate agency it should be "investigated by the Federal Government and not by the State."

I am confident that you will wish to correct this undoubtedly inadvertent misstatement of the facts once you have refreshed your recollection by reference to the enclosed memorandum of the Port of New York Authority dated February 8, 1954. This is the memorandum which was filed by the port authority with the finance committee of the New York State Senate, to which had been referred your resolution (Senate Resolution 46. introduced February 2, 1954) calling for the creation of a committee to make a study of the feasibility of reducing tolls on port authority bridges and tunnels. A copy of this memorandum was furnished to you at the time of filing with the committee and on February 18, in accordance with a telephoned request from your office, additional copies of the memorandum were transmitted to you at your New York City office.

Nowhere in this memorandum of the basis for the port authority's opposition to your resolution is there any statement or suggestion that the State legislature lacked power to adopt your resolution. It contains no reference whatsoever to the Federal Government. On the contrary, the memorandum is replete with such acknowledgments of State authority as "the legislatures of both States have full and complete control of projects to be undertaken by the port authority, the port authority has followed in every instance the direct mandate of the Governors and legislatures of the States of New York and New Jersey" and "the comptroller of the State of New York is authorized by statute to examine the books of the port authority at any time he sees fit."

The port authority memorandum included express assurance that you and your fellow members of the State legislature would be afforded every courtesy and every facility for examination of port authority records and consultation with port authority officials and to review any and all phases of our opera-

Fully acknowledging the authority of the State legislature to adopt your proposal, the port authority's memorandum in opposition to it was addressed to its substance. facts set forth therein apparently satisfied the Finance Committee that your proposal was without sufficient merit to warrant its being reported out of committee.

As I said at the outset, I am confident that you will not wish to let the record stand uncorrected now that you have had an opportunity to refresh your recollection as to the facts. Because, during the same floor discussion last Tuesday, Congres WAINWRIGHT repeated your incorrect state-ment and Congressman HARRISON, of Virginia, subsequently stated that he had been influenced in his vote by your remarks, I am also transmitting copies of the port authority's 1954 memorandum directly to them. A

copy is also being sent to Congressman TABER, of New York, who, I understand, has expressed concern that, because of time limitations imposed on the debate, mistaken and unfounded charges against the port authority could not be corrected at the time.

Sincerely,

SIDNEY GOLDSTEIN. General Counsel.

MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO RESOLUTION REGARDING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AU-

(In assembly, by Mr. Mangan, January 12, 1954, No. 17; in Senate, by Mr. Santan-gelo, February 2, 1954, No. 46)

To the Committee on Ways and Means of the

To the Committee on Finance of the Senate: This memorandum is respectfully sub-mitted by the Port of New York Authority to your honorable committees in opposition the above resolution.

This resolution, substantially similar to ones introduced at each session of the legislature since 1949, none of which were reported by these committees, to which they were referred, again requests that a legislative committee be appointed "to inquire into the toll charges collected by the Port of New York Authority for the use of the bridges and tunnels operated by said authority," and appropriates \$15,000 for the

expenses of such committee.

The port authority has made repeated and careful studies of the toll structure of its tunnels and bridges. As a result of these studies, and despite the rising costs of operations, the port authority in the past few years initiated two methods whereby users of the tunnels and bridges may effect substantial savings in tolls. The first of these is the 25-trip ticket, good for 2 years after the year in which purchased, which provides a rate of 40 cents per trip, and therefore an 80-cent round trip, or a reduction of 20 percent. The second is the 40-trip commutation ticket, normally valid for a 30-day period, which provides a 25-cent rate per trip and a round trip of 50 cents, or a 50percent reduction. At the most recent meeting of the board of commissioners of the port authority on January 14, 1954, these commutation tickets were made more readily available to the general public when the board authorized their sale by designated sales agencies such as banks and service stations as well as at the facility toll booths and port authority main office where previously purchased. This arrangement will also help eliminate long delays at the toll plazas caused by patrons purchasing books and trip tickat the booths. Furthermore, commutation tickets purchased from these outside agencies will be valid for a 35-day period instead of the usual 30-day period.

It is the considered judgment of the commissioners, who are charged by the two States with responsibility for the credit and financial stability of the port program in the Port of New York District, of which these facilities are a part, that any further reduction in tolls on port authority cross-ings is unwarranted at this time.

The proposed resolution states that unfair advantage is being taken of the motorist in the expenditure of port authority revenues. A very brief catalog of the many things already done in the recent past and those projected for the immediate future to improve the vehicular facilities operated by the port authority demonstrates the fallacy of this statement.

In passing, it is well to remember that anything that benefits the port district as a whole benefits every resident of the port district, whether he be a motorist or not, but nevertheless the motorist has received by far the greatest benefit from port authority activities. As just one example, the port authority bus terminal, with it direct ramp approaches to the Lincoln Tunnel, has greatly benefited the motorist by removing from the congested streets of the city of New York about 5,000 interstate bus movements per business day. Recent studies indicated that about 90 percent of the intercity buses departing from the congested mid-Manhattan area never touch city streets through use of the bus terminal.

As was recently announced in the public press, the port authority anticipates a mini-mum expenditure of \$250 million within the next 10 years on traffic facilities in the New

York-New Jersey port district.

The port authority now has under construction the third tube of the Lincoln Tunnel, estimated to cost almost \$100 million. To the end of 1953, engineering contracts totaling more than \$32 million had already been awarded. When completed in 1957, the availity of the third tube will increase the Lincoln Tunnel's annual capacity by 50 percent and double its peak-hour capacity in the direction of the heavier movement of traffic.

Beyond that-

(a) During the past November the new ramp connection from the Manhattan exit of the George Washington Bridge to the Henry Hudson Parkway, constructed jointly with the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority at a cost of \$1,300,000, was completed and opened to traffic.

(b) On the New Jersey side of the George Washington Bridge a \$5,163,000 bridge plaza and approaches improvement is presently in progress. The majority of this project, including widening of the main toll plaza, and new direct connections to the Palisades Interstate Parkway, will be completed in the

(c) A block-long, six-lane \$805,000 bridge over the New York Central tracks west of 10th Avenue, between 40th and 41st Streets, New York City, was completed and opened in August to provide an additional approach to the New Jersey-bound tube of the Lincoln

(d) The 179th Street Tunnel on the New York side of the George Washington Bridge was opened to traffic in 1952. This facility cost in the neighborhood of \$9 million and has increased the operating expenses of the George Washington Bridge because of the necessity for ventilation, additional policing, general maintenance, and repair.

(e) At the Holland Tunnel extensive expansion and improvement of the New Jersey Plaza at a cost of \$340,000 is currently in

(f) The new exit viaduct on the New Jersey side of the Holland Tunnel, completed by the port authority at a cost of approximately \$3,200,000, was opened to the public in 1951 and has substantially eased traffic at that

(g) Permanent connections between the approaches to the Lincoln Tunnel and the New Jersey Turnpike, costing about \$4 million, have been in use since the opening of the turnpike.

Traffic analysts are unanimous in declaring that an improvement in traffic conditions in one portion of an integrated area benefits all portions of that area.

The legislatures of both States clearly recognized this fact when they said (ch. 47, Laws of New York, 1931; ch. 4, Laws of New Jersey, 1931, sec. 1):

"The States of New York and New Jersey hereby declare and agree that the vehicular moving across the interstate waters within the port of New York district . . constitutes a general movement of traffic which follows the most accessible and practicable routes, and that the users of each bridge or tunnel over or under the said waters benefit by the existence of every other bridge or tunnel, since all such bridges and tunnels as a group facilitate the movement of

such traffic and relieve congestion at each

of the several bridges and tunnels."

It is obvious, therefore, that the port authority has not neglected, and does not intend to neglect, the interests of the motorists of the port district-and this includes constant consideration of the possibility of toll reduction. Of course, everybody would like to pay lower tolls, just as everybody would like to pay lower taxes. But, for the public official, the question of responsibility is one of the ultimate best interest of the entire metropolitan community, with all that the necessary and continuing development of the bridges, tunnels, terminals, docks, and airports mean to the welfare and prosperity of business and employment here.

Among other preambles in the resolution, is one which would seem to indicate that the sponsors have a mistaken idea of the purposes for which the port authority was created by the two States, and of the duties imposed upon it by the legislatures of the

States of New York and New Jersey.
The sponors state that the "revenues collected by the port authority from motorists for the use of interstate bridges and tunnels are being diverted from such original purposes and are being accumulated by the said port authority in order to finance projects entirely unrelated to the operation of such bridges and tunnels."

If the port authority were a mere toll collecting agency authorized only to con-struct vehicular crossings and thereafter to operate them as individual units, there might be some validity to this argument. But nothing could be further from the fact.

The port authority was created to carry forward a comprehensive plan for the development of the greatest port in the world. In order to accomplish this, and to do so without burden to the general taxpayers of either the city of New York or the States of New York and New Jersey, it was obviously necessary to pledge all of the revenues of the port authority's facilities in one reserve fund

The States recognized this not only in the compact and in the comprehensive plan, but in 1931 the two States enacted the so-called Unification Act (ch. 47, Laws of New York, 1931; ch. 4, Laws of New Jersey, 1931) in which the States adopted the policy that the revenues accruing from the operation of bridges and tunnel within the port district should be pooled. By statutes enacted in the same year the revenues from all port authority transportation and terminal facilities were similarly pledged (ch. 48, Laws of New York, 1931; ch. 5, Laws of New Jersey, 1931).

As is evidenced by subsequent legislation, it was the latent of the legislatures to utilize all revenue of the port authority for the orderly and economic development of all terminal and transportation facilities in the Port of New York district, without burden to the general taxpayer.

Moreover, the legislatures of both States have full and complete control of projects to be undertaken by the port authority, and, in every instance, the legislatures specifically authorized the pledge of the general reserve fund for the redemption of bonds issued for the construction of port authority facilities. Even a cursory review of the compiled statutes of the Port of New York Authority clearly indicates that each and every project undertaken by the port authority was authorized either by specific legislation, or by legislation making the bonds issued for the construction of the project legal for investment, and therefore secured by the general reserve fund.

It seems somewhat anomalous to accuse the port authority of diverting funds to purposes unrelated to that for which the port authority was created, when it is self-evident that the port authority has followed in every instance the direct mandate of the Governors and Legislatures of the States of New

York and New Jersey.
It is difficult to see what can be gained by a legislative investigation. The comp-troller of the State of New York is authorized by statute to examine the books of the port authority at any time he sees fit (ch. 648, Laws of New York, 1929). Any responsible public official is afforded at all times such opportunity as he may wish to examine our books, to consult with our officials, and to review any and all phases of our operations. The port authority assures your honorable committees that every courtesy and every facility for any such examination or consultation will be afforded Assemblyman Mangan and Senator Santangelo, or any of their duly designated representatives at their convenience.

The port authority stands ready at all times to discuss this matter with Assemblyman Mangan and Senator Santangelo, and to give them any information whatsoever

which they may desire.

It is respectfully submitted that the resolution should not be reported.

Respectfully submitted.
THE PORT OF NEW YORK

AUTHORITY, AUSTIN J. TOBIN,

Executive Director.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D.C., August 31, 1960.

Mr. SIDNEY GOLDSTEIN, General Counsel,

The Port of New York Authority, New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. GOLDSTEIN: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 30, 1960, with an enclosure of a memorandum which the port authority forwarded to me at the time I introduced the resolution to investigate the activities of the port authority in 1954.

You are in error as to the fact that you forwarded to me addtional copies of the memorandum to my office pursuant to a telephone call. My telephone conversation requested copies of your reports, and those were forwarded to me, and not additional copies of the memorandum.

I repeat my statement that it was represented to me at the time of the introduction of the bill that the port authority was a bistate agency and subject to Federal control. During the debate on the floor in connection with the citation of the three representatives of the port authority, I indicated to the body that your representative informed me that I must have been misinformed in 1954. I have no doubt of the accuracy of my statement. I do not withdraw it, and I repeat it.

In all fairness to the port authority, and for a full disclosure of the facts, I am putting into the Congressional Record your letter to me asserting that I am in error, your memorandum, and a copy of my letter to you of this day.

Very truly yours,
ALFRED E. SANTANGELO, Member of Congress.

### Federal-State Relations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, during the period in which he has been chairman of the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the House Gov-

ernment Operations Committee, our distinguished colleague, the Honorable L. H. Fountain, has established a national reputation as an authority in the field of Federal-State-local relations.

On June 28, 1960, Congressman Foun-TAIN spoke before the 52d annual meeting of the Governors' conference at Glacier National Park, Mont. His address, which I include as an extension of my remarks, reflects his commonsense, his wisdom and his deep understanding of this important and complex subject. I commend it to our colleagues.

The address follows:

### FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

(Address by Congressman L. H. FOUNTAIN, Democrat, of North Carolina, at the 52d annual meeting of the Governors' conference, Glacier National Park, Mont., June 28, 1960)

I appreciate this opportunity to participate in your discussion this morning on the subject of Federal-State relations. I deem it high privilege and a great honor to be asked to speak before such an imposing assemblage of our Nation's chief executives as are gathered here amid the beautiful surroundings of Glacier National Park on the

occasion of your 52d conference.

More than a century ago that wise and penetrating foreign observer, De Tocqueville, sensed the importance of the American Federal system to the vitality of our democratic political institutions.

In his classic, "Democracy in America," published in 1835, De Tocqueville wrote:

"The Federal system was created with the intention of combining the different advantages which result from the greater and the lesser extent of nations; and a single glance over the United States of America suffices to discover the advantages which they have derived from its adoption.

"In great centralized nations the legislator is obliged to impart a character of uniformity to the laws which does not always suit the diversity of customs and of districts; as he takes no cognizance of special cases, he can only proceed upon general principles; and the population is obliged to conform to the exigencies of the legislation, since the legis-lation cannot adapt itself to the exigencies and the customs of the population, which is the cause of endless trouble and misery. This disadvantage does not exist in confederations. Congress regulates the principal measures of the National Government, and all the details of the administration are reserved to the provincial legislatures. It is imposible to imagine how much this division of sovereignty contributes to the well-being of each of the States which compose the Union. In these small communities, which are never agitated by the desire of aggrandizement or the cares of self-defense, all public authority and private energy is employed in internal amelioration. • • • It is generally believed in America that the existence and the permanence of the republican form of government in the New World depend upon the existence and the permanence of the Federal system."

This commentary, I submit, is as valid today in its general principles as in de Tocqueville's day. In the Federal principle we have an admirable political concept well suited to the conditions of a country as large and diverse as ours. This extraordinary political invention of the Founding Fathers has weathered the tests of time and adaptability to changing conditions.

The clear-cut division of functions be-tween the States and the National Government, while appropriate in the early days of the Republic, in time gave way to a sharing of certain responsibilities in response to the advent of new economic and social conditions. Various methods of intergovernmental cooperation, like the grant-in-aid and the tax credit device, were found to assure the continued workability of our Federal structure. The challenge is now ours to discover practical methods for further strengthening the Federal system to better serve contemporary America and future generations.

Political inventiveness is sorely needed if we are to deal successfully with the newer problems of government, such as those associated with the growth of metropolitan complexes. We can no longer safely rely exclusively on existing methods of intergovernmental cooperation, Here State government has a major responsibility—and a great opportunity—to contribute to the solution of metropolitan area problems. Effective State leadership in meeting this challenge would constitute incontrovertible evidence of the vitality of State government.

It has been said that the extension of Federal legislation into program areas traditionally a State responsibility has come about because of inactivity on the part of the States. While true in part, this is far too simple an explanation for a very complex situation. Unquestionably, the States can and must be more responsive to public needs if they are to occupy the position of equality which is rightfully theirs in the Federal

It is not merely a question of shoring up the States to preserve in actuality as well as in theory the division of powers. The Federal Government needs help. With the demands of national defense, international relations, and space exploration increasingly requiring more of the Federal Government's energies, it is only logical that the States should equip themselves to assume more responsibility for domestic programs.

Even in the traditional service areas, the numerous tasks confronting the States and their local governments are tremendously important and demanding today. Permit me to cite but one example—education.

In Jefferson's words: "If a nation expects

In Jefferson's words: "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be." With great international and domestic problems confronting the Nation today, education is more than ever before the key to world peace and our very survival.

History offers ample evidence that democracy cannot flourish where a people are uneducated, politically inactive, or fail to understand their binding common interests.

What, then, are the necessary conditions for a satisfactory educational system?

It is not necessary, or probably desirable, that all teachers be paid the same salary scales throughout the country-so long as the salaries paid teachers are adequate to attract the best qualified persons to this extremely important profession. It is not necessary that all schoolbuildings be built according to the same specifications-so long as these buildings are safe and efficient and we have adequate school facilities to accommodate the student population. It is not necessary that the curriculum from one school district to the next be as alike as the products of an automated assembly lineso long as our schools are providing the essentials for active participation in a highly industrialized democratic society, and be-yond that, seek to challenge our children to develop their minds to the fullest extent of their potential.

No, centralization and uniformity are neither essential for nor will they necessarily produce the excellence which our Nation must attain in education and other public programs. But a centralized program sometimes becomes a necessary expedient for satisfying public needs when those who have the primary responsibility wait too long to take effective action. It is axiomatic that the less we solve public prob-

lems at the State and local levels, the more such problems will be dealt with at the national level. Whether we like it or not (and I am one of those who doesn't), the consequence will almost surely be a further concentration of power in the Federal Government if the States and localities neglect their responsibilities. Let us never forget that the Members of Congress and the President are elected by the same people who elect State and local officials. If the needs on the local and State levels are not met, most assuredly these same people will call upon the President and especially the Congress for action.

While it is true that some States have pioneered in recent years with imaginative programs for dealing with matters such as broadening employment opportunities, special housing needs, and temporary disability insurance for workers, the States have not done all that they might for meeting public problems falling within their competence. It is most encouraging that the council of State governments annually takes stock of many of the matters requiring the attention of the State governments in its program of "Suggested State Legislation." State accomplishment in response to those suggestions, however, is not equally encouraging.

I am reminded in this connection of several outstanding examples of State legislative leadership demonstrated earlier in the century.

We are all aware that workmen's compensation laws were enacted by all of the States on their own initiative and, significantly, this remains a field in which there is no apparent pressure for Federal participation. (However, it might be noted parenthetically that some of these State programs are badly out of date and in need of considerable improvement.) The State of Wisconsin in 1932 led the way with an unemployment compensation plan which served largely as the model for Federal legislation 3 years later. And a number of States contributed to the development of the public assistance programs upon which our Federal grant legislation was patterned.

Unfortunately, the notion is still widely held that Government services are of a fixed kind and amount which remain constant as our economy grows. Many Government activities, on the contrary, are intimately related to economic growth and technological progress, both as a consequence and a stimulant.

Witness, for example, the new regulatory problems created by the use of atomic energy and the use of powerful chemical pesticides which contribute so mightly to agricultural productivity. Such advances in technology increase our consumable private income but are not without their social costs. So, too, the growth and concentration of population in metropolitan centers necessitates proportionately larger Government expenditures to cope with the resulting problems of water supply, air and water pollution, traffic congestion, and commuter transportation.

When difficult problems arise, the solution is not to turn back the clock to some romanticized golden age of the past. Nor is there so easy a solution as sending these problems to Washington on the grounds that the Federal Government has access to the more productive tax sources. The need, rather, is for all units in our Federal system to go forward with imagination, initiative, and determination in dealing with the complex problems of our time.

Much remains to be done, not only in anticipating and planning for emerging governmental responsibilities, but also in dealing effectively with older problems. Certainly, the States have before them a tremendous opportunity to strengthen themselves through constitutional revision and appropriate legislation aimed at facilitating effective and responsible government at the

local level. As a very minimum, the States should enlarge the home rule powers of local governments to an extent commensurate with their administrative capabilities and their fiscal needs and capacities.

It is my firm conviction that we must have strong local self-government in this country if we are to preserve our Federal system. Monopoly is no more desirable in government than it is in science or industry. The free competition of ideas and a broad base of participation in the political affairs of the Nation are indispensable ingredients of democracy.

Throughout our history, we Americans have demonstrated a genius for adapting our political institutions to new conditions and new problems, although the time lags have sometimes given cause for concern. Unencumbered by slavish adherence to rigid political dogmas, while steadfastly devoted to the heritage of our democratic ideals, we have been a Nation of political pragmatists. This national trait is pointedly reflected in Grover Cleveland's famous remark: "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us."

With the active support of your organization, the Federal Government last year created a permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. In view of the fact that the President has entrusted the leadership of the Commission to a very able gentleman who needs no introduction to this conference, I am all the more hopeful that the Commission will become an important and constructive force in helping to plot a sound and orderly course for the future development of intergovernmental activities.

I believe deeply in our Federal form of Government and in the desirability of preserving and strengthening this remarkable political institution; but there are no easy solutions or automatic mechanisms for doing so. Constant vigilance and hard work are the price we must pay for democratic institutions.

It is my sincere hope that in the decade of the 1960's we will see an era of close and rewarding cooperation among the levels of Government—Federal, State, and local—and a resurgence of State leadership in governmental affairs.

While I have this chance, permit me to conclude by striking just one other brief note in the presence of you, whose leadership and statesmanship will play such an important part in determining the future destiny of our beloved Nation and of generations yet unborn. As was pointed out in your very thought-provoking and stimulating discussion yesterday morning, beyond any question, we are living in dangerous times testing whether our Nation or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated shall long endure.

Consequently, in this hour while the world is in a turmoil and the redemption for governments and mankind is being worked out in so many mysterious ways; and while we are engaged in a deadly, devastating contest over the integrity of the individual versus the authority of the State, which will determine whether the philosophy of Jesus Christ or the philosophy of communism shall prevail. I believe with all my being that it is wise and necessary for all of us, in public and in private life, to call upon the Master Architect of the Universe for more faith in Him, for a better understanding of His magnificent purpose in our lives, and for a greater courage and determination to carry out the many glorious, though difficult, tasks which both He and the people of America have committed to our care.

In words written by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, but never uttered by him before his death: "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today."

A Statement Concerning a Bill To Provide Compensation for Disability or Death Resulting From Injury to Employees in **Employment Which Exposes Employees** to Radioactive Material, and for Other

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HERBERT ZELENKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. ZELENKO. Mr. Speaker, the industrial use of radioactive materiels continues to increase dramatically in the United States, and consequently the number of workers will continue to increase from the present thousands to a far more substantial and significant proportion of the total working force as the years go by.

The problem of radiation hazards in industrial safety is unique. Many workers are today, and many more will be tomorrow, exposed to varying degrees of radiation in their day to day work.

Fifty years of experience in workmen's compensation within the United States makes brilliantly clear the fact that our State governments will be unable to protect workers from the hazards of radioactive materiel. Neither in the areas of adequate benefits, medical care, rehabilitation, nor in administration will the States provide adequate protection to workers injured from exposure to radioactive materiel.

Where the States have been unable to meet their responsibility, the Federal Government has assumed its obligation. Many years ago the Congress of the United States extended the protection of workmen's compensation to the longshoremen through the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act because the States were unable to do so. In the same manner workers who are exposed to radioactive materiels should be extended protection under Federal law.

This bill is presented to the Congress in order to meet our present responsibility to workers exposed to radiation. The bill is modeled from the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. However, because of the unique problems created by radiation exposure, the substantive sections of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act have been substantially re-Written to meet the need.

On the other hand, the administrative sections of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act have been adopted in toto because they would, first, utilize the experience of the present personnel; and second, give us an administration of this new program at the least cost to the U.S. Government.

Section 2 of the bill makes use of the definitions from the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act which on the whole would apply, but redefines injury and radioactive materiel.

Section 3 sets up a presumption. This is undoubtedly the most important

change required in law to meet the untion. Where ordinary diseases of life can be casually related to exposure to radiation activity, it is imperative that a method of determination of causal relations be presumed in law since medical science is unable to distinguish the exact cause of the disease. To do less is to deny compensability to all claims where the injury results from an ordinary disease occupationally caused by exposure to radiation. Like all legal presumptions, section 3 is rebuttable.

Section 4, section 5, and section 6 follow the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Section 7 (a) sets up a waiting period of 3 days with full compensation if the disability lasts for more than 14 days. This is the recommendation of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. Section 7(b) fixes the maximum amount of benefit payments at 90 percent of the average weekly wage of all employment covered by the act and further provides that it be corrected annually to the nearest dollar by the Secretary of Labor.

Section 8 provides for an employer panel of a reasonable number of competent physicians. However, the Deputy Commissioner is extended the authority to determine the reasonableness of the size of the panel and that the panel include the professional competence necessary to compete with the specialized and extraordinary treatment needed for

Section 9 deals with the compensation for disability. Because of the ununusual nature of radiation injury. disability is treated differently from the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Temporary total disability is treated simply as a wage loss, and the maximum weekly payment is fixed at 90 percent of the employee's average weekly wage but not to exceed the maximum amount fixed by the Secretary of Labor. Section 9(b) deals with temporary partial disability and provides a weekly payment of 90 per-cent of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the employee before the injury and the average amount which he is earning or is able to earn in suitable employment thereafter. Here, however, the disability, though partial, is only temporary with no permanent effects. Where the disability is permanent, the impairment of the wage-earning capacity of the workman shall be estimated from the nature and degree of the injury and his compensation or other periodical payment shall be for the lifetime of the employee.

However, the maximum amount may not exceed the maximum amount fixed by the Secretary of Labor. Most important, the Deputy Commissioner may make an evaluation based upon his estimation of the employee's fitness to continue the employment in which he was injured or to adapt himself to some other suitable occupation. Sunbsections 5 and 6 of section 9 conform with the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Section 10, dealing iwth compensation usual effects of persons exposed to radia- for death; section 11, dealing with the determination of pay; section 12, dealing with the guardian for minors or incompetents; and section 13(a), dealing with notice of injury or death all conform with the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Section 14(a), which pertains to the time limitation for filing of claims, has been written to meet the needs of injury induced by radiation. Its main feature is that the statute of limitations for filing a claim shall not become operative until 1 year after the person claiming benefits knew or by exercise of reasonable diligence should have known of the existence of such impairment and its causal relationship to his employment and that he incur a loss of wages or has an impaired capacity to earn.

The remainder of the bill conforms to the language of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. It has been repeated because it was intended if amendments were made to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act that the Congress should deal with them separately from those dealing with injury by radiation.

Section 38 provides that the administrative sections of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act when amended shall apply equally to the proposed bill. This was done because the administrative features of both laws should be in conformity and improve-ments to one would equally be improvements to the other. It is on the whole with the substantive features that amendment and separation from the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act was felt necessary.

While jurisdiction for overall legislature on compensation matters involving industrial workers lies within the Committee on Education and Labor, the radiation hazards in industry has been the subject of study by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Research and Development Subcommittee of that group, headed by our distinguished colleague, the Honorable MELVIN PRICE, held extensive hearings to explore the possibility of Federal legislation. I wish to acknowledge that the legislation I have introduced today has its origins in the findings of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I am pleased to announce that Congressman Price will join me in cosponsoring this bill.

Ukrainian Congress Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to bring to the attention of the American people the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. On this occasion I wish to felicitate its chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky; its policy board, among whom is Prof. A. A. Granovsky, of the University of Minnesota; and its membership of 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry dedicated to the never-ceasing struggle against Soviet despotism.

Their efforts have not been solely aimed at the liberation of their beloved Ukraine, a land of a rich and renowned culture, a land of great fertility, of abundant mineral resources, and fast-flowing rivers. The efforts of the committee have also encompassed the painstaking exposition of the facts of Soviet brutality in all the dozen non-Russian nations caught in the web of Russian imperialism.

Through the 20 years of its history, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has nurtured hope in the breasts of those afflicted by Communist persecution. It has given solace and encouragement to those with loved ones in those unfortunate areas. And it has shown the American people the value to our national security of these captive nations and how their cause and their fight is also our cause and our fight.

The tasks of the committee have been well done, the spirit imbuing the committee a patriotic one. One can sincerely wish for the successful continuation and speedy accomplishment of its objectives.

Assistance in the Development of Latin America and in the Reconstruction of Chile

SPEECH

OF

# HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13021) to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile, and for other purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I have listened attentively to the statements of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] who is leading the support for this bill on the minority side and I have listened to the statements by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs [Mr. Morgan] on behalf of this bill and up to this moment I have no information as to how, when or where the half billion dollars is to be spent. I am perfectly willing to yield at this time if either of these gentlemen or anyone else speaking in behalf of this bill will tell me specifically how, when, and where the money is to be spent.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman has been advised repeatedly that no one now knows exactly how, when, or where this money will be spent, if and when it is appropriated. The bill does not appropriate any money. It recognizes that we have to do something. What that something is to be, they are going to try to work out in Bogotá. If they come out with something sound and constructive, the proposals will come back to the Congress next January. If they do not, they will not. It is as simple as that.

Mr. GROSS. Do some members of

Mr. GROSS. Do some members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or some of the bureaucrats downtown lie awake dreaming up these proposals?

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Of course the gentleman knows they spend practically all of their time down there figuring out how to give away this money.

I want to say this: The gentleman says he does not know how it is going to be spent. You think we ought to go ahead. Suppose the people who go in here and recommend this program say, "We want to put this money down there to support the Castro government." What about that?

Mr. JUDD. There is not going to be any money until and unless the Congress appropriates it next year. If it does appropriate funds, the Congress can work its will and provide that not a cent will go to Castro. To decide not to vote this aid to any of Latin America because some money conceivably might go to Castro through our own negligence would surely be seeing a ghost under the bed.

Mr. HALEY. The distinguished gentleman from Minnesota is not that naive. This authorization is a promise on the part of the U.S. Government to pour another half a billion dollars down assorted rat holes. You are committing this Government, you are committing the taxpayers of the United States to provide half a billion dollars whenever you authorize it. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] has been here long enough so that I know he is not that naive.

Mr. GROSS. Of course this is a promise to pay. My friend from Florida is exactly right. All we have heard this afternoon is platitudes, nothing but platitudes and specious arguments about the necessity for spending some money somewhere, but nobody knows where. This would be one of the greatest injustices yet perpetrated on the taxpayers of this country, if this bill is adopted with section 2 in it.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. I queried Mr. Dillon and asked him if he had any idea how the money was to be spent. The testimony, although it is not definitive, nevertheless gives some idea of what they propose to do with the money. Mr. Dillon said:

Well, we mean by that if a country is willing to put up funds for new land resettlement programs, is willing to make an effort to broaden their tax base, for instance, so that there will be a progressive income tax—

That is talking about the various South American countries.

and less tax on individual farmers—make reforms of that nature—if they are ready to set up agricultural credit institutions and make their own government funds available for them, well then we think there is a chance of success in the program, and we would pitch in and help.

Mr. GROSS. I assume this is the same Douglas Dillon who sat down in an office in the Capitol Building the other day. just off the Chamber, and pressured the House leadership to put \$65 million in the deficiency appropriation bill earlier today. The gentleman can get his own time to read Dillon's statement. Someone else read it a while ago. He provides no specific information, and I am not interested in his statement. The chairman and the ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee say they have no idea of the projects. Let us get down to earth on this proposal. Let us strike out section 2, provide a statement of policy, and refuse to issue a blank check for half a billion dollars to be taken from the pockets of the taxpayers of this country.

# Who Put Us in Debt?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, the following significant editorial from the Chicago Sunday Tribune of August 28 contains facts certainly worthy of note and emphasis:

#### WHO PUT US IN DEBT?

Senator Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic nominee for Vice President, taunted the Republicans in a Cincinnati speech with being the party of spending. He said that the "so-called thrifty, frugal Republicans have turned out to be the biggest peacetime spenders in history," and that the "so-called big spending, big Government Democrats have provided through Congress a legitimate brake on the administration."

It is true that the aggregate spending of the Eisenhower administration is the largest of any two-term administration in history. It is equally true that in 6 of the 8 years of the administration the Democrats have controlled both Houses of Congress and have voted to spend what was spent.

During the last 2 years of Harry Truman's first term, when the Republican 80th Congress was in charge, Truman disclaimed responsibility for events of those years, covering the fiscal years 1948 and 1949. On the same basis, Mr. Elsenhower could disclaim responsibility for everything that Democrats have done since January 1955.

Senator John J. Williams of Delaware, a Republican, recently entered the spending box score of both parties since 1960 in the Congressional Record. Republicans have controlled the Presidency during 32 of the 60 fiscal years, and the 2 years for which Truman disclaimed responsibility were also

credited to them.

The tabulation shows that in 34 Republican years there was a net deficit of \$9,654 million, and that in 26 Democratic years there was a net deficit of \$268,476 million. The Republicans' share of the national debt was thus 3½ percent of the total; the Democrats' share, 96½ percent. The Republican share of the interest burden was \$335 million; the share of the Democrats, \$9¼ billion.

Localized for Illinois, the Republicans since 1900 have fastened \$698 million in public debt on citizens of this State, while the Democrats have afflicted them with \$19.411

million in debt.

So perhaps the Democrats will cry, "Yes, but the three big wars of the century, which contributed most to the debt, came during Democratic administrations." And all that need be said to that is that no Republican President of the 20th century entangled the Nation in war.

#### NRECA Resolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) some time ago released an analysis of the voting record of the Members of Congress. I felt that this voting record did not fairly present all of the facts, and for that reason I delivered a speech on the floor on June 27, 1960, entitled "REA Discord or Harmony: the Score on the Ellis Voting Records."

When the board of directors of NRECA met in Washington a few days later, I requested the opportunity to discuss this

matter with them.

Unfortunately this meeting did not materialize, and the board adopted a resolution endorsing the action of the NRECA general manager and his analysis of the votes affecting REA.

Naturally, I regret that this action was taken before the board members could fully study and discuss the points of

controversy involved.

However, I appreciate the courtesy of the NRECA president, Walter Harrison, who later graciously arranged a dinner meeting where he and three board members joined me in a preliminary discussion of the voting records issue.

Our intention was that Mr. Harrison and I would get together for future meetings, but our schedules were crowded and finally Mr. Harrison called my attention to the directive in the NRECA resolution instructing him to find a

Member of Congress to put this resolution in the RECORD.

In fairness to President Harrison, recognizing his obligation to his board, I am glad to be of help in this regard, and am hopeful that further meetings with him and the board can be arranged in the near future.

The controversial resolution is as opportunity during the interim to study follows:

Whereas it has come to our attention that Representative ANCHER NELSEN on June 27, 1960, challenged the validity of the voting record published by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in a speech before the House; and

Whereas Representative Nelsen charged that publication of the voting record is the work of one man and questions the policy position of the NRECA board of directors and membership with regard to this activity:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the board of directors of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, composed of one elected director from each of 45 States, in meeting at Washington, D.C., June 27-29, 1960, go on record as follows:

1. The publication of the voting record was authorized on a continuing basis by both the board of directors and the membership on January 13 and 14, 1954. The staff of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association has been instructed to compile and make available to members of the association the record votes cast by Members of Congress on issues relating to the rural power industry. The resolution authorizing this activity, as passed by the membership, directs that the voting record be printed and kept up to date, which has been done on a periodic basis.

2. No issue is placed in the voting record unless the membership has specifically stated its position. The question of whether votes are favorable or unfavorable is governed entirely by NRECA policy on the issues as expressed in resolutions adopted at membership or board of directors meetings of the association. This fact is clearly and prominently stated in the printed voting record.

3. We have examined the recently published voting record and have determined that all issues treated are properly included on the basis of policies established by the membership. Specifically, we find Mr. Nelsen's own votes respecting the rural electrification program to be accurately reported from the Congressional Record.

4. We reafirm the policy adopted in 1954 with regard to the publication of the voting record as a continuing basis; and be it

further

Resolved, That we instruct the president of NRECA to request a Member of Congress to place this resolution in the Congressional RECORD.

# A Bill To Amend Certain Sections of the Sugar Act of 1948

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce, for appropriate reference a bill to amend certain sections of the Sugar Act of 1948.

This measure is designed primarily toallow for the progressive expansion and growth of the domestic sugar industry and makes extensive changes in the theory and procedure of the quota provisions of the Sugar Act.

My purpose in introducing this bill at this time is to allow the Department of Agriculture, Members of Congress, and the House Agriculture Committee ample opportunity during the interim to study and comment on this extensive departure from the current methods of prorating quotas under the Sugar Act.

Present unsettled conditions prevailing in some of the areas which supply sugar for U.S. consumption have had a chaotic effect on the stability of the sugar industry, not only domestic but foreign as well. I feel that in the interest of stability, Congress should make the extension of the Sugar Act one of the first orders of business next year and I think it advisable that all points of view be explored before action is taken on this important legislation.

Briefly, I would like to summarize the changes this proposal would make in

the present law.

First. The Sugar Act and related provisions of the Revenue Code are extended through the calendar year 1964.

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of reasons why the Sugar Act should be

extended for a 4-year period.

Protection such as that afforded by the Sugar Act is essential to the continued existence of the domestic sugar-producing industry. Assurance of the continuance of such protection is vital to forward planning by the domestic industry.

Farmers must plan their cropping and rotation practices in advance. Four years is only one cropping cycle in the domestic beet area. Most of the sugar produced from 1961—crop beets will not be marketed until 1962 and a part of it will probably be marketed in 1963.

Four years is the approximate life of a single planting of cane in the mainland

cane area.

Four years covers only two cuttings or approximately one-half the life of a single planting of sugar cane in Hawaii.

Four years, although covering four cuttings in Puerto Rico, represents only one-half the life of a single planting of cane.

The value of our sugar farms, factories, and refineries is well over a billion and a half dollars. More than \$100 million must be spent each year to improve agricultural practices and to replace and modernize farm and factory equipment.

These huge investments are vital to the continued efficiency of the domestic sugar-producing industry. A short extension of the act would increase the element of risk and thereby endanger the future efficiency of the domestic sugar-producing and processing industry.

In addition, hundreds of thousands of workers are employed on farms and in factories producing and processing sugar crops. It is manifestly unfair to these workers to require them to live in a constant state of uncertainty through short-term extensions of the Sugar Act.

Second. Any changes in foreign quotas which are made after the enactment of this bill are to be made on the following

Each foreign area has a quota base which is equal to the quota it would receive under existing law on the basis of a determination of domestic consumption of 9,400,000 tons. Each foreign area will receive such pro rata share of any increase, from any level and whenever occurring, as is necessary to bring its

quota up to its quota base but its quota cannot exceed its quota base. Its quota base can be changed only in the event of the unexcused failure of a foreign area to market its quota, in which case the Secretary may decrease the quota base of the short area and increase the quota base of other foreign areas pro rata by the amount of the short fall.

Third. Any change in domestic quotas are to be made as follows:

In the event of any decrease in the consumption determination, from any area and whenever occurring, domestic and foreign quotas alike will be cut pro rata. In the event of any increase, foreign areas will share with domestic areas. but only to the extent necessary to bring their quotas up to their quota bases, after which the initial increase will go pro rata to the domestic areas.

Fourth. Domestic area deficits will be allocated first to other domestic areas, with any amount that domestic areas taken as a whole are unable to fill to be

reallocated to foreign areas.

Fifth. Foreign area deficits will be allocated pro rata to domestic and foreign areas alike, with any amount that domestic areas taken as a whole are unable to fill to be reallocated to foreign areas.

Sixth. Under this bill, the President has the authority throughout the extension of the act to set the Cuban quota at any amount not exceeding what would otherwise be required. The difference, if any, is to be treated as a deficit pursuant to section 204, subsection (c) of the proposed bill.

This provision is similar to the one now in effect which empowers the President to deal with situations in which the national interest or the supplies for domestic consumers might be jeopardized.

Mr. Speaker, as I indicated at the outset of my remarks, the broad objective of this bill is to permit the progressive expansion of the domestic sugar industry not by changing the quota bases of our foreign suppliers but rather by affording to domestic beet and cane sugar producers the increase occasioned by the growth of the American sugar market.

It also provides a measure of stability to both foreign and domestic sugar producers by permitting them ample time for the advance planning so necessary

to their efficient operation.

I feel that the approach embodied in this bill is fair and entirely consistent with the broad objectives of the Sugar Act. I realize that this session is rapidly growing to a close and that there will not be time for extensive study of the provisions of this proposed legislation. I am hopeful, however, that the Congress and the Department of Agriculture will consider this approach over the interim so that this important matter can be acted on early next session.

The text of the bill reads as follows: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 202 of the Sugar Act of 1948 is amended to read as follows:

#### "PRORATION OF QUOTAS

"SEC. 202. (a) The quota and quota base for the Republic of the Philippines shall be 980,000 short tons, raw value, in compliance with section 211 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946.

"(b) The quota base for Cuba shall be

3,119,655 short tons, raw value.

"(c) The quota bases for foreign countries other than the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba shall be-

	Short tons
Country:	raw value
Peru	95,527
Dominican Republic	81,457
Mexico	
Nicaragua	14,026
Haiti	7,015
Netherlands	3, 731
Taiwan	3,624
Costa Rica	3,616
Panama	
Canada	
United Kingdom	516
Belgium	182
British Guiana	84
Hong Kong	

"(d) The quota bases for domestic sugar producing areas shall be-

	Short tons raw value
Mainland cane sugar	2,043,480 628,799 1,140,461 1,192,499 16,261

"(e) Whenever a determination or revision (referred to in this subsection as a 'new determination') is made (pursuant to section 201) of the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers which differs from the determination or revision (referred to in this subsection as the 'old determination') previously made, the Secretary shall revise the then existing quotas (referred to in this subsection as the 'old quotas') by promulgating new or revised quotas (referred to in this subsection as 'new quotas') as fol-

"(1) If the new determination is less than the old determination, the new quota for any area under subsections (b) through (d) shall be equal to the product of its old quota multplied by the quotient of the new determination less the Philippine quota divided by the old determination less the Philippine

"(2) If the new determination is greater than the old determination, then-

"(A) The new quota for any area under subsection (b) or (c) shall be equal to the lesser of-

"(i) the product of its old quota times the quotient of the new determination less the Philippine quota divided by the old determination less the Philippine quota, or

"(ii) its quota base.

"(B) The new quota for any area under subsection (d) shall be equal to the product of its old quota times the quotient of the new determination less the sum of the new quotas for areas under subsections (a) through (c) divided by the sum of the old quotas for areas under subsection (d).

"(3) The Secretary may adjust the quota for any area by an amount not exceeding 10,000 tons, but the total of such adjustments shall not exceed 25,000 tons at one time, and for the purposes of establishing or revising quotas pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), no such adjustment may be taken into account.

"(4) The allocation of any deficit pursuant to section 204 shall not change the quota of any area for the purposes of this subsection, but any change in the quota of any area made pursuant to subsection (f) of this section shall change the quota and quota base of such area for all purposes.

"(f) Whenever in any year any foreign country with a quota or proration thereof of more than ten thousand short tons fails to

fill such quota or proration by more than 10 per centum and at any time during such year the world price of sugar exceeds the domestic price, the quota or proration thereof for such country for subsequent years shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount by which such country failed to fill its quota or proration thereof, unless the Secretary finds that such fallure was due to crop disaster or force majeure or finds that such reduction would trary to the objectives of this Act. Any reduction hereunder shall be prorated in the same manner as deficits are prorated under section 204."

SEC. 2. Section 204 of the Sugar Act of 1948 is amended to read as follows:

#### "PRORATION OF QUOTA DEFICITS

"SEC. 204. (a) The Secretary shall from time to time determine whether, in view of the current inventories of sugar, the estimated production from the acreage of sugarcane or sugar beets planted, the normal marketings within a calendar year of new-crop sugar, and other pertinent factors, any area will be unable to market the quota for such

"(b) If the Secretary determines, pursuant to subsection (a), that any domestic area will be unable to market its quota, he shall allocate the amount of the deficit so determined to the other domestic areas in proportion to the quotas then in effect in proportion to the quotas then in effect for such areas. The Secretary shall reallo-cate the amount by which he determines that any domestic area will be unable to fill its allocation under this subsection to other domestic areas on such basis as he may determine, and shall reallocate to foreign areas, on such basis as he may determine, the amount by which he determines that domestic areas taken as a whole will be unable to fill such deficit.

"(c) If the Secretary determines, pursuant to subsection (a), that any foreign area will be unable to market its quota, he shall allocate the amount of the deficit so determined to all other areas having quotas under section 202 in proportion to the quotas then in effect for such areas. The Secretary shall reallocate the amount by which he determines that any domestic area will be unable to fill its allocation under this subsection in the same manner as is required for reallocation under subsection (b). The Secretary shall reallocate to foreign areas, on such basis as he may determine, the amount by which he determines that any foreign area will be unable to fill its allocation under this subsection.

"(d) In making any allocation or reallocation of a deficit pursuant to this section, the Secretary is authorized, in his discretion, to vary from the amount otherwise required to be allocated to any area by an amount not exceeding 10,000 tons, but the net total of all such variances shall be zero."

SEC. 3. Subsection (b) of section 408 of the Sugar Act of 1948 is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of title II of this Act, the President may determine or redetermine the quota for Cuba, in any amount not greater than that otherwise required pursuant to title II, at any time and from time to time prior to January 1, 1965. Any such determination or redetermination shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register of the President's proclamation thereof. The Secretary shall allocate or reallocate any difference between the Cuban quota as so proclaimed by the President and the Cuban quota as otherwise required by title II in the same manner as is prescribed by section 204 for allocation and reallocation of deficits."

SEC. 4. Section 412 of the Sugar Act of 1948 is amended to read as follows:

#### "TERMINATION OF ACT

"Src. 412. The powers vested in the Secretary by this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1964, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1964 and previous crop years."

SEC. 5. Sections 4501(c) and 6412(d) (relating to the termination and refund of taxes on sugar) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are amended by striking out "September 30, 1961" in each place that it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1965".

### A Deserving Tribute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CLEVELAND M. BAILEY

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, as this session draws to a close I would like to compliment a Member of this Congress for his hard work and diligent service not only to the Congress but to the people of his district—Congressman John H. Dent, of the 21st District of Pennsylvania.

He came to the Congress less than 3 years ago and has made an outstanding record on the Committee of Labor and Education, Subcommittee of Labor Standards, and as a conferee on important legislative enactments. It has often been said that experience is the best teacher. This is so true in the case of Congressman John H. Dent. He has had better than a generation of experience and leadership in the legislative halls of both his State, where he served for over 22 years—17 of these years as the Democratic floor leader in the State senate.

Few, if any, public servants in Pennsylvania have equaled the record he has carved out as both a leader in the senate and as a Member of this Congress.

The legislative work experience and seniority are two of the most important factors. To know what to do and to have the seniority to back up the know-how is important to the people of any district and to the State from which the Member comes. As we all know, the southern Members of Congress control most of the committees simply because of seniority. Congressman DENT has pointed out time and time again that because of the northern Members not being given the support for continued service in Congress that their constituencies have to pay higher taxes and more taxes and receive less from the National Treasury than the constituency of many of the southern and western States.

Congressman Dent has pointed out that even in the recently passed medical aid bill for the aged which, despite all of his efforts and those of us who thought to the contrary, was made a part of the relief system of this country. There are States that receive as much as 80 percent contribution toward the cost of this aid whereas Pennsylvania only receives 50 percent.

This is true in all forms of handouts from the Federal Government—public Works, defense spending, stream and river development, power projects, aid to education proposals, relief, welfare, and on and on. Equality in taxes and equality in service can only be had by continuing in Congress men who have the know-how and fight and will work for fair and equitable treatment for their respective States and districts.

No man in Congress fights harder than John H. Dent for his district and his people. His ability to handle himself in debate is well known and recognized by every Member on the floor. His reports to all the people are hard hit and factual. Many Members of Congress read them with keen interest. He seldom misses a session of Congress and then only because of committee meetings or sickness.

Time and time again—from his very first week in the Congress of the United States—he has pointed out the weakness of the Reciprocal Trades Agreements, never giving an inch in his determination to protect the jobs of his constituency. There is no question but what his clarion voice has been heard and has awakened the conscience of many of the Members of this Congress who are lately coming to realize the impact of foreign importation from low standard countries the consumer goods that are replacing American workmen daily and shutting down American production facilities.

His speeches in the Record on glass, rubber, sporting goods, residual oil and the many other products that have felt the heavy hand of import strangulation have rallied many Members of Congress to his side and his flight to reevaluate our position in world trade and foreign

Congressman Dent is, by no stretch of the imagination, an isolationist, but no man can deny the sincerity of effort to help our neighbors without reducing American standards of life.

In the next few months a new session of Congress will be convened and every facet of American life, whether it be the farmer, the manufacturer, small businessman, the laborer, or the soldier, he will be able to count on the efforts of Congressman John H. Dent in his continuing fight for American prosperity and world peace.

I am proud to be a Member of this Congress and happy to have served and to have known John H. Dent, a great public servant.

Cohesion-Soils and People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. FRANCIS CASE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday, August 26, 1960

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a remarkable address by Ellis L. Armstrong, Commissioner of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce, delivered at the conference banquet of the American Society of Civil Engineers' research conference on the shear

strength of cohesive soils at the University of Colorado on the 16th of June 1960. The title of the address is "Cohesion—Soils and People."

I am informed by the Public Printer that the manuscript is estimated to make approximately three pages, at a cost of \$243. Notwithstanding the cost, I ask unanimous consent that the address may be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COHESION-SOILS AND PEOPLE

(Remarks by Ellis L. Armstrong, Commissioner of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce, at the conference banquet of the American Society of Civil Engineers' Research Conference on the shear strength of cohesive soils, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., June 16, 1960)

I'm most honored to have been asked to talk tonight at this banquet at this most important and distinguished gathering of engineer-scientists. I'm honored in having Dr. Casagrande, who is synonomus with soil mechanics, introduce me. And I'm very proud to consider myself in a small way a part of this group. My first assignment, as a young engineer fresh out of college, was to set up and operate a laboratory for the construction of an earth dam and canal project. And I've been quite involved in problems of soil mechanics ever since.

WORLD'S GREATEST WORKS PROGRAM

With the passage of the Federal Highway Act of 1956, we in America embarked on what has been called, and I think rightly so, the greatest public works construction project of all history. We are building our highways to meet the needs of our present-day automotive age.

In a nation where individual freedom is supreme, we have evolved a wonderful way of life that has resulted in, by far, the highest standard of living of all history, a standard of living reflected throughout our 180 million citizens. It has been largely created by reason of the freedom of every individual—not just the select favored few but everybody: Freedom from tyranny, freedom to strive, freedom to develop the potential every individual has, freedom to achieve, freedom to learn.

Another freedom, which is unique today, and that is freedom of movement for every individual which has overcome confining, imprisoning distances. And this has been made possible by our rubber-tired automobiles and highways. And actually this mobility of the individual citizen has created in large measure our very way of life.

in large measure our very way of life.

We now have nearly 75 million cars and trucks and buses on our roads. Last year we traveled 700 billion vehicle miles and we spent for that travel about \$75 billion. And we are nearly four years into the accelerated program of making capital investments in our highways that will yield large returns in opportunity for growth and development, convenience, and savings in time, money, and safer travel to all of us all across America.

Since the passage of the 1956 act, about \$17½ billion of Federal and State funds have been obligated in agreements for engineering, right-of-way, and construction on our Federal-aid highway system. Construction has been completed on 110,000 miles of highways and we have another 25,000 miles under construction. Of this total about 7,000 miles are part of the 41,000-mile superhighway, limited-access Interstate and Defense Highway System. This mileage especially, and the 2,300 miles of toil roads incorporated

into the Interstate System, has already begun paying great benefits in savings of accidents, lives, time, and operating costs and in providing convenient, smooth-flowing, safe traffic facilities.

A large number of problems have been overcome in getting to this stage and we still have a lot of problems ahead. Nearly 50,000 construction contracts have been awarded and over 1½ million people have been directly involved in the program. On the Interstate System alone over three-fourths million individual tracts of property are being purchased for right-of-way. Most of the locations of the 41,000 miles are now tied down after a tremendous amount of study and work and discussion.

Besides taking care of my duties as Commissioner this recital is also to show that I know something about my subject. In our construction of Federal-aid highways, we are moving nearly 20 million cubic yards of earth and rock each working day, and compacting most of it into highway embankments and subgrade. To do this properly we of necessity must know something about soils and cohesion.

In our operations we have 180 million quasi-experts judging us and what we do. Our highways affect every one of our citizens—and affect each differently—so there becomes quite a problem of resolving all the differences. Perhaps, only a few are in a position to judge what is best for the overall good—but sveryone can judge how our operations affect him personally. And few are backward about letting us know if they don't agree. So I have had to learn a lot about people and their cohesion—friction, of course, is involved here too. Actually, the understanding of people is the most fascinating, stimulating, complex, and important problem we have in the world today. It is necessary that it be resolved if our society and our America and our civilization is to continue.

#### COHESION AND PEOPLE

I think we will all agree that soils and cohesion and people are basic. They are closely interrelated. If you will follow my discussion I think you'll agree that any attempt that people can make toward understanding must start with soils. And neither soils nor people would amount to much without cohesion.

It appears that our earth originated as a primeval cloud of cosmic dust-soil-that rolled through the stormy cosmos and for billions of years passed through ages upon ages of flocculation, consolidation, compression, stress and strain, drainage and adjustment, establishing cohesion and resulting in the earth that we have today. And stabilization is still ahead for, as yet, we don't have perfect cohesion, we still have stress and strain in the soil of our earth, as witness the recent earth upheavals in Chile. This is also true of people as we still have stress and strain as the cold war, the awakening and restlessness of our so-called undeveloped areas, the riots in Japan and elsewhere, and the collapse of the summit well indicate.

Now man, in his eternal gropings and search for understanding, has always postulated a creation. Genesis speaks of the creation with universal accents in its mighty opening phrases. And I mention this because in our thinking it is well to have in mind that as we delve into the mysteries of our universe—or soils or people—every mystery that science resolves points to larger mysteries on beyond. And it is a striking fact that today cosmogony and religion seem increasingly to converge. As Sir Julian Huxley has suggested, "Like the meridians as they approach the poles, science, philosophy, and religion are bound to converge as they draw nearer to the whole."

So this is the way the earth began, according to Genesis: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep \* \* and God said let the waters under the heaven be gathered together \* \* \* and let the dry land (soil with cohesion) appear.\* \* \* And God called the dry land earth \* \* \* and God saw that it was good."

#### AN EARTH OF PEAS

If we want to understand people or soils and their cohestve relationships, it is necessary to get down to solld basic fundamentals, utilizing every avenue that we can. I think we will all agree on this general statement; but what we each mean by basic fundamentals may not be coincident.

One of my electronic friends was discussing man with me some time ago and drew up a comparison. He told me that if all the atoms that made up Ellis L. Armstrong were green peas, they would cover the entire earth, including all the waters, to a depth of 4 feet. Further, they would cover 128,321 other earths of the same size 4 feet deep. But, he pointed out, if the solid matter was absolutely consolidated to eliminate all space between the atom particles, the resultant mass would be a sphere about the size of a small pinhead.

This shook me up so that I haven't even been able to properly worry about the Blatnik committee or the interstate location in Reno, Nev., since.

In checking his figures I've had a little difficulty establishing whether he was talking about 4 feet normal to the earth's surface or a vertical depth; and I'm not sure of the uniformity coefficient of the peas that he used or the internal structure of the pea mass and its relationship to the critical void ratio; and I have some question concerning the size of the green peas, whether a No. 2 or a colossal large.

And I'm still trying to determine the exact size of a small pinhead. But it seems that quite a difference in perspective may get involved in considering fundamentals.

Anyway, if we call on Genesis again for guidance we find this: "God created man in His own image \* \* \* male and female created He them [He] formed man of the dust (soil) of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul."

And God admonished Adam and Eve after banning them from the Garden of Eden: "Till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." And this seems as certain as the solidness of this podium.

Actually this isn't a good comparison. If we reduce the sun to the size of a 6-inch rubber ball, the earth would be a speck of dust in the further corner of this room; and the nearest neighbor, in the same relative size relationship, would be down at the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal. And my electronic friend tells me that the same relative structure arrangement of the universe exists fundamentally in all materials we consider solid. Maybe we should better say that "dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return" is as certain as taxes.

Thus it appears that fundamentally when we talk about soils and people we are actually talking about the same thing. If this is so, then maybe we can learn more about people by applying to them some of the postulations we have established about soils. And if so, this is good; for understanding is not a simple matter in our time. Science has extended our world into the infinitely complex and it is becoming extremely more difficult to cut across our many specialized disciplines to get an overall good look and to see and to understand and to comprehend what soils or people are all about.

For example, modern physics with all its tremendous insights has actually added immeasurably to the enigmas of man's existence. New paradoxes, uncertainties and dualities have now become a part of man's vision of this little old world he inhabits. I'm having increasing difficulty with the fundamentals of science which I learned in school. It now seems to have become clear, for example, that mass and energy are the same thing. In our probings into the vast, veiled depths of the outer cosmos we are finding that space and time become indistinguishable. This worries me and I wonder about a lot of things.

Actually it appears that we are groping through a rather narrow twilight between the inscrutable universe of elementary particles on one side and the illimitable universe of space and time on the other. And some suggest that actually man himself, as an individual, is just about halfway between.

#### DUST, DIRT, OR MUD

You and I as soil engineers, on examining a certain soil may conclude that it is well-graded, clayey silt. Those of us with high-way leanings may further conclude that it is an A-3 soil, and if our concern is earth dams we may further say it is a good stable zone I material. Our wives may conclude that it is either dust, dirt, or mud, depending on number of particles involved and the moisture content. If you happened to be one of the larger individuals of the hordes of living things that abound in the soil, you could conclude that it was a world of large, rough, jagged, boulders and mountains.

Further time is quite a factor. It has been said that the only permanent thing in this world is change and that the stabilization which I mentioned will never be. In fact the Latin poet, Ovidius, made an observation some 2,000 years ago that is still good:

"There is nothing constant in the universe, all ebb and flow; and every change that's born, bears in its womb the seeds of change."

And in our little old world the mountain building upheavals and the wearing down again have influenced our soils and environment. The Laurentian upheavals probably occurred about a billion years ago; the Appalachians were formed 200 million years ago; and our Rockles and Himalayas, the Alps and Andes were created within the last 60 million years. And the differences in environment are there to see. Certainly the actual problems of soils—and people—are constantly changing.

Our concepts of soils are changing—soil mechanics is relatively new—in fact most of our present concepts have evolved within our lifetime. Our present soil problems are considerably different than even 50 years ago.

#### SUBDUING THE EARTH

Today with harnessing of power through our large construction equipment we are fashioning our environment on a gigantic scale.

On our vast Federal-aid highway program, for example, I mentioned the literally mountains of earth and rock we are moving every working day. We are building earth dams to unprecedented heights, even higher than our concrete dams. We are controlling and harnessing the Missouri, the Colorado, the Nile, the St. Lawrence and the many other rivers of the world.

We actually are subduing the earth as Adam was admonished at the time he was cast out of the Garden of Eden to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. So, there is need for understanding of soils as never before—an understanding of all soils, because we are today involved with all soils, so we can do a better job of fashioning.

And our problems of people today are far different than previously. Our world has become small—in fact is pretty much one neighborhood. Any spot on earth is within less than a day's travel of any other spot.

And we have manmade satellites circling the globe at 17,000 miles per hour and soon we will be riding in those satellites. And for the first time it appears we have the power to literally destroy our civilization and perhaps the world itself.

Some suggest that we should not worry too much about a hydrogen bomb or a cobalt bomb starting a chain reaction that would destroy the earth—what if it does—this is really a very minor planet. What a thought. However in the overall it can rightfully be

However in the overall it can rightfully be considered as but a grain of sand on a seashore in a world of millions of seashores. But it is quite important to you and me.

In our generation we have been and are involved in accelerating change that is astounding. My father as a young man drove stage coach through the wilds of southern Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. Cohesion and soils, of course, were of passing interest—either the road was dust or mud, depending on moisture content—but with good stout horses and the big wheels of the stage it was usually possible to get through.

No one worried too much about road im-

No one worried too much about road improvement. These roads were quite similar to those that had existed for centuries all around the world, even though some good pavements had been built here and there where concentrations of people and needs had been built up—such as Roman roads and roads in some of the big cities of the world.

In those days, if the foundation of a building settled and the building came tumbling down, or an earth dam failed because of any reason, that was something well in the hands of the gods—and man in his judicious findings to determine if the engineer was liable, classified such occurrences as "acts of God."

#### FIFTEEN MINUTES TO DESTRUCTION

In those days also, my father wasn't much concerned about people on the other side of the world or their cohesive relationships. Of course, there was an effect from these folks, but it usually took years for these effects to show up down in the wilds of the great American western desert. Quite a contrast from today when a fist-waving Khrushchev is instantly seen and heard all around the world and where New York can literally be destroyed 15 minutes after a button is pushed on the other side of the globe.

So there is need for understanding of all people everywhere. As individuals we have always been involved in mankind. Over 200 years ago John Donne wrote: "If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less.

\* \* Any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never seem to know for whom the bell tolls—it tolls for thee." But today we are more deeply involved and minutely concerned than ever before, in fact our very survival is involved.

In my father's stagecoach days, and until about 35 or 40 years ago, there were a few relatively simple generalizations about soils and soil behavior, such as Coulomb's wedge theory essay of 1773. Evelyn, in 1675, had decided that there were 11 classifications for soils, and Anathesus Kircher about the same time computed there were 179,100,060 different sorts of soils, but concluded that only 8 or 9 needed to be considered from a practical standpoint.

Terzaghi pointed out in 1925 that, while there had been a general attack on the unsolved problems of soil mechanics, there was lack of knowledge concerning basic relations between soil properties and that each of the so-called physical properties—such as internal friction, cohesion, plasticity—was in itself so utterly complex a phenomenon that it couldn't be correlated with the others.

Soil was then, as it still is, a natural material with no two soil masses identical. Physical performance varies radically depending upon amount, size, and shape of constituents—whether loose, dense, liquid, or stiff, and depending upon water content and the treatment the sample has received.

#### SOIL MECHANICS BECOMES A SCIENCE

Today we've come a long way in wrestling with the enigmas of soils and I think we can say that soil mechanics is becoming a well established science.

We have standardized testing and methods of classification. We have various indices which tell us how soils are apt to perform under certain conditions. You are spending a week discussing cohesion, getting a good grip on this problem of many facets. We are accumulating great stores of basic data and are advancing our understanding of such things as pore pressures.

One of the largest and most complex investigational studies, the \$25 million AASHO road test in Iilinois, is producing billions of pieces of data that with our high-speed electronic computers we hope to analyze, systematize, and develop more rational methods of highway paybent and subgrade designs.

Nowadays if something goes wrong with soil foundations, it is the shortcoming of investigations, studies, and design or construction. We no longer blame it onto God but take out after the engineers and inspectors and contractors to see who got paid off, or who didn't do their job.

Our general approach in determining a solution to some soil problem is to run various classification tests to catalog the soil and then follow up with tests to determine the cohesion.

We measure the volume change produced by various pressures, the resistance to stress, we measure the undermining of strength by water percolation.

While fully recognizing that conclusions pertaining to soil masses in the field involve uncertainties, we determine what we need to do to obtain the necessary strength, the cohesion, to support our structure. And we've learned how to compact subgrades by mechanical methods, by chemical methods, by bolstering up the strength with steel, concrete, and timber piling.

concrete, and timber piling.

And, by and large, I think we do a pretty good job, although the problems are still quite complex as a review of the papers of this conference will prove.

Now when we come to people, we could well classify them by physical size and shape. In this regard we have the distracting factor of male and female, not present in soils, which to engineers make some shapes so much more interesting than others, that proper attention to the entire field is not accomplished.

However, I think there could be some classifications or indices we could use.

For example, the other night at a cocktail party in Washington, a fellow at the bar drank about half of his "nth" martini, slammed his glass down on the bar, turned around and walked three steps and fell flat on his face, out cold. His friend standing nearby turned to me and stated, "That's one good thing about George, he always knows when he's had enough."

This could well be called the liquid limit, and with other variables properly controlled, might be a measure of how well a person could negotiate with the Russians, for example, in working toward worldwide cohesion.

#### VARIATION IN OSCILLATION

I've always thought that some kind of plasticity index might be worked out. However, the one which is most fascinating to me is a possible oscillation index. I don't know just how this could be best measured, but every time I watch a luscious, tantalizing example of female pulchritude go tripping down the street, I can't help but think of what might be done in this direction. The possibilities are tremendous.

A human being is made up of a large number of organs and muscles composed of groups of tissues, each group of which has a different function and purpose, and each group dependent upon every other group and coordinated with all the rest.

Built into this assemblage are literally thousands of automatic mechanisms that maintain order and function and perform countless tasks. Over 30,000 chemical compounds are formulated within our bodies by the relatively simple foods we eat and sunlight, and some of the products undergo as many as 100 different changes before final use.

All of these mechanisms and processes operate and are maintained, usually, from cradle to the grave without worry or attention. We still have great complexity with tissues so we should further break man down.

The tissues, which are considered biologically homogenous materials, are made up of cells, and a mature human being is composed of several hundred million billion separate cells, each of which has a separate existence and each is fully capable of eating, growing, and multiplying by itself. The cells are made up of protoplasm composed of a wonderfully accurate assemblage of millions of complex molecules of many different kinds.

First each cell has 48 chromosomes. In every cell we have two almost identical sets of chromosomes; one set from the father and one set from the mother. And these two sets carry with them the complex hereditary properties which are passed on from generation to generation.

generation to generation.

The structural unit of a chromosome is a gene and these are the culprits that carry on the thousands and millions of hereditary characteristics. A gene is considered the smallest unit of living matter, I'm told, and there are several thousand in each chromosome. They are made up of intricate groupings of assorted atoms formed into very complex molecules. In each gene there are about 1 million atoms, and these atoms are formed after the same order as our universe with comparatively the same space between the whirling electrons and their central neu-

tron as between our planets and our sun.

As the smallest unit of living matter, genes have been called by some the missing link between organic and inorganic matter. Quite a distance from dust to dust. Man is fearfully and wonderfully made.

Anyway, this approach just gets me confused so let's start back again with the individual and try another approach. Where did you, as an individual, come from? Actually, we have quite a phenomenon here. Each of you started out from the union of a sperm cell from your father and an egg cell from your mother and these two cells contained all the genes built up by generation upon generation that determined your starting characteristics.

#### FROM CELLS TO UNIVERSES

An infant girl contains her lifetime supply of egg cells, estimated at about 420,000. However, only about 400, as an average, develop into mature cells so we'll just consider these 400. It is estimated that in his lifetime, an average man produces about 1,500 billion sperm cells. And the start of you was the union of one of these egg cells with one of the sperm cells. And had the union been of 1 of the other 600,000 billion possibilities, you would not have been you, you would have been your brother. That is, you would have been your brother if the proper hormone conditions had been present. Otherwise you would have been your sister.

Of course, it wasn't just this one combination that produced the start of an individual, that started you—but rather the characteristics that your father and your mother had inherited from their fathers and mothers—and in turn their fathers and mothers and so on back to the beginning.

And it took the exact combination in each of the hundreds and thousands of instances

to produce the start of you.

This, of course, is just the beginning of you being you. Your physical characteristics as you now have them are the result of all the things you have done since you were conceived, the result of the food you have eaten, your mental state which affects your digestion of that food, the environment you have been in, the work you have done.

About every 7 years the cells of our bodies become completely changed. Many things have an effect upon the composition of the replacement cells. The soil conservation practices of a farmer in South America who produces bananas which you eat may determine quite a bit about you. If that banana contains rich vitamins from a rich soil the effect on you is one thing. If the banana is from a starved, depleted soil, then the effect on you is something else. It would seem that there are quite a number of possibilities for variable in every individual.

This is the physical you. This is tremendous and wonderful but if you tend to get conceited, remember you are only 1 of about 3 billion individuals now striving for a good life on our little old world.

Taking a quick look outward, our earth is one of the nine planets belonging to our sun. Our sun is a part of the arrangement, the universe, consisting of other suns and their planets. Our universe, which is the Milky Way we see at night, has about 30 billion suns, most of which are bigger than our sun, and it is reasonable to assume that in our universe there are at least 30 or 40 billion other planets with conditions similar to those on our earth, and where individuals such as you and I could exist without undue discomfort.

And, with information from the "big eye" at Palomar, it is estimated there are at least 500,000 billion universes besides ours. Our astronauts certainly have their work cut out for them.

#### SOUL MORE THAN SOIL

Be this as it may, let's get back to you, the individual. I think you can say your physical body is a series of tremendous universes, with a complexity of and an incomprehensibility of organization many times removed from anything we know in the cosmic universe. These billions upon billions of variables are primarily physical, and while there is an interrelationship, there is something else, much more complex, that we don't even have to worry about in studying cohesion of soils.

For imposed on your physical body is your spiritual self, your soul, your mental out-look, your character, which coordinates and uses your physical body, which determines what you do, which controls you, which determines in the final analysis—you—the individual. You remember the Genesis quotation: "And God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul." And this is the part of man that has the greatest effect upon friction and cohesion of peoples.

The character of each individual can be said to be the weighted sum total of the character of all persons with whom he has come in contact directly or indirectly. It may have been profoundly affected by something someone wrote 5,000 years ago. It is affected by those you meet each day. You are the sum total of your past. You are the inheritor of the ages and represent all that has withstood the test of time. And according to Genesis your soul came direct from God.

As an individual man, you stand alone in the complex of nature, the master of vast forces beyond calculation. Man, individually and collectively, is actually arbiter of his destiny, of the cohesion of people, which actually will determine his fate.

And, armed now with present-day knowledge concerning the power of the atom, there is a very real danger that man will end up as quite an assortment of split atoms scattered all over the landscape, providing he doesn't get the problem of cohesion of all peoples resolved.

For we have no guarantee that we'll always be around—our dangers are greater than they have ever been before. Even back in the Bible days Psalms records: "He remembereth that we are dust. As for man, his days are as grass, as a flower in the field—so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over, and is gone, and the place shall know it no more."

#### MAN WHOLLY EXPECTS TO BE

We have a challenge.

There are those that say that we of the Western World, and particularly we in America, who are carrying the torch for the freedom and dignity of the individual human being, the hope for the future of humanity, may be surrendering to the forces of evil on the installment plan.

There are those who say that in our affluent society, in our world of material wealth, we are forgetting the dedication to high moral principles that has enabled us to progress, and that we lack the discipline to make these high moral principles effective.

There are those who say the forces of ignorance and degradation and tyranny working toward ultimate destruction of the individual, are gaining and will overwhelm us. And they say that our progress toward cohesion is retrogressing—and that the days of man are numbered.

I don't agree.

I believe that the problem will be solved, providing, of course, that there is time before man destroys himself. There must be time to win the race of the effects of knowledge and understanding over the effects of ignorance. There must be time to win the race to bring about the cohesion of people. And I believe we are winning the race.

A long, clear view of the history of man shows that whenever he comes to an unsurmountable obstacle, a final barrier, he goes to work and in due time, overcomes it.

For man's fundamental features, I think, are his eternal striving to understand, his capacity to learn, his ability to adapt, adjust, and to remake the world in the image of his needs. And while we still have cruelty and hatred and prejudice and tyranny, I think the world is a better place than it has ever been before because of man's fundamental features—even if today we do have greater dangers.

These fundamental features are the strong forces of cohesion—which I think can be summed up as love in its full sense of our neighbors as ourselves, and our neighbors today are all men everywhere.

And I think the potential of man is unlimited and eternal as the cohesion of people is developed. Robert Browning put it quite well a hundred years ago:

"Progress, man's distinctive mark alone, Not God's, and not the beasts: God is, they are;

Man partly is, and wholly expects to be."

#### Industrial Racketeers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. DALE ALFORD

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I have recently read an article which calls at-

tention to the fact that millions of dollars are being paid out every year by companies to racketeers using tried and true gyp artist methods, and that the swindlers are on the increase.

In this survey, conducted by Purchasing magazine, it is pointed out that a large number of industrial purchasing agents reported their companies had been victimized by slick operators during the past year, and that most of these operators had gone scot free.

The exclusive feature, "Industrial Racketeers," appearing July 18 in Conover-Mast's Purchasing, discloses alarming facts: First, industry is losing millions of dollars each year in swindles; second, 20 percent of the purchasing agents interviewed said they had been approached by shady operators within the past 12 months; third, 17 percent said these frauds were on the rise; fourth, 15 percent admitted their own companies had been victimized in the past.

Detection of these unscrupulous or illegal rackets is made doubly difficult since companies often prefer to pay off rather than go through embarrassing publicity.

Unfortunately-

Says Purchasing-

a surprisingly large number of companies let themselves be bullied into making payment just to get out of an unpleasant situation.

Some of the moneymaking frauds are: The stationery sob story, the phony error racket, the warehouse closing, the bargain pencil racket, and the low bid racket.

Though each of these highly profitable rackets varies in technique, they have one common denominator. In each case the purchaser falls for the scheme because he is interested in saving money for his company. He is, therefore, susceptible to offers of bargains, which more often than not turn out to be well-organized gyp schemes, costing the company a great deal more than legitimate services or products would have cost.

# Representative Thomas B. Curtis—"A Lot of Listening"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, a recent issue of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat carried a feature article in its Sunday magazine which I am sure will be of

interest to our colleagues.

Entitled "A Lot of Listening," the article briefly and cogently describes the attitude and experience of one of our most respected Members, the Honorable Thomas B. Curtis, with regard to that most fascinating aspect of a Congressman's responsibilities—dealing with the individual and personal problems of his constituents.

Our colleagues will not be surprised to learn of the deep interest and personal responsibility with which Congressman Curtis approaches such matters, for his diligence and sense of public duty are ap-

parent in everything he does.

I understand that Congressman Cur-TIS has maintained a year-round, fulltime office for the convenience of constituents within his district ever since his election to the House. As one who has also utilized a full-time district office, I can especially appreciate his observations on the satisfactions of working with people.

As Mr. Curtis concludes.

It makes the words "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" mean something.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include this very interesting article:

#### A LOT OF LISTENING

Some call it a chore.

Some consider it mainly a way to keep their political fences in good repair.

Some indulge it as a tedious (but necessary) part of the thing we call representative

government.

But ask most Members of Congress-Democrat or Republican-and they will reply that the hours they spend grappling with the personal problems of the home folks are the most vital down-to-earth, and rewarding times in a Congressman's life.

"It's just as important as anything we do,"

says one St. Louis Congressman Thomas B. Curris, "and a lot more fun."

Constituents' requests for help can be of trifling importance. Of they can involve matters of high state. To be properly equipped to do the best job, the officeholder should combine the sagacity of an owl, the adaptability of a chameleon, and the hide of

At one moment, he may be asked to untangle a mixup involving the way John Smith's social security benefits have been

computed.

The next, he may be asked to help locate

Junior's lost mutt.
"Not so long ago," one Congressman writes, "I received a long letter from a worthy woman in a small town in Pennsylvania."

"She wanted me to send her money enough to put up a fence of wire-netting around her premises to restrain her ducks, geese, and chickens from foraging on her neighbors.

"Clearly, her heart was in the right place

and she aspired to be neighborly.

But as the balance was on the wrong side of my bank account at that time, I failed to send her the desired remittance."

A prolific source of chores for Representatives and Senators is requests to get boys into the Army or Navy or, as occurs most often, to

get them out.

Another time consumer is processing claims of various kinds against the Government. Claims running into many millions of dollars are pending in Washington. They are of infinite variety and, like Tennyson's brook, they go on forever.

Mr. CURTIS reckons he and his ninemember staff devote 50 percent of their working time to processing constituents' requests and making inquiries on their behalf at

Government agencies.

The remaining half goes into personal at-tendance at committee sessions and meetings of the House and into the study and preparation of legislation.

Few Congressmen worth their salt have time to wander down the Embassy Row parties and deliberate over the varieties of

More than 100 letters and 100 phone calls arrive each day at his offices in Washington and Clayton. "Sure, I get some calls and letters from crackpots." Curtis says, "but I

answer every one because you never know what they will yield."

Once, he got a letter from a mother complaining her soldier son and his barracks mates at a Georgia Army camp had to stand around a hotel lobby every night to keep warm because they were not given blankets. Although CURTIS was dubious, he asked the Army to check.

Conditions at the post were found to be much worse than the complaint reported. The Army changed commanders of the post forthwith.

One day, the phone rang in Curris' district office in Clayton. On the other end of the line was an irate Webster Groves mother.

She said her 4-year-old daughter had gulped down a bottle of nail polish remover and an antidote couldn't be prescribed because there was no list of ingredients on the bottle label.

This complaint led to introduction of a Curtis bill requiring listing of ingredients on all hazardous substances used around homes. Congress is expected to pass the bill this year.

An even more bizarre set of circumstances prompted Curris to introduce legislation

dealing with passports.

He received a letter from a St. Louis youth whose passport had been yanked by the State Department after he got into a scrap while bicycling through India.

The youth had struck an Indian police officer in the face during a dispute, dislodg-

ing three teeth.

After writing and talking to the boy, CURTIS grew convinced clarification of the passport laws was needed. His bill is pending in Congress.

Another time, a St. Louis resident who was born in Germany complained that his son had been refused security clearance by the Air Force because of the father's foreign birth. Curtis bucked the Air Force and carried the fight all the way to President Eisenhower.

The son got his clearance.

Typical of the private claims cases handled by Members of Congress was that of an 8-year-old St. Louis County girl whose hear-ing was seriously impaired as the result either of a childhood illness or the treatment she received for the illness in an Army hos-

CURTIS asked Congress to authorize payment of \$33,000 to help give the child special

hearing training here.

"I think that by learning the problems of constituents and going to bat for them, a Congressman really gets his best information on how our laws are working," Curris says. "It isn't a matter of keeping up your po-

litical fences, although it may have that

"What is important, it makes the words government of the people, by the people and for the people' mean something."

Eyewitness Account by a Group of Ministers of San Francisco Red Riots

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. H. ALLEN SMITH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Un-American Activities recently published a pamphlet containing a report by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, illustrating Communist strategy and tactics which occurred during the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in San Francisco,

Calif., May 12-14, 1960.

The "Blu-Print," published periodically by the Foothill Boulevard Baptist Church, located at 1530 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland, Calif., of which Mr. G. Archer Weniger is pastor, recently printed a joint statement setting forth the observations of a number of ministers who attended the hearings. It is noted that this statement strongly supports Mr. Hoover's findings and I wish to make it a part of the RECORD, as follows:

DEMONSTRATION AT MEETING OF HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE IN SAN FRANCISCO

(A joint statement by Dr. G. Archer Weniger of Oakland, Rev. Don Watson of Oakland, Dr. H. Austin of San Francisco, Rev. Robert F. Hakes of Alameda, Dean William G. Bellshaw of the San Francisco Baptist Seminary, Dr. H. O. Van Gilder of the Western Baptist Bible College, Dr. Arno Weniger of San Francisco)

More than a dozen ministers were in attendance at the congressional hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee in San Francisco on May 12 and 13 in the supervisors' chamber in the city hall. What we witnessed was utterly fantastic. The shameful demonstration against law and order and against this duly constituted committee of the Congress defies description. We sat in the rear of the room on a raised platform where we could easily observe the proceedings, right in the midst of the student demonstrators. We studied the crowd carefully for hours and could easily discern which were the masterminds of the mob It is our certain conviction that this indefensible demonstration against law and order was conceived, planned and directed by a few hard-core Communist agitators who were carrying out their textbook orders on insurrection with classic success. Leaders of the mob included faculty members and well-known leftist lawyers for the fifthamendment Communists.

We were sitting where we were able to observe the giving of instructions by the riot leaders who had gained access to the room. The Daily Californian, which was distributed widely at the scene, gave explicit instructions on the front page of the Thursday issue on exactly how to harass the committee. They were told to laugh out loud at every incident that appeared to be amusing in order to make the Congressmen look ridic-These well-disciplined mobsters laughed on the dotted line and obeyed their masters to the last jeer. We wanted a national committeeman for the party line up a dozen Communists near the railing and throw every sneer, invective, abusive language, vile profanity, and fiendish charge at the Congressmen they could conceive. For nearly 15 minutes at one point, this lawless crowd of students from the university, to-gether with party cadres, had the chambers almost in their control. The students comalmost in their control. The students com-prising the rear third of the audience, stood up on their seats and yelled, jeered, hissed and scoffed at the Congressmen. It was almost complete breakdown of law and order. We witnessed more violations of the law in 15 minutes than we have seen in 15 years! The only crciticism we have of the police authorities were of allowing this element to make such a mockery out of law and order, without jailing every one of the leaders.

The height of their devlish hypocrisy was reached when they had the consummate nerve to profane the national anthem by singing it at the peak of their demonstration, and giving expression to their treasonable delight by singing "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord." The depth of their deceit was reached when this mob element put their hand over their heart and pledged allegiance to the flag. We shall never forget the hiss and boos that greeted Mr. Arens when he first mentioned the name of God in connection with one who broke

from the party.
We are at a loss to understand how clergymen, such as Bishop James Pike, could give any aid and comfort to this lawless kind of activity by statements deriding the committee, and by allowing his assistant pastor to address one of their despicable rallies.

We came away from this hearing absolutely convinced of the overwhelming necessity of continuing the House Committee on Un-American Activities. No free agent could view the hearings without being impressed with the fairness, justice, and dedication to a thankless, but positively necessary task. Chairman Epwin Willis was unusually temperate and patient. We have nothing but unbounded admiration for Richard Arens, committee counsel, whose skill and understanding of this perious conspiracy was a blessing to behold. We apologize to these devoted public servants from Congress for devilish and deceitful conduct of an infinitesimally small, but alarmingly arrogant, segment of this area who are willing to be tools of the Communist conspiracy, which would make a shambles out of the liberty which marks this great nation as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Some Aspects of American Foreign Policy-Address by Senator Fulbright Before American Bar Association

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. MIKE MANSFIELD

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, at this moment the distinguished chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], is making an address before the American Bar Association in the city of Washington, D.C. I have had an opportunity to read the address. I think it is broad and comprehensive. It indicates the thought which the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee always gives to his foreign policy pronouncements. It shows the high degree of intelligence he has and the deep knowledge he possesses in the field of foreign affairs.

Because of its timeliness and the scope which it encompasses, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD. I express the hope that Members of the Senate and the House will, during the time available, read the speech, because it is worthy of the consideration of each and every one of us. It is a speech which I commend, because it is in the usual vein in which the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee makes his pronouncements, and I think it indicates deep study and great intelligence.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOME ASPECTS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY (Address of Senator J. W. FULBRIGHT, chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, before American Bar Association, Washington, Sept. 1, 1960)

Mr. Chairman and distinguished guests, I am honored to be included on your program and to have the opportunity to share with you some of my thoughts and hopes regarding our position in the world.

According to the press, both of our American political parties seem agreed that foreign policy is the main issue in the coming election. However, foreign policy is not a thing apart. To a degree not fully appreciated by our people, our foreign policy is the summation of all our policies. Our Nation's foreign policy is so dependent upon our strength and competence in other fields that it is merely one aspect of our defense policy, our economic policy, our agricultural policy and, above all, our educational policy. It is, in short, a reflection of our national conception of ourselves and our role in the

Failure fully to appreciate this fact accounts, I think, for a curious ambivalence in the American approach to national policy. I emphasize national policy as distinguished from foreign policy or the various segments of domestic policy. If one looks at the United States by itself, one sees an economy which, though it still contains isolated pockets of deplorable poverty, has neverthe-less achieved a hitherto unknown level of abundance and productivity.

Yet, if one probes more deeply beneath the chrome-plated surface of American life, he comes inescapably to the conclusion that the American people, by and large, are not The incidence of mental illness and of physical allments associated with emotional stress is increasing rapidly. American doctors last year wrote almost 50 million prescriptions for the various drugs that come under the general heading of tranquilizers. Every year the waiting lists of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, and psychotherapists get longer. It has occurred to me that perhaps one of the difficulties is not in ourselves as individuals but in ourselves in our collective capacity as a nation. It would be helpful, I think, if the developing science of psychiatry could make a study of national egos and motives and personalities; for its seems to me that nations have quite as hard a time understanding themselves as do individuals.

I believe that such a study would conclude that America's trouble is basically one of aimlessness at home and frustration abroad. Webster defines "frustration" as a state which results when one has been prevented from attaining a purpose. The American people have attained their private purposes almost too well at home; but beyond their personal material needs they have not yet recognized an objective or purpose which inspires their real interest.

In their relations with the rest of the world, many Americans feel that we have done all the right, decent, and noble things to no avail. In two decades we have fought two wars, one global and one limited to Korea; we have poured out \$78 billion in foreign aid of one kind or another; we have sent our sons to places many of us had never even heard of. Yet we find our Vice President stoned in Caracas, our President kept from Tokyo by howling mobs, and our flag trampled in the dust in Panama, in La Paz, and elsewhere.

Above all, we find the lengthening shadow of the hammer and sickle creeping forward through Asia, through Africa, and even into the Caribbean. How and why this has occurred is surely an natural and legitimate question.

Now, as I suggested earlier, I do not think we can find separate solutions to our problems at home and to our problems abroad. They are all really facets of the same problem. And this problem is one which is common to the West, though it is perhaps more acute in the United States than elsewhere.

It is a paradox that we suffer both from aimlessness, or lack of purpose, and from frustration, or failure to achieve a purpose. This unfortunate condition results, in part at least, from confusion regarding our purposes and our objectives specially in our relations with other nations. I think we have tended to set our goals too low at home and too high abroad. We have tended to expect either too little of ourselves, so that the accomplishment of it gives us no great satisfaction, or too much, so that failure results in severe frustration.

May I elaborate upon this latter aspect of our affliction. Historically, our excursions into foreign affairs have been primarily military-painful experiences which were to be gone through as quickly as possible so that we could return to life and business as usual. Even when we are not dealing with strictly military matters, we still use military terminology. We talk about the cold war and about psychological warfare, in—to use a cliché which I am thoroughly sick of-the battle for the minds and hearts of men. I think we still tend to regard the cold war as an episode rather than an era, although it is already a mighty long episode.

Our frustration results from the discovery that we are not able to fix things up quickly; that in spite of our prodigious efforts, a peaceful, free, secure, and prosperous world has not resulted. The flaw in our approach is the time span in which we have sought to achieve these objectives.

If I may illustrate: It is not uncommon these days to hear brave words about instituting the rule of law among nations and that a great conference should be held to promote it. It seems to me to be a little unrealistic to expect this when we are not able to persuade two-thirds of the Senate to repeal the Conally amendment. It is difficult for me to believe that other nations will take us seriously when we speak of the rule of law among nations so long as we retain the Connally reservation.

I recognize, of course, that there are honest and sincere men among us who view the Connally reservation as the last bulwark of our national sovereignty, as one of our last defenses against the encroachments of a strange and hostile world. To these, I can only say that they misread, in my judgment, the meaning of the times in which we live. As much as some Americans may dislike it, the United States has been thrust into the center of world affairs. Either we move to strengthen the mechanisms of world peace-of which the World Court is a conspicuous example-or we continue to suffer increasingly the frustrations of a world in which there is no real peace.

It has been said so often that it is trite. but it seems not fully to have penetrated our consciousness: We live in an era of unprecedented change and upheaval. only predictable thing about it is that the velocity and the violence of the change is likely to increase.

Our world is in a period of genuine transition. This transition began with World War I, which in its turn marked the beginning of the end of that earlier, more stable era characterized by domination of the world by the nations of Western Europe. Not only were these powers preeminent in industry and in the arts and sciences, but their economic and political power was worldwide. Their colonial empires were more vast than their homelands.

During the years since World War I and the present, we have seen the liquidation of the old colonial empires and the emergence of a new authoritarian empire under the leadership of the Soviet Union. It is difficult for the West to adjust to this unprecedented rapid growth of the Communist power. Since the outbreak of the First World War they have gained control of 40 percent of the world's population, 27 percent of its territory and 30 percent of its industrial This should be enough to cause capacity. any thinking person to suspect that all is not well within the Western World and vet significant change in our traditional methods of doing business is grudgingly considered and reluctantly accepted, if it is not rejected outright.

One significant change fraught with yet unknown consequences, is the enormous expansion of the number of independent nations and their admission in the United Nations. In 1945 there were 51 members. Today there are 82, with 15 recommended by the Security Council and awaiting only General Assembly approval and there are more

on the way.

I do not wish to imply that all these developments are bad, although some appear to be premature and threaten to end in chaos. However, that may be, these changes have resulted in a fluid, unstable situation among the non-Communist peoples. Such a situation, if we have the imagination and the desire, presents us with an opportunity to play a constructive role in the development of these societies. However, if we neglect these opportunities these unstable communities could easily fall prey to chaos and to communism.

In contrast to these unstable conditions in the former colonial areas, the Communists have managed to consolidate and to stabilize their empire. I do not overlook the centrifugal tendencies that may develop between the Chinese Communists and the Russians. Nor do I minimize the fact that the Soviet Union, no less than the West, is subject to the pressures of social and technological change. But it is a fact that since the ruthless suppression of the Hungarian revolt, there have been no violent upheavals in the Soviet Empire. Certainly it would be dangerous if we were to base our policies on the hope, or the expectation, that internal stresses and strains in the Soviet bloc will eventually destroy its monolithic struc-

Furthermore, we will be courting disaster if we underestimate the abilities of the Soviet Union and its satellites in the fields of industrial production, science, education, or even the production of consumer goods. And we had better not underestimate the appeal which communism seems to have for the underdeveloped and newly independent peoples of the earth. We do not like this, but it is a fact that oftentimes newly independent peoples, faced by overwhelming problems and at the same time spurred by demands for immediate improvement in living conditions, succumb rather easily to Communist promises of plenty and, perhaps even more importantly, of self-respect.

I suppose it is characteristic of human beings, especially if they are reasonably comfortable, to be reluctant to recognize change. And even when change is apparent, to adapt to it. Evolution and the survival of the fittest are concepts we understand when applied to plants and animals, but somehow we never seem to recognize that these concepts apply to us. Thus, I daresay that, as we grow older, we are not as likely to realize that we are becoming hard of hearing, as we are likely to believe that people just don't talk loudly enough.

Nevertheless, we can discern some factors which may enable us to begin to comprehend our relationship to the world and avoid some further frustrations. For example, we should recognize that the Soviet Union is here to stay, for some time in my opinion. We should acknowledge that the Soviet Union has demonstrated strength and staying power far greater than we had anticipated. We should acknowledge much as we dislike it—that communism has an appeal to newly independent poverty-stricken peo-

But I should say the most important thing for us to recognize is that the period of change which is now underway will be with us for a long time. Whether we describe this period as one of cold war or peaceful coexistence, it will not be brought to an end by the development of any short-range, overpanacea. It will be decades stability will be a characteristic of the new nations. It will be decades before we solve, or control, the population problem and the food problems so closely associated with it in these new nations. It may be a long time in these new states before the need for a strong and stable government can be reconciled with the desire and the need for freedom of the individual citizen. We believe we have the correct formula in our constitutional democratic form of government: but it becomes more evident every day that 11literate, destitute peoples do not have the background, the civic consciousness, the resources, to apply successfully such a system to the conditions which confront them.

It will be years before the emerging nations of Asia and Africa and the older nations of Latin America develop the economic institutions and accumulate the capital necessary to give them a self-sustaining rate of economic growth. Yet we in the United States continue to approach this problem as though it were susceptible to a year-to-year solution. There are still many Americans, some of them in the Congress, who hope There are still many Americans, that somehow-maybe by next year-we will be able drastically to reduce our mutual security program or perhaps to eliminate it altogether.

We are treating our relationship to the world of the 20th century like a quack doctor who prescribes aspirin for tuberculosisand we are likely to end up not only frustrated but having paid more for quack remedies than we would have paid for a longrange treatment designed to bring about a

Because we as a people have not accepted the idea that we are involved in a long-term struggle, we have failed to plan ahead, and as a result we have lost many precious years with improvised superficial short-term proj-Two years ago the Committee on Foreign Relations proposed that the Development Loan Fund should be given adequate resources and the authority to plan ahead for 5 years. Its proposal was defeated in the Senate with the aid of the administration.

What business in this Nation could succeed if it were denied the right to plan ahead more than 1 year? Such a business would not be able to recruit employees more skilled than migratory help. Yet that is the framework into which we force this Government's competitive struggle with the Soviet Union for the allegiance of the peoples of this

A willingness to develop policies for the long pull would enable us to determine the quality and size of our programs instead of pursuing policies of an emergency nature conceived as reactions to Soviet initiatives. A recent example of such an emergency reaction which can be very expensive, is the pro-posal for Latin America, submitted to the Congress a few days ago.

We ought, for example, to be given more thought, in concert with our friends in Great Britain and in continental Europe, to ways and means of better harnessing our resources to achieve common objectives. We in the United States have been gratified by the great economic progress Europe has made since the war. We have been encouraged by the steady growth of European economic and political institutions. Whatever strengthens Western Europe strengthens freedom, and we therefore welcome it even though it means keener competition for our own businesses. We do not fear straightforward commercial competition. We do, however, object to discrimination, and we are worried about some signs that the European Common Market may turn into an instrument of discrimination and protection rather than an instrument for further increasing trade, production, and economic growth.

Discussions have already been held on ways and means of concerting Western policies and programs in the worldwide struggle, not only to preserve but also to promote, the human values which are important to the West. These efforts must be pressed forward. threat we face is not a threat against the United States alone, or against Great Britain alone, or against France alone. It is a threat to all of us; and if we do not meet it together, we shall assuredly suffer separately. Surely unless we pull together economically, we will not be able to compete economically with the Soviet bloc which has managed to eliminate trade barriers extending from the Baltic to the Pacific. We have experienced instances of severe Soviet competition in recent years in tin, in aluminum, in benzene, and, more recently, in oil.

To resist effectively the ever increasing pressure of the Communist world, it seems to me the free world must develop the machinery for coordinating its military, its economic and its political activities. What an incalculable waste of manpower, brains, and wealth is involved in our policy of requiring the British and the French to duplicate so much of our defense hardware. Even more extravagant are the separate research and development programs in the field of missiles and nuclear physics. The divergent and often conflicting policies of the several nations of the free world are at a disadvantage over the long pull against the united power and purpose of the Communist world. The free world, by a large margin, excels the Communists in material resources and trained manpower. What it lacks is the acceptance by its people of a common purpose and the means to put such a purpose into effect. It is true that we have the common purpose of preventing a third world war, a very worthy purpose indeed. But to achieve such a purpose we must maintain the strength of the free world relative to the Communist world at all times or we will tempt the Kremlin into taking a rash and dangerous adventure.

As we have been in the past, we are still in the present-frustrated. We are confounded and frustrated by a dilemma which demands that either we move positively and boldly in the creation of common policies for the free world, which is repugnant to our traditional, historical isolationism, and also certainly will be costly, or we sit by and watch the Communists extend their power and influence, as they have in Eastern Europe, in Asia, in Cuba, in Latin America, and today in Africa.

Sooner or later, I am sure, the pressure of expanding Communist influence will force us to recognize the necessity for much closer coordination of our policies and our resources. I am only suggesting that if we delay it will be more costly and more painful than if we start now. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization brought hope and confidence to the nations of Europe, and it has prevented a war in that area. The expansion of the same principles into the economic and political fields and among additional nations will, in a like manner, bring hope and confidence to all free peoples. And, perhaps, most important of all, it will prevent another world war. A large number of weak, disunited and unstable

democratic nations is an invitation to aggression.

Whenever a public official mentions uniting the free world our super patriots im-mediately shout that he is a "One Worlder" and therefore a crackpot not to be trusted. Obviously it is not likely to be one world in the foreseeable future if only because third of it is already in the Communist camp. I do not deny that the concept of a united free world is a difficult one to envision under the circumstances of the present. However, it seems to me that it should not be beyond the capacity of ourselves and our friends who cherish human liberty, first to agree upon a long-term objective of common markets, common defense and research programs and a high degree of coordination of political policies in other fields; and, second, to formulate plans and to take steps toward implementing these objectives without delay.

The problem of reconciling the ideas of unity and diversity within a society is an old one. Each free country has found some kind of solution to this problem in its own particular manner, some more successfully than others. It should not be impossible out of the vast experience of these nations to find precedents and methods which might apply on a broader scale. In any case, the free world needs a unifying purpose, an objective worthy of great sacrifice and self-discipline. We need it not only for our own sake, but we also need it if we are to inspire the newly created nations with confidence in us and in our future.

Perhaps the most persuasive clue to the proper policy for us is to be found in the fears of the Soviet Union. Russia's greatest fear is that the great democracies of the free world will act in a united and constructive manner, or will in fact become united under some new and closer arrangement. This is clear from their persistent efforts to divide us, to drive a wedge between this and that free nation.

Our task, as champions of human liberty, is to draw closer together in all fields of international activity and at the same time to preserve the essentials of human freedom. Recently a distinguished Spaniard, Senor de Madariaga, put it quite well when he wrote:

"The trouble today is that the Communist world understands unity but not liberty, while the free world understands liberty but not unity. Eventual victory may be won by the first of the two sides to achieve the synthesis of both liberty and unity."

# Hon. Henry A. Dixon

SPEECH

# HON, CLARK W. THOMPSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, ever since I heard of the coming retirement of the Honorable Henry A. Dixon, I have had a constant feeling of regret that the Congress must lose the services of this able and genial Member. From the first time I met him, Henry and I have always "clicked." We have worked side by side in the Committee on Agriculture and I cannot recall a single instance when we differed on fundamentals. On minor political matters, maybe yes. But on fundamentals, definitely no.

HENRY combines an unusually fine and analytical mind, with a lovable and warm personality. I can easily understand why he was such an outstanding success in his former profession of teaching prior to his coming to Congress. We shall all miss him.

I, for one, take comfort in the fact that he is not retiring from all activity and that his home country out in Utah will again claim him, after the close of the present Congress.

HENRY is and has always been one of our very best. May his successor be half as good. Voting and Attendance Record of Congressman Walter Norblad, of Oregon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. WALTER NORBLAD

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report to the people of the First Congressional District of Oregon of my voting and attendance record during the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

The record includes all rollcall votes and all quorum calls. The description of bills is for the purpose of identification only; space limitations make it impossible to describe the bills completely or elaborate on the issues involved.

The purpose of this report is to collect in one place information which is scattered through thousands of pages of the Congressional Record. I want to be able to provide any interested constituent with a simple compilation of my voting and attendance record.

With the exception of two periods when I was in Oregon—once attending the late Senator Neuberger's funeral and subsequently attending my father's funeral—my attendance record on rollcall votes is 100 percent. On the same basis my record on quorum calls in 99-plus percent—missed only one during the entire session. My record is as follows:

Roll- call No.	Date 1960	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 6	Quorum H.R. 1217, to provide for free importation of amorphous graphite:	Present
	THE THE STATE OF	H.R. 1217, to provide for free importation of amorphous graphite:	100177780000
2	Feb. 2	Suspend rules and pass. (Passed 278 to 116)  II. Con. Res. 459, any variation in traditional interpretation of treaties between the United States and Panama may only be made pursuant to treaty:	Yea.
3	Feb. 2	On motion suspend rules and agree to resolution (Passed 382 to 12)	Yea.
		On motion suspend rules and agree to resolution. (Passed 382 to 12)  H. Con. Res. 405, expressing indignation of Congress at recent descrations of houses of worship and other sacred sites:	A Co.
4	Feb. 2	Suspend rules and pass. (Passed 393 to 0)  H.R. 3151, withholding, for purpose of income tax imposed by certain cities on the pay of Federal employees:	Yea.
		H.R. 3151, withholding, for purpose of income tax imposed by certain cities on the pay of Federal employees:	200000
5	Feb. 17	On passage. (Passed 222 to 160)  H.R. 3610, so-called Water Pollution Control Act to increase to \$900,000,000 Federal grants to cities to build sewage works:	Yea.
200		H.R. 3610, so-called Water Pollution Control Act to increase to \$900,000,000 Federal grants to cities to build sewage works:	Law Street
6	Feb. 25	On passage over veto of President. (Defeated 249 to 157)	Nay.
*	Feb. 29	H.R. 10743, supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960:	1000
7	Mar. 1	Amendment to increase appropriations by \$50,000,000. (Defeated 158 to 187)	Presen
0	Mar. 7	Quorum call Quorum call .	Presen
10	Mar. 7	Quorum call	Presen
		H. Res. 467, providing for consideration military construction bill:	Treser
11	Mar. 7	On agreeing to resolution (Passed 313 to 1)	Yea
12	Mar. 8	Quorum call.  H. Res, 408, providing for consideration of Foreign Investment Incentive Act of 1960;	Presen
	-	H. Res. 468, providing for consideration of Foreign Investment Incentive Act of 1960;	
13	Mar. 8	On previous question. (Passed 250 to 127)	Nay.
14	Mur. 8	Quorum cail	Presen
15	Mar. 8	Quorum call	Presen
16	Mar. 8	Querum eall	Presen
17	Mar. 9	H.R. 19809, authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration:	37.
16	Diat.	Suspend rules and pass. (Passed 398 to 11)  H.R. 10777, authorize certain construction at military installations;	rea.
18	Mar. 9	On passage (Passad 417 to 3)	Yea.
19	Mar. 10	Quorum call  H. Res, 359, providing for the consideration of H. R. 860i, to enforce constitutional rights:  On 1888 prov. (Possed 314 to 92)	(1).
823		H. Res. 359, providing for the consideration of H. R. 8601 to enforce constitutional rights:	47.
20	Mar. 10		
21	Mar. 11	Quorum citi	(4)
22	Mar. 11	Quorum call	(1).
22 23 24	Mar. 14	Quorum can	Presen
	Mar. 15	Quorum call	Presen
25	Mar. 16	Quorum cali	Presen
26	Mar. 17	Quorum call	Presen
27	Mar. 18   Mar. 21	Quarum eall	Presen
40	Brint, 21	Quorum call	Preser

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11-	Date 1960	Measure, question, and result	
29	Mar. 21	H.R. 7279, authorize establishment of Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz.:  Defeated under suspension of rules (171 to 208)	N
30	Mar. 22 Mar. 23	Quorum cali Onorum cali	P
32	Mar. 23	H.R. 8601, enforce constitutional rights: On Celler substitute for McCullogh amendment (voting referees). (Passed 295 to 124)	Y
3	Mar. 24	Quorum call H.R. 8601, enforce constitutional rights: On motion to recommit. (Defeated 118 to 304).	P
5.	Mar. 24 Mar. 24	On passage (Passed 311 to 109)	. Y
6	Mar. 28 Mar. 29	Quorum call Guerum call II.R. 11390, Appropriations for Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare;	P
8	Mar. 29 Mar. 30	On passage. (Passed 362 to 10)	- I - Y
	Apr. 4 Apr. 6	Quorum cell Quorum call	P
3	Apr. 7 Apr. 12	Quorum eall	P P
	Apr. 13	H.R. 11666, appropriations for Departments of State, Justice, the Judiciary: On passage. (Passed 312 to 31)	Y
5	Apr. 19 Apr. 19 Apr. 20	Quorum call Quorum call Quorum call	100
	Apr. 20	H.R. 11776, independent offices appropriation bill: On passage EAYLOR amendment. (Adopted 218 to 155)	
301	Apr. 20 Apr. 20	Quorum call	
	Apr. 20 Apr. 21	Quorum call	100
	Apr. 21	Quorum call  II. Res. 503, providing for concurrence in Senate amendments to H.R. 8601, enforce constitutional rights:  On passage. (Adopted 228 to 95)	1
	Apr. 21	On passage, (Adopted 228 to 95)  H.R. 11510, amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954: On passage. (Passed 243 to 130)	- 0
	Apr. 27	Quorum call  H. Res. 498, providing for consideration of emergency homeownership bill:  On passage. (Passed 214 to 158)	A
	Apr. 27 Apr. 28	Querum call Querum call	P
	Apr. 28	H.R. 10213, emergency homeownership bill:  Amendment against any discrimination against purchase, rental, or occupancy on account of race, religion, creed, or color. (Defeated 139 to	Y
	Apr. 28	235.) On passage. (Passed 214 to 163) Querum call	Y
	May 2	Quorum call  H.R. 10596, increasing payments to State soldiers' homes; Suspend rules and pass. (Passed 265 to 0)  H. Con. Res. 633, relating to restoration of freedom for captive nations:	P
	May 2 May 2	Suspend rules and pass. (Passed 250 to 0)  H. Con. Res. 633, relating to restoration of freedom for captive nations: Suspend rules and pass. (Passed 270 to 0)	Y
The state of the s	May 3 May 3	Quorum call	P
	May 4	Quorin and Colomban Art.	P
	May 4 May 4	Table motion that further proceedings under call be dispensed with. (Deletated 16: 16:21).  2. 20. Committee motiving reaction that further proceedings under call be dispensed with. (Passed 223 to 164).	N
3	May 4 May 4	8. 722, To dispense with proceedings under call. (Passed 223 to 160).	P
	May 4 May 4	8, 7:2; motion to lay on table motion that further proceedings under call be dispensed with. (Defeated 153 to 231)  8, 722; On ordering previous question to dispense with proceedings under call. (Passed 235 to 153)  8, 722, To dispense with further proceedings under call. (Passed 237 to 152)	NN
	May 4 May 4 May 4	Quorum call.  5. 722, 10 dispense with intriner proceedings under call. (Passed 23 to 148).	1015
	May 4 May 4	O man to William and multip proposed from study noll (Passad 329 to 140)	-100
	May 4 May 4	8. 722, Will the House consider. (Passed 221 to 171)  8. 722, Motion to recommit. (Falled 102 to 223)  8. 722, on passage. (Passed 201 to 184).	N
	Мау 5	Quorum call H.R. 1198, appropriations for Department of Defense; On passage, (Passed 877 to 3)	P
	May 5 May 6	On passage. (Passed 377 to 3). Quorum call. H.R. 11713, authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission:	P
	May 6	On motion to add \$104,000,000 for construction of linear electron accelerator at Stanford University. (Defeated 128-195)	Y
	May 10	H.R. 11713: On passage. (Passed 321 to 2) Onorum call	Y
	May 11 May 12	Quorum call	P
	May 12	H.R. 11510, Mutual Security Act:	1
	May 12	Quorum call horize headquarters site for Mount Rainier National Park:	1
Contract Co	May 12 May 16	On passage, (Passed 263 to 83) Querum call Querum call	
STORE	May 17 May 17 May 18	Oncern will	P
	May 18	Quorum call H.R., 7155, San Latis Unit of Central Valley project, California: On agreeing to amendment. (Passed 214 to 181)	N
	May 18	H.K. 5, Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act of 1950: To strike canciting clause. (Defeated 160 to 222)	Y
	May 18 May 19	H R 5 on passage (Passel 195 to 192)	P
	May 19	Quorum call.  H. Res. 448, rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2331, to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park: On agreeing to resolution. (Defeated 134 to 227).	N
	May 24	Quorum call  R 1236 tutblic works appropriation bill 1961:	- 1
	May 25 May 25	Motion to resommit. (Defeated 110 to 294)  H. R. 12520, on pessage. (Passed 887 to 18)  H. Hes. 536, providing consideration of H.R. 10128, School Construction Assistance Act of 1960:	ì
	May 25 May 26	On agreeing to resolution. (Passed 308 to 97)  Quorum call	P
	May 26	H.R. 10128, School Construction Act of 1960: Amendment to require that school facilities constructed with Federal assistance be available all students in accordance with 1954 decision of	1
	May 26	Supreme Court. (Passed 218 to 181.)  H.R. 10128, Bow amendment to return to States for construction of school facilities 25 percent of taxes collected on every pack of cigarettes sold	III 1800-A
1	May 26	within State. (Defeated 181 to 219.)  H.R. 10128, on committee amendment as amended. (Passed 223 to 177).  H.R. 10128, motion to recomit with instruction to report back H.R. 12259, the administration bill as a substitute. (Defeated 80 to 319)	Y

11-	Date 1960	Measure, question, and result	Vo
09	May 26	H.R. 10128, on passage, (Passed 206 to 189)	Nay.
10	June 1 June 1	Quorum call Quorum call	Dennet
12	June 1	Quorum call.  8. 1892, authorize construction, operation, and maintenance, Norman project, Oklahoma:  On amendment relating interest rates applicable proposed projects in Colorado River. (Passed 228 to 123)	Pres
13	June 1 June 2	On amendment reaching interest rates applicable projects in Colorado River. (Fassed 225 to 125)  Quorum call	- Nay Pres
5	June 2 June 2	Quorum call Quorum call	Pros
7 8 9	June 3 June 3 June 3	Quorum call: Quorum call:	Pres
0	June 3	On motion to adjourn. (Defeated 77 to 194)	Yea.
2 3	June 6 June 8	Quorum call	- Pres
4	June 8	H. Res. 550, closed rule on H.R. 12381, Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act 1960: On agreeing to resolution. (Passed 204 to 181) H.R. 12381, Public Debt and Tax Extension Act, 1960:	Nay
5	June 8	H.R. 12381, Public Debt and Tax Extension Act, 1960; On passage. (Passed 223 to 174)	Yea
6 7	June 8 June 9	Quorum call	Pres
3	June 9	Quorum call  H.R. 12049, amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1938:  Motion to recommit designed to retain the 1958 provisions regarding property rights in inventions. (Defeated 120 to 269.)	Nay
3	June 14 June 14	Quorum call Quorum call	- Pres
	June 14 June 15	Quorum call Quorum call	Pres
	June 15	H.R. 9883, adjusting rates of compensation for employees of Federal Government:  Motion to recommit. (Defeated 94 to 324.)  H.R. 9883, on passage. (Passed 378 to 40.)	
	June 15 June 16	Ouorum call	Pres
ч	June 17	Quorum call.  H. R. 12619, appropriations for mutual security, fiscal year 1961;	- Pre
	June 17 June 17	On amendment to increase by \$200,000,000. (Passed 212 to 173)	- Nay
у II	June 21 June 22	Quorum call	_ Pre
	June 22 June 23	Quorum call Quorum call	
	June 23	Quorum call   H.R. 1259, Social Security Amendments of 1960:   On passage, (Passed 281 to 23).   H.R. 12261, Wheat Act of 1960:   Motion to recommit. (Defeated 195 to 211).   H.R. 12261, on passage, (Defeated 171 to 236).   Quorum call   Constant   Co	_ Yea
	June 23	M.R. 1226i, wheat Act of 1960:  Motion to recommit. (Defeated 195 to 211)	Yea
8	June 23 June 23	II D 10500 Teagurer and Post Office Appropriations 1001.	7 1 5 5 5 5
	June 23	To recede from disagreement to Senate amendment No. 6. (Passed 235 to 161)	_ Yea
	June 23	H.R. 12740, Supplemental Appropriations, 1961: Ellminate \$5,000,000 for Capitol Grounds expansion. (Defeated 141 to 252).	_ Yea
H	June 24 June 24	Quorum call Quorum call	- Pres
	June 24	S. 1808, regulation of Alaska Railroad: Suspend rules and pass. (Passed 268 to 101).  II.J. Res. 649, International Health and Medical Research Act;	_ Nay
	June 24 June 24	Suspend rules and pass. (Passed 259 to 114).	_ Yea
88	June 25 June 25	Quorum call Quorum call	Pres
11	June 27	H.R. 8860, stabilize the mining of lead and zine:	2000000
ш	June 27	On passage, (Passed 197 to 192)  H.R. 8697, amend District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945; On passage, (Passed 348 to 35)	Yes
П	June 28 June 28	Quorum call Quorum call	Pres
۱	June 28 June 28	Quorum call Quorum call	_   Pres
т	June 29	H R 11001 Interpetional Development Associations	
	June 29	On passage. (Passed 249 to 188)  H.R. 7903, extension veterans' guaranteed and direct loan program; On passage. (Passed 395 to 1).	Yea
1	June 30	Quorum call  H.R. 11998, Department Defense appropriation bill, conference report;	- Pres
l Is	June 30 June 30	On passage. (Passed 402 to 5).	- Yea Pres
П	June 30	Quorum call H.R. 12677, Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1960:	
	June 30	On amendment to substitute language of H.R. 12853. (Passed 211 to 203.)	
В	June 30	On passage. (Passed 341 to 72.) H.R. 12311, Sugar Act of 1948:	Yea.
E	June 30	On passage. (Passed 395 to 0.)  II.R. 9883, adjusting rates of compensation for employees of Federal Government:	Yea.
	July 1 July 1	On passage over veto. (Passed 346 to 69.) Quorum call	- Pres
E	July 1 July 1	Quorum call. Quorum call. H.R. 8695, Theodore Roosevelt Memorial:	Pres Pres
	July 1 July 2	Motion to recommit. (Defeated 59 to 308)	Yes.
п	July 2	H. Res. 596, rule on Senate amendments to H.R. 12740, Supplemental Appropriations 1961:	40
В	July 2	H. Res. 506, rule on Senate amendments to H.R. 12740: On adopting. (Passed 257 to 109) H.R. 2467, payment of relocation silowance by Federal Aviation Agency; On committee amendment, (Passed 190 to 164) H.R. 2467, on passage. (Passed 182 to 167)	Nay
п		H.R. 2467, payment of relocation allowance by Federal Aviation Agency; On committee amendment, (Pessed 199 to 164)	Yea.
16	July 2 July 2 Aug. 15	Quorum can	Pres
10	Aug. 17 Aug. 22	Quorium cail Onorium call	Pres
п	Aug. 22	H.R. 12753, amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950: Suspend rules and pass. (Passed 305 to 3)	10000
١.	Same of the last	H.K. 5383, amending Merchant Marine Act	
ш		Suspend rules and pass. (Passed 291 to 90)  H.R. 9866, establish Federal Agricultural Service to Guam: Suspend rules and pass. (Defeated 202 to 151).  Quorum call.	Nay.

Roll- call No.	Date 1960	Measure, question, and result	Vote
188	Aug. 23	H. Res. 607, contempt citation: On pussage. (Passed 270 to 124).	Yea.
100	Aug. 20		rea.
189	Aug. 23	On passage. (Passed 383 to 0)	Yea.
190	Aug. 24	Quorum call 1 Doe 887 recording for consideration S I Res 170 U.S. Citizens Convention on NATO.	Present
191	Aug. 24	On agrecing to resolution. (Passed 349 to 39)  S.J. Res. 170, NATO Cluizens Convention:	Yea.
192	Aug. 24	On passage, (Passed 288 to 103)	Yea.
193	Aug. 25	Quorum call.	Present
194	Aug. 25	Quorum call	Presen
195	Aug. 26	Quorum call.	Presen
196	Aug. 26	Quorum call H. R. 12580, Social Security Act amendments;	Presen
197	Aug. 26	On adopting conference report. (Passed 368 to 17)	Yea.
198	Aug. 31	Quorum call	Present
199	Aug. 31	Motion for House to recede and concur with Senate amendment No. 5, Mutual Security Act	Nay.
200	Aug. 31	Motion for House to recede and concur with Senate amendment No. 8, Mutual Security Act.	
201	Aug. 31	Quorum call	Presen
202	Aug. 31	Quorum call	Presen
203 204	Sept. 1 Sept. 1	Quorum call	Presen Presen

In Oregon attending the funeral of the late Senator Richard L. Neuberger.
On leave of absence attending father's funeral in Oregon.

### The Tragedy of Teenage Drinking

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Rec-DRD, I include a copy of an article which the Newark Evening News published on Its editorial page on August 26, 1960. This article includes the text of a frontpage editorial written by Managing Editor George Rood, of the Burlington Daily News, of Burlington, Vt., following the tragic death of seven Vermont boys, all under 21 years of age, who were returning from across the border in New York where at least some of them had been drinking.

Mr. Rood has raised once again the vital question of the conflict of laws between the State of New York, where the legal drinking age is 18, and all her neighboring States-Vermont, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania-which prohibit the sale of liquor to persons under 21. In doing so, he has joined the growing company of those who believe that concerted action should be taken without delay to seek to persuade, once more, the State of New York to take corrective action.

Mr. Speaker, each year this situation gets worse. Each year, more and more of our young people are involved in tragic accidents, resulting, at least in part, from drinking alcoholic beverages which are illegal in their own States. This is not a problem of concern only to Vermont or to New Jersey. It is a problem shared by every one of New York State's neighbors.

It should now be apparent to all that States bordering on New York cannot effectively enforce their own laws banning teenage drinking as long as New York persist in offering convenient havens to young people bent on breaking those laws.

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that has concerned me ever since I initiated efforts in the New Jersey State Assembly,

prior to my election to Congress in 1956, directed at persuading New York to revise its drinking age upward. Despite the sympathetic response these efforts have aroused among a great many residents of New York, we have still failed to muster sufficient persuassion to accomplish this objective.

While this is obviously a matter exclusively within the legal jurisdiction of the State of New York, it is equally obvious that at least five other sovereign States have been adversely affected by New York's failure to act. It is on this basis that I have continued to interest myself in this unfortunate conflict-oflaws situation.

As a step toward obtaining reconsideration of the problem by the State of New York, I have personally appealed to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, requesting an opportunity to sit down and discuss it with him. I feel confident that Governor Rockefeller will view this matter just as seriously as we, his neighbors, do.

I have also suggested to the Governor that this may be an area where the good offices of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations may be useful in seeking agreement among the several States concerned. As a member of the Commission, I intend to explore this possibility further.

The article and editorial follow:

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER, WHY?-THAT IS THE ANGRY QUESTION ASKED BY VERMONT EDITOR

(Note.—New Jersey is not alone in the misfortune of being neighbor to a State which, despite strong appeals, continues to permit liquor sales to 18-year-olds. The tragedy spawned by this cupidity is shared by adjacent States, even though their own legal drinking age is set at 21.

Last Sunday the violent automobile death of seven Vermont boys returning from a lark into New York State shocked the Nation, just as less sensational but equally tragic events have shocked New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut over the years. The Vermont tragedy sent Managing Editor George Rood, of the Burlington Daily News, to his typewriter where he hammered out this angry front-page editorial, "Wholesale Slaughter, Why?"—as meaningful to New Jerseyans as to Vermonters.)

Shock and sorrow seized the hearts of Vermonters today as funeral arrangements were completed for seven Winooski youths, who

were killed in a tragic automobile accident early Sunday at South Hero.

To the grief-stricken families of these young men go our deepest sympathy.

What caused this wholesale slaughter on

the highways?

Since State police believe no other vehicle was involved in the crash, they must weigh such probable causes as excessive speed, driver's inattention, weather conditions, mechanical failure, or drinking while driving.

Investigation is already under way to de-termine just what caused the worst auto ac-

cident in recent Vermont history.

The victims were returning from Rouses Point, N.Y., a popular weekend destination for teenagers, when the accident occurred at about 3 a.m., Sunday. All seven young men were over 18 years of age and under 21, according to State police, who say they are

investigating to see if liquor was involved.

If drinking in any way contributed to this horrible accident, this newspaper contends that Vermont and the four other States which border on New York State should demand that New York revise its drinking laws, which now permit the sale of liquor to persons 18 years of age or older.

In recent months, an alarming number of afterdark accidents, involving vehicles re-turning to Vermont from New York State, has been plaguing authorities in communities along this State's western boundary.

Five States border on the Empire State: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. All five States have statutes prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21 years. Authorities in these States have experienced considerable difficulty due to the conflict in drinking laws between their States and New York.

With 18-year-olds permitted to drink in neighboring New York State, the volume of teenage traffic each weekend between Vermont and New York is large. This, of course, makes the cocktail lounge and nightclub operators in New York State happy. But it torments Vermonters.

Police investigation may or may not determine that drinking played a role in Sunday's tragedy. It is nonetheless clear that other grim highway accidents in Vermont have been caused by this weekend exodus of the States teenagers to New York.

Regardless of what the investigation unveils, this newspaper contends that the time has come for the five States bordering on New York to take positive action.

Every kind of pressure conceivable should be exerted on New York State officials to bring about a change in that State's drink-

New York is obviously not unaware that the difference in its age and hour regulations

for drinking attracts a large number of teenagers to that State. The New York laws are on the books. But neighboring States are disturbed by the conflict between the New York laws and those enforced within their boundaries. Many people think the New York laws could and should be changed.

The utter disregard by New York State of the conflict of drinking laws with its sister States is deplorable. And the appalling accident toll, which appears linked to this conflict, must be curbed.

Is the liquor tax revenue in New York State so sweet that the collective drinking statutes of its neighboring States are to be ignored?

It is imperative that Vermont's State officials join in compact with officials of the four other States which border New York to formulate a plan of action whereby uniform drinking laws can be enforced in all States.

# Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I feel it is a privilege to be able to pay tribute to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which, this fall, will celebrate its 20th anniversary.

This organization, which represents some 2½ million dedicated Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, has given, and continues to give, valuable service in exposing certain myths about Soviet Russia and in proposing concrete ways and means to defeat Moscow in the cold war.

When we think of captive nations, we are apt to think only of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and other countries not within the geographical boundaries of Soviet Russia. All too often we forget that within the Soviet Union itself are at least a dozen captive nations, each with its own history and its own culture.

Of these, the Ukrainian Nation, with over 215,000 square miles, is the largest in area, and with some 40 million people, is the largest in population.

Because of their fierce spirit of independence and undying love of freedom the Ukrainians have been made to suffer the most cruel persecutions that the Reds could devise. We remember the horrible Moscow-made famine of 1932 and 1933, in which millions of people died, the mass murder at Vinnitsia in 1937, and the vast purges and deportations carried out under the personal direction of Khrushchev in the late 1930's and after the German retreat in 1943.

Despite these unspeakable cruelties, the Soviet tyrants have not been able to extinguish the spirit of the Ukrainian people, and it is in this spirit that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America carries on the fight to win the liberation of captive nations throughout the world.

### NICAP UFO Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks. I include an urgent warning by Vice Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, that certain potential dangers are linked with unidentified flying objects—UFO's. Admiral Hillen-koetter's request that Congress inform the public as to the facts is endorsed by more than 200 pilots, rocket, aviation, and radar experts, astronomers, military veterans, and other technically trained members of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena. Among them are Rear Adm. H. B. Knowles; Col. Joseph Bryan III, U.S. Air Force Reserve; Lt. Col. Jas. Mc-Ashan, USAFR; Lt. Col. Samuel Free-man, U.S. Army Reserve, Aviation; Mr. J. B. Hartranft, president, Aircraft Owners Pilots Association; Capt. R. B. McLaughlin, Navy missile expert; Mr. Frank Rawlinson, physicist, National Aeronautical and Space Agency; Dr. Leslie Kaeburn, space consultant, University of Southern California; former Air Force Maj. William D. Leet, with three officially reported UFO encounters while an Air Force pilot; Frank Halstead, 25 years as curator, Darling Observatory; Rear Adm. D. S. Fahrney, former chief of the Navy missile program; Col. R. B. Emerson, U.S. Army Reserve, head of Emerson Testing Laboratories; Prof. Charles A. Maney, astrophysicist, Defiance University; Capt. W. B. Nash, Pan American Airways.

The "NICAP Report on Secrecy Dangers," with documented evidence on UFO's, was first submitted confidentially to me, and to several other Members of Congress, including Senator Lyndon Johnson. In a reply to NICAP, July 6, 1960, Senator Johnson stated that he had ordered the staff of the Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee to keep close watch on UFO developments and to report on any recent significant sightings and the Air Force investigations of such sightings.

Although I have not had time for a detailed study, I believe the conclusions of these experienced NICAP officials should be given careful consideration. Certainly their sober evaluations should be completely disassociated from the obvious frauds and delusions about UFO's which unfortunately have been publicized. The NICAP report is stated to be the result of a 3-year investigation—its conclusions based only on verified visual, radar, and photographic evidence by trained, reputable observers.

On August 20, 1960, NICAP sent me the following statement to be added to the original report:

There is a growing danger that UFO's may may be mistaken for Soviet missiles or jet aircraft, accidentally causing war. Several Air Defense scrambles and alerts already have occurred when defense radarmen mistook UFO formations for possible enemy machines. NICAP agrees with this sober warning by Gen. L. M. Chassin, NATO coordinator of Allied Air Services:

"It is of first importance to confirm these objects \* \* \* the business of governments to take a hand, if only to avoid the danger of global tragedy. If we persist in refusing to recognize the existence of these UFO's we will end up, one fine day, by mistaking them for the guided missiles of an enemy—and the worst will be upon us."

Today, this danger may surpass the one cited in NICAP's report: That the U.S.S.R. might spread false rumors that the UFO's are secret Red devices which have mapped all the U.S. and allied targets and could be used as surprise-attack weapons. (Some Americans already suspect hidden fear of UFO's

as the reason for secrecy.)

We are sure you will agree it is imperative to end the risk of accidental war from defense forces' confusion over UFO's. All defense personnel, not merely top-level groups, should be told that the UFO's are real and should be trained to distinguish them—by their characteristic speeds and maneuvers—from conventional planes and missiles. This is not in effect today.

Second, the American people must be convinced, by documented facts, that the UFO's

could not be Soviet machines.

Certainly every Member of Congress will agree that any such danger of accidental war—even if slight—must be averted in every possible way. It is also important to prevent any unfounded fear that the UFO's are secret enemy devices.

After discussing the subject with colleagues, I am certain that there is real concern by many Members of Congress. Without necessarily accepting all the conclusions of the NICAP Board of Governors and technical advisers, we are convinced that a thorough study of the UFO problem should be made. Pending such action, I believe that publication of the NICAP report will help to reduce the dangers cited by Vice Admiral Hillenkoetter and the other NICAP officials.

For those Members desiring to do so the previously mentioned confidential report can be obtained upon request at the National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena, 1536 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

### Congressional Investigations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. A. PAUL KITCHIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address by Hon. L. H. FOUNTAIN, of North Carolina:

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

(Address by Congressman L. H. FOUNTAIN, of North Carolina, before the 62d annual meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association at Myrtle Beach, S.C., June 16, 1960)

I deem it a high privilege and a great honor to be able to speak to you, my distinguished colleagues of the North Carolina Bar Association, on the occasion of our 62d annual meeting.

No experience gives me a greater source of pride and joy than that of being and meeting with members of my own profession, especially those from my home State. I am proud of the North Carolina bar because I believe it has no peer in any State of the Union.

In fact, the longer I am in public life, the prouder I am of the legal profession and the great part it has played and is still playing in building, strengthening, and preserving our American way of life. However, your president invited me to speak, not about our great profession, but on the subject of congressional investigations.

In spite of the prominent coverage being given by the press to the travel expenses of some congressional committees and individual members thereof, I hope we will not lose sight of the essential and very necessary jobs being performed by congressional committees; for it is a known fact that their hard work results in savings of not just millions, but billions of dollars to the taxpayers and in greater efficiency of covernmental operation.

governmental operation.

As chairman of a House Government Operations Subcommittee which has the responsibility of following our appropriated dollars within certain departments and agencies in the interest of economy and efficiency, I am certainly opposed to extravagance or waste in the use of public funds by any branch of government, whether by means of travel expenses or otherwise.

At the same time, it would be most unfortunate if the kind of criticism contained in the press accounts to which I have referred were to deter appropriate Members of the Congress from making necessary and valuable investigative trips.

I am quite confident that the authors of those travel-expense stories, based upon their own knowledge of congressional investigations, if questioned, would quickly admit both the necessity and the value of congressional committee investigations to the taxpayers of America.

While on this particular subject, let me assure you that on the few occasions when the subcommittee of which I am chairman has found it necessary to travel our hotel accommodations and other expenses related to our travel have been very modest, and at times even austere.

Although the subject of congressional investigations does not today evoke as emotional and heated a reaction as during the 83d Congress, investigations by committees of the Congress, aside from their costs, are still very much in the news and constitute a matter of great and continuing importance. The use of this investigative power, unfortunately, is frequently misunderstood and sometimes misrepresented. To better understand the role of the congressional investigation, perhaps it would be helpful to trace briefly the origin and development of this institution as we know it today.

The legislative investigation originated in 17th-century England at a time when Parliament was engaged in limiting the royal prerogative and establishing the rule of law. In consonance with the English experience, the American settlers quite naturally endowed their colonial assemblies with the power of legislative investigation, and this tradition was passed on to the new Republic.

While not explicitly stated in the Constitution, the power of investigation is generally considered to be, and has been so held by the Supreme Court, inherent in the legislative powers conferred on the Congress by article I, section I.

The investigative powers of Congress were asserted for the first time in 1792 when the House created a select committee to inquire into the disaster of the St. Clair Expedition against the Indians. While the power of

Congress to investigate has not been seriously questioned since the early days of the Republic, the scope of that power has been, and continues to be, a matter of some dispute.

It is interesting to observe that the concern of congressional investigations has tended pretty much to follow the growth of our Government and its responsibilities. In the early years, investigations were relatively infrequent and were concerned mostly with the conduct of Government agencies and officials. The War Between the States was accompanied by investigations of the conduct of military operations. Then, with the extensive development of commerce in the 1870's, investigations were directed to business and later to the affairs of the banking and financial community. In the 1920's the investigative spotlight was used to expose instances of national corruption, including the infamous Teapot Dome scandal.

The great depression of the thirties, as we all know, focused legislative attention largely on economic problems. This was followed in the past two decades by numerous investigations concerned with national security and the loyalty of private citizens and, more recently, with labor and management problems. The recent emphasis of investigations on the affairs of private individuals and groups, along with the traditional congressional interest in the conduct of public agencies and officials, has created concern in some quarters about committee procedures and the rights of witnesses.

What, it might be asked at this point, is the purpose of a congressional investigation? First, it should be recognized that Congress could not legislate wisely without first obtaining adequate knowledge of the conditions necessitating correction or regulation. The use of committees to obtain the facts, to enable interested parties to be heard, and to recommend desirable courses of action, is the only practical method of operation for a large legislative body.

Second, and of equal importance, is the use of the investigative machinery to check on the administration of the laws by the executive branch. This is a responsibility of the Congress which is performed principally by each Chamber's Committee on Government Operations, of which I am a member in the House. The power to investigate is an essential tool of the Congress, not alone to determine the needs of the various executive departments, but also for holding the executive accountable for the proper and efficient administration of the laws and for the prevention of misconduct in the executive branch.

Congressional investigations are ordinarily conducted by a committee or one of its sub-committees. It may be one of the standing committees of the House or Senate or a special or select committee created for the purpose of making a specific inquiry. The standing committees and their powers and duties are prescribed by the rules of the House and Senate in accordance with the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. A special committee, by contrast, derives its authority from a resolution which serves as the committee's charter.

While the Congress possesses great latitude for undertaking investigations in connection with its legislative function—the Court has held that any areas in which Congress can properly legislate is an area subject to congressional investigation—this power is not unlimited. And while the Supreme Court has not acted to specifically define these limits, it has repeatedly declared that limits do exist. The nature of such limits is perhaps most clearly expressed in the Quinn case \*\* in these words:

"The power to investigate, broad as it may be, is also subject to recognized limitations. It cannot be used to inquire into private affairs unrelated to valid legislative purposes. Nor does it extend to an area in which Congress is forbidden to legislate. Similarly, the power to investigate must not be confused with any of the powers of law enforcement; those powers are assigned under our Constitution to the executive and the judiciary. Still further limitations on the power to investigate are found in the specific individual guarantees of the Bill of Rights, such as the fifth amendment privilege against self-incrimination."

The much publicized Watkins case added the caution that "investigations conducted for the personal aggrandizement of the investigators or to punish those investigated are indefensible. There is no congressional power to expose solely for the sake of exposure."

In the main, the Court has recognized under the separation of powers the authority and responsibility of the Congress itself to regulate its use of the power of investigation. It has been advocated by some observers, however, that the courts should require the proceedings of a congressional investigation to meet the requirements of substantive due process.

There can be no serious questioning of the obligation of investigating committees to conduct themselves with fairness and restraint. Differences of opinion relate, rather, to the nature of the specific procedural guarantees, and the extent to which these should be formalized and by whom.

I am reminded here of the sage words contained in the Federalist Paper No. 51, which is attributed by historians to either Madison or Hamilton. In advocating the doctrine of the separation of powers, the author observes:

"It may be a reflection on human nature that such devices should be necessary to control the abuses of government. But what is government itself but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself."

What, we may ask, are the essential conditions for the fair and responsible conduct of investigations? While committee procedure in general is prescribed by House and Senate rules, discretion necessarily plays a large part in determining how investigations are carried on.

Surely we should expect investigations to be conducted in a nonpartisan manner and reasonably confined to the matters under consideration. Adequate advance notice of hearings and their purpose should and is now required to be given to members of the committee, and active participation even encouraged on the part of the minority as well as the majority members. I am happy to say that in the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, we have never knowingly or consciously used investigations for partisan purposes and, as a consequence, the subcommittee's findings and recommendations are usually adouted manipously.

tions are usually adopted unanimously. I would like to say at this point that the responsibility and cooperative attitude of the minority members of the subcommittee during the 85th and 86th Congresses contributed substantially to the nonpartisan and constructive spirit in which our work was carried on.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> McGrain ▼. Daughtery (273 U.S. 135 (1927)).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Quinn v. United States (349 U.S. 155

<sup>\*</sup>Watkins v. United States (354 U.S. 178 (1956)).

We make it a practice, also, to prepare for hearings as thoroughly as possible in order to obtain complete and concise information for the record without wasting the time of witnesses or committee members. The really constructive hearings are seldom spontaneous—they are almost always the result of many hours and even weeks or months of careful preliminary work by the committee chairman and his staff.

Because of the nature and importance of the responsibilities assigned to our Committee on Government Operations, it is one of the few House committees which may sit, hold hearings, and act without special per-mission while the House is in session. This authority has been extended also to the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, with the result that committee members sometimes find themselves engaged in hearings or other committee business when the roll is called on the floor of the House. Unfortunately, the reason for their absence is not always readily apparent to visiting constituents in the gallery or from examination of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The subcommittee has also been granted the authority to issue subpenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, documents, and books in connection with its investigations. We have used this power

very sparingly.

Except for a few unusual instances, such as when our subcommittee was concerned about the possibility of damaging the reputation of a witness in a conflict of interest investigation, we have made it a practice to hold open hearings and to make information about our activities freely available. I believe strongly that those of us in the Congress who are chairmen of committees have been entrusted with serious and important responsibilities and the public has a right to know how we are performing them. For this reason, most of our hearings and all our reports are printed and can be obtained by interested persons without charge. However, the great majority of our citizens learn about congressional investigations only through news reports.

By and large, the newsmen who cover Capitol Hill do a very commendable job of handling a tough assignment. However, the pressure of deadlines and the great volume and technical nature of committee work make it extremely difficult for reporters to present complex issues clearly and fully. Sensational sidelights, unfortunately, sometimes seem to crowd out more significant matters.

while a legislative investigation differs greatly from a judicial proceeding and is neither required nor expected to follow court procedures, I beleve that procedural safeguards for the witness should be adhered to as far as is practicable. For example, a witness appearing before a committee should be permitted to be accompanied by his own counsel and should always be given an opportunity to fully state his case for the record. An accurate stenographic record should be kept of the hearing, with a copy made available for the witness' inspection. With respect to television, radio, and photographic coverage in the committee hearing room, as in the courtroom, the advantage of wider news coverage must be balanced against the possibility of disrupting orderly and dignified procedures.

While neither the House nor the Senate has adopted a rule governing the televising of hearings, it appears that a witness may effectively object to testifying before cameras. In the case of U.S. v. Kleinman (1952) (107 F. Supp. 407) where the facts indicated that a defendant was confronted with "television and newsreel cameras, news photographers with their concomitant flashbulbs, radio microphones, a large and crowded hearing room with spectators standing along the

walls," the court held that the refusal of a defendant to testify was justified. It should be pointed out that it is the policy of the Speaker of the House that committee hearings may not be televised.

Many of you will recall the widespread criticism of congressional investigations that was prevalent not long ago and the various measures for reform proposed by the American Bar Association, lawyers, journalists, Members of Congress, and others. As a result of this public concern, the House amended its rules in 1955 in order to clarify and spell out certain provisions relating to committee procedures and the rights of witnesses. Included in these amendments were a prohibition against one-man subcommittees, and a statement of the right of a witness at an investigative hearing hearing to be accompanied by his own counsel.

In the work of the Government Operations Committee, we are concerned principally with appraising the administrative performance of the Federal departments and agencies. This has given rise to a special investigative problem that should be mentioned—that of the occasional refusal of a Federal department to furnish information or records essential for evaluating its work. This highly controversial problem of executive privilege, however, is much too large and complicated a subject for inclusion in this discussion.

In closing, I think it appropriate and useful to recall some words written nearly 2,000 years ago: "Blame not before thou has examined; understand first and then rebuke. Answer not before thou hast heard; interrupt not in the midst of a speech." This wisdom of the ages might well serve as the foundation of a sound policy for all investigations.

# Sell 8,000 Acres of Bull Shoals Land to Former Owners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CHARLES H. BROWN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, for 3 years now I have been urging the Corps of Engineers to release some 8,000 acres not needed for public purposes in the Bull Shoals Reservoir, Arkansas-Missouri, and let private owners farm it, or develop it.

We have had numerous headaches over the handling of the agricultural leasing of this land; and I have contended for years that the present Bull Shoals land policy is wrong. First, the Government should have acquired a flowage easement instead of fee title to these acres in the first place; second, there is no equitable or satisfactory way to handle leasing of such land; and, third, unnecessary Government holding of these scenic lakefront acres is stunting the development of our beautiful Bull Shoals area.

It is important to note that the Corps follows a different policy in the Table Rock Reservoir area, adjoining Bull Shoals. Landowners in the Table Rock area were permitted to retain title to their lakefront, and granted the U.S. Government only a flowage easement to

the land that might be inundated by unusual floods.

All along, I have pleaded for the corps to apply the same land policy to the two reservoir areas. Whatever portions of the Bull Shoals lakefront that are not needed should be sold back to former owners who want it. But the Corps has steadfastly maintained the position that such revestment would not be in the best interest of the public.

We have now had experience with the new easement policy applied in the Table Rock area; and it is apparent that it is far superior to the acquisition-leasing policy applied to the Bull Shoals area.

So, on the basis of this new and persuasive evidence, I am renewing our district's request for the corps to sell back excess acres to former owners or their heirs or assigns in the Bull Shoals area, thereby making the two areas consistent.

I have today introduced a bill to accomplish this result in a fair and equitable manner. By introducing the bill now, we are giving the corps ample time to take another look and report back to the Congress early next year on the principle of revestment.

This bill would authorize the Secretary of the Army to sell back to former owners, their heirs or assigns, such portions of land in the Bull Shoals area as are not required for public purposes. Estimates are that some 8,000 acres are involved.

Here is how it would work for John Jones, who owned a 400-acre tract in the reservoir area, when the Corps of Engineers were acquiring land for Bull Shoals Lake. The corps bought 200 acres, the bottomland of the farm, from Jones. Jones still farms the upland. But the Bull Shoals Lake covers only 100 acres of the bottomland bought from Jones. The other 100 acres, owned by the Government as protection against unusual flood conditions, is leased for agricultural purposes to the highest bidder.

Jones himself would like to farm that 100 acres of bottom land. He would never have sold it to the Government, except that they insisted they had to have it for the reservoir.

My bill would authorize the Secretary of the Army to sell back the 100 acres of excess land to Jones, the original owner, his heirs, or assigns.

As it is now, Jones runs cattle on his upland, has to get an easement to take the cattle to the lake for water across bottom land he used to farm, and would like to farm now but was compelled by the Government to relinquish. Yet, the Government does not need it and is leasing it out to someone else to farm.

Or take this example of John Smith. The Government acquired title to Smith's "bluff" land, high above the line where the water level could possibly reach. Smith would like to build a tourist court, if he had a lakefront view. But now, he cannot, because Uncle Sam holds the most valuable part of his property, the lakefront. So, Smith cannot develop the property. Yet Uncle Sam does not need the lakefront for project purposes.

Under my bill, the former owner, his heirs, or assigns, could buy back this excess land for the price the Government paid for it in the first place, plus a fair value for any improvements made by the Government, minus any damage done by the Government and any decrease in property values resulting from the terms of the resale-such as flowage easement. rights-of-way, and so forth.

The effect of this bill would be to bring the Bull Shoals land policy up to date with the present policy that the corps has applied to the newer Table Rock Reservoir. And the new policy is far

superior to the old.

First. Under this bill, we would get out from under the continual headaches of leasing this excess land for agricultural purposes; second, we would stimulate development of the Bull Shoals lake area through private investment: and, third, we would be giving priority of purchase to those who deserve it, the original owners or their heirs or assigns.

I include herewith a letter from the Corps of Engineers outlining their objections to revestment of this excess land. I think this new legislation overcomes the corps' objection regarding "private properties adjacent to present reservoir boundaries have been developed with private capital and sale of this property between this development and the power pool to other parties would work a hardship on these private investors."

Under my bill, the Secretary is not authorized to sell to other parties. He could sell only to those former owners, their heirs or assigns, who apply for pur-

The matter of depriving counties of their share of income derived from agricultural leases is not a valid objection, in my opinion. The tax income to the counties from owners who will develop the land should more than offset any loss in revenue from the discontinuance of agricultural leases.

Again, I urge the corps to reevaluate their land policy on Bull Shoals Reservoir. I sincerely hope that what has happened in the Table Rock area will prompt the corps to support this new legislation to make Bull Shoals land policy the same as Table Rock land policy.

I hope we can get this matter to a hearing early in the next session, and the distinguished chairman of the Public Works Committee, of which I am a member, assures me that we will have his full cooperation.

Under the unanimous consent, I insert herewith a letter from the U.S. Corps of Engineers pertaining to this subject:

> U.S. ARMY ENGINEER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, Little Rock, Ark., April 24, 1958.

Hon. CHARLES H. BROWN, House of Representatives,

Washington, D.C.
DEAR MR. BROWN: Reference is made to our conversation in your office on April 10, 1958, concerning the possible revestment of land at the Bull Shoals Reservoir project, Arkansas and Missouri, and my interim reply of April 15. After having investigated this matter in some detail, I am pleased to furnish you the following information. comparison purposes, a discussion of the acquisition policies at Table Rock Reservoir is included.

The acquisition of land for the Bull Shoals Reservoir project was based on a taking line blocked out along regular land subdivisions or property ownership lines to include all land lying below the 700-foot mean sea level, contour, which is the controlling elevation for land acquisition and represents the maximum elevation subject to flooding by the operation of this reservoir. The nom-inal top of flood control pool is at elevation 695 feet, mean sea level, and the additional 5 feet of elevation is required to permit wave action, erosion, and surcharge storage during maximum flood conditions.

The acquisition of land in the Table Rock Reservoir area is being accomplished in accordance with the new joint policy for reservoir acquisition as agreed to between the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior in the fall of 1953. Briefly, this policy provides for the acquisition in fee of all lands subject to inundation on an average of once in 5 years by "block-ing out" a taking line along regular land subdivisions or property ownerships below this elevation. In the Table Rock Reservoir area, this controlling contour for fee acquisition is 923 feet mean sea level. The maximum controlling elevation for land acquisition is established as 936 feet, mean sea level, 5 feet above the nominal top of the flood control pool. Where feasible, the area between the blocked-out taking line for fee acquisition and the maximum elevation subject to inundation is acquired by flowage easement rather than in fee.

I would like to point out in this connection that in reservoirs such as Bull Shoals and Table Rock the extreme ruggedness of the topography and the relatively small horizontal distances between the 5-year flood contour and the maximum area subject to inundation, in many cases, preclude the taking of flowage easements since by the normal process of "blocking-out" along regular land subdivisions or property ownerships, the area to be acquired in fee results in the taking of all land necessary for the project. As a result, a comparatively small portion of the Table Rock Reservoir area is being acquired

by flowage easement.

No land in the Bull Shoals Reservoir is considered excess to the project needs. However, in the event the new land acquisition policy were to be applied to the land pre-viously acquired for the Bull Shoals project, approximately 8,000 acres would be available for revestment, subject to the retention of flowage easements by the Government on that portion below elevation 700 feet, ms 1. This action would place the two projects in a comparable status insofar as ownership by the Government is concerned. I would like to point out that some of the larger areas in the Bull Shoals Reservoir which were acquired above the 700-foot contour are public domain land which was set aside for use of this project by Executive order, and these areas would not be subject to disposal in the same manner as that acquired from private ownership.

With reference to the question of water rights in the reservoir areas, the policy which is being applied at Table Rock permits the landowner to retain an easement across the Government-owned land for the purpose of furnishing livestock access to the waters of the lake, unless granting such an easement is contrary to public interest. This easement may be reserved at the time the land is

acquired by the Government.

Since no such authority existed at the time of acquisition of lands in the Bull Shoals Reservoir, those landowners who lost water rights through acquisition of their land were compensated for this loss as a part of the severance damage paid them. Of course, the agricultural leasing program in the Bull Shoals Reservoir area permits lessees to occupy the Government-owned land and to have access to the waters of the lake as a part of the leasehold agreement. Livestock access to the waters of Bull Shoals lake has not been a problem in the Little Rock district, since the many tributaries of the main lake, which extend beyond the reservoir boundaries, have permitted livestock watering except in periods of extreme drouth. In exceptional cases, adjacent landowners could obtain an easement right for access to the lake for livestock-watering purposes

under outgrant procedures.

There are some disadvantages to revesting lands at Bull Shoals Reservoir. instances, private properties adjacent to present reservoir boundaries have been developed with private capital, and sale of the property between this development and the power pool to other parties would work a hardship on these private investors. Furthermore, those portions of the reservoir which are subject to intermittent flooding above the top of power pool are at present leased to individuals for agricultural and grazing purposes. As you know, 75 percent of the income derived from these leases is returned to the counties in which the land is located. Disposal of the Government-owned land at Bull Shoals would considerably reduce the return to the counties from this operation. Many lessees in the areas have obtained their leases without competition, and are content to pay rent in lieu of

In view of the circumstances mentioned above, I am of the opinion that revestment of lands in the Bull Shoals Reservoir area so as to make it conform to the more recent land acquisition policy would not be in the above information is sufficient for your needs; however, if you desire any further information in connection therewith, I will be pleased to furnish it to you. Sincerely yours,

A. M. JACOBY. Colonel, Corps of Engineers, District Engineer.

# Foreign Propaganda and Federal Censorship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. BYRON L. JOHNSON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, in light of the widespread interest in the bill H.R. 12753, approved by the House on August 22, which would amend the Subversive Activities Control Act, I call several items to the attention of any person who may be interested.

There were hearings on similar bills, H.R. 4105 and S. 1273, before Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Committee on the Judiciary in the 84th Congress, 2d

session, July 9, 1956, serial 27.

Editorials with respect to that bill appeared in the New York Times on July 9, 1956, and in the Washington Post on July 14, 1956, and a news story in the Washington Star on July 10, 1956.

A complete legal review of the issues can be found in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review for March 1959 and April 1959, volume 107, Nos. 5 and 6.

Unfortunately, none of these materials were used during the discussion here on the floor on August 22. I trust that the Members of the Senate or other Members of the House who may be interested will familiarize themselves with such

material in order that members may have more complete background with respect to this topic before we are again called upon to vote on such legislation.

# Courage for Principles

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following excerpts from an address given by the Honorable James A. Farley before the Los Angeles Rotary Club in July, as reported by Frank Ernest in his column in the Nyack, N.Y., Journal News on August 25, 1960:

COURAGE FOR PRINCIPLES

Former Postmaster General James A. Farley is an outspoken man as everyone who knows him realizes. Mr. Farley is planning a business trip abroad, but he'll be back in September to take his part in the Democratic campaign, as everyone who knows him realized he would do. I am sure he would be the last one to admit it but, in my book, his party has given him some pretty shabby treatment in the past and has injured itself by so doing to the extent of losing the 1958 election in New York by refusing to consider his bid for nomination as U.S. Senator. That isn't one man's opinion, either. There are a great many people who agree with me. But it took more than that to shake Mr. Farley's loyalty to the party to which he has contributed so much.

Just before the Democratic National Convention in July, Jim addressed the Los Angeles Rotary Club and stated that the Nation is in the middle of its greatest crisis since 1776. Now, as then, he said, the question is to be or not to be and therefore it is a time for plain talking. And he gave the Rotarians some plain talk, in which the achievements of the Democratic Party since 1932 were not neglected. And then he said: "However, I consider the great issue to be

one of nothing less than national survival. We shall not survive, nor will we deserve to survive, if we desert the basic moral platform by which this Nation came into existence. The men of the Philadelphia Convention of 1776 exemplified those essentials of American character to which we ought to adhere, if we value not only our lives but our sacred honor.

"By their ideal, an American is a brave man. 'Give me liberty or give me death' could have been spoken by no coward, Courage is not only the wise course; it is the only course, because there is no place for even cowards to hide.

"By their ideal, an American is also an intelligent man. Atomic war is dangerous, of course, but no more dangerous to the individual than any other war-as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier proves. Yet there are among the American people self-appointed Messiahs, who constantly call attention to the horrors of armed conflict, as if George Washington, Robert E. Lee, and Ulysses S. Grant were not aware of the devastation of war. Do these false prophets think Bunker Hill was a picnic? Do they mistake the Death March from Bataan for a May-walk? There never was a bargain basement price for freedom, as the heroic martyrs from the Boston Massacre to the Hungarian Revolt prove. No party and no

free nation can deliver peace.
"Further, by the ideal of the Founding Fathers, the American is also a man who be-lieves in religious freedom. That principle condemns a Nazi Party which persecutes a Grand Rabbi of Warsaw, of a Pastor Nie-mueller as it despises any Communist regime that crucifies a Cardinal Stepinac and a Cardinal Mindszenty. Now \* \* \* the United Nations accuses Red China of geno-Now . . the cide—the systematic killing of Buddhists and Buddhist priests in Tibet. Yet there are those among us who would urge that we consider recognizing Red China, even while this massacre is in progress.

"I have traveled as much abroad as almost any man in this party. I, too, value the opinion of the world. But I am sure that sound policy cannot be based on loss of self-respect."

#### Disarmament

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the need for serious thinking about disarmament was never more pressing than it

Jerome H. Spingarn has contributed many helpful suggestions in this field in an interview with Courtney Sheldon which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor of August 1960.

I append this helpful interview here-

Jerome H. Spingarn, research director of the National Planning Association's Committee on Security Through Arms Control, who has conferred extensively with disarmament experts in the United States and Europe, explains the committee's recent demand that the U.S. Government establish a permanently based body of experts who can come to grips with the subject of disarmament, and says that "the world's governments are only beginning to realize that arms control can become an important ingredient of national security, and that arms-control negotiations are bound to become a central issue in diplo-

Mr. Sheldon: "The report of your committee, Mr. Spingarn, said 'We have repeatedly found ourselves at the arms-control conference table with Jerry-built policies and hastily recruited spokesmen.' Does this apply to the Geneva Disarmament Conference from which the Soviets walked out?"

Mr. Spingarn: "Our report showed that preparation for all of the major conferences of the past decade has been insufficient. We said that it isn't enough to whip up a disarmament proposal for a conference-policy planning must proceed regardless of whether conferences are going on or not. The great need is the development of basic policy. If our policy guidelines were clear, negotiating would derive easily. Indeed, we proposals might well have insisted from the outset upon a more realistic frame of reference than Mr. Khrushchev's 'general and complete dis-armament' formulation."

Mr. Sheldon: "What did the committee mean in its reference to seasoned personnel for disarmament negotiations?"

We meant that a skillful negotiator must know a great deal about the specifics of our foreign relations; he must know about military strategy and technology; he must know about previous negotiations; he must know the problems of other powers; and he must have abundant patience and tact. He must have expert backstopping at home. We pointed out that we have too frequently brought men in cold from private life, educated them, and then replaced them after their education had been completed.

"In the recent 10-nation conference our delegation chief was Frederick Eaton. He had demonstrated brilliance as a private lawyer, but he never before dealt with disarmament and he never previously worked in any of the Government departments concerned. Further, we feel that the State Department's tendency to create diplomatic generalists is often a source of weakness in a field such as arms control where such a high degree of knowledge and specialization is required.

"It means that a man who has acquired his seniorty in South African affairs can outrank a delegation colleague who has years of solid experience in arms control." Mr. Sheldon: "How does your criticism

apply to the nuclear test ban negotiations?" Mr. Spingarn: "We have some very able men working on this problem, but our efforts have been hampered by the lack of perman-ent technical staff in the disarmament area and by the failure of the administration to resolve disputes between conflicting departments. Our negotiators lack channels of communication to the source of decisions."

Mr. Sheldon: "The President is the key to the situation?"

Mr. Spingarn: "In the disarmament area, policy can be effectively created only by personal decisions of the President. problems cannot successfully be delegated because they cut across the jurisdiction of several key departments of Government. In exercising his authority to make decisions, of course, the President must rely on staff work. An adequate staff for policy planning would present the President with all of the alternatives and with their implications.

Mr. Sheldon: "Now where would such a staff be located?"

Mr. Spingarn: "In the NPA paper we gave several alternatives. We pointed out that this work could be in the State Department, particularly if the President wished to place heavy reliance on his Secretary of It could be in the Department of Defense, which now has more men working on this subject than any other department and which could find money for it most easily, but it would probably be considered almost a contradiction in terms to put disarmament planning in a military department.

"Another possibility is to create a special

office in the Executive Office of the President. This would be something like the Stassen operation, but would be different in that it would not have a negotating function and it would not have a public information function. Those two functions got Harold Stassen into trouble. In the Executive Office, it could help resolve differences between departments more successfully than a State Department staff could do.

Another alternative which has been suggested is a 'peace agency.' The NPA committee took no position on these alternatives. A strong President will put a staff of this kind where he wants it. We did emphasize that a staff of this kind must have a very close relationship to the President, because it must help him decide arguments between major departments of Government."

Mr. Sheldon: "We have been confronted with disarmament problems to some degree in most post-World War II years. What has prevented progress?"

Mr. Spingarn: "We have been living with the hope that complete disarmament could be achieved overnight through a simultaneous act of will in all nations, and that a

new era of perfection would arrive overnight. We are beginning to realize that this isn't going to happen. We have to start from where we are.

"On the other hand, the world's governments are only beginning to realize that arms control can become an important ingredient of national security, and that arms control negotiations are bound to become a central issue in diplomacy. Thermonuclearrocket systems cannot produce stability unless there are some controls, and realistic officials are beginning to comprehend this."

Mr. Sheldon: "Senator HUMPHREY'S Senate subcommittee certainly has been doing some

prodding in this area."

Mr. Spingarn: "Senator HUMPHREY was one of the very first to take arms control seriously and to persuade important people-including diplomats, scholars, and other national leaders, to study it scientifically and objectively. Unfortunately, there are still some Members of Congress who do not take arms control seriously, as exhibited recently by the fact that the House knocked out a Department of State request for funds for research in this field."

Mr. Sheldon: "Is Russia well prepared for

disarmament conferences?"

Mr. Spingarn: "Russia is well prepared in one sense, but not in another. Its diplomatic teams are composed of men who are experienced in arms, arms control, and American affairs, who are veterans of the conference circuit. On the other hand, Russia is frequently ill prepared because it tends to overdo the propaganda game and rigid dictatorship makes it prone to blunder, as it did When the Russians stupidly walked out of the 10-nation conference last week without even giving Mr. Eaton a chance to read the document he had just carried back from Washington."

Mr. Sheldon: "Do you detect any more seriousness in recent Soviet proposals?"

Mr. Spingarn: "I detect great seriousness in the Soviet effort to obtain a nuclear test ban, but I have always found it hard to believe that the U.S.S.R. honestly believed that 'general and complete disarmament' was a negotiable objective. We are greatly ham-pered in our efforts to know what Russians think and what they do not think by the fact that theirs is a closed society, in which dissenting opinions, or embryonic ideas, are not freely published."

Mr. Sheldon: "Do you think we should begin another disarmament conference soon?"

Mr. Spingarn: "I should hope that we could begin to discuss problems of arms control through normal processes of diplomacy, so that the next conference would proceed on a more precise understanding of common objectives. It is a rather shocking thing that the 1 mile between the Soviet Embassy and the State Department is so seldom traveled, while there are so many spectacular round trips of functionaries, experts, clerical assistants, file cabinets, journalists, and TV cameras."

# Area Army Reserve Program at Amherst USAR Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. DULSKI, Mr. Speaker, on July 28, 1960, I had the privilege of reviewing the activities of the area Army Reserve program at the Amherst USAR Center, 100 North Forest Road in Williamsville, N.Y.

Lt. Col. Ellsworth C. Davis, Buffalo subsector commander, presented the overall picture on area reserve facilities, and Col. Walter S. Walls, commanding officer of the 338th General Hospital, a Buffalo Reserve unit, explained the role of the professional man in the Reserve program.

In a discussion of the General Hospital's 2-week training program at Camp Drum, N.Y., where it operated a fieldtype hospital under tentage, I realized that with the ever-present threat of war and surprise attack which exists today, the military preparedness of our country depends more than ever before upon the readiness of our Reserve Forces. I feel very strongly that the Army Reserve must be maintained in a state of training that will allow it to be ready for employment in an emergency with the least possible delay. Based on what I saw of this training in my immediate area, I feel that this program is being maintained at a maximum level at the present time, and that the individuals participating are making a worthwhile and patriotic contribution to the Nation's preparedness.

I also had occasion to observe the awarding of a commendation ribbon to Maj. Don T. Edgmon, Regular Army adviser to the Reserve program, for his outstanding performance of duty in Korea, by Col. Dennis J. McMahon, commander of the northern New York sector. Major Edgmon also received a letter of appreciation from headquarters, Republic of Korea Army, signed by Yo Chan Song, lieutenant general, Chief of Staff.

### Reduction in Hospital Services

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LEE METCALF-

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, at their annual convention, members of the Montana Department, Disabled American Veterans, expressed their concern over the reduction in both hospital services and facilities for our war veterans.

As a member of DAV, I call the following resolution to the attention of my colleagues:

Ever since the end of World War I, the question of proper hospital facilities for our disabled veterans has been a burning issue.

The efforts of our political Government, particularly the executive branch, to reduce hospitalization of veterans in veterans' hospitals has resulted in a tightening of the conditions under which hospitalization will be granted. According to the public press the desire of the present administration is to abolish the special Government facilities for hospitalization of veterans and place them in the same catagory as our indigent civilian population, thus removing the veterans from the status which the men who have sacrificed their personal interests, their personal ambitions and plans of life and all or part of their bodily or mental ability to carry on, should occupy.

According to the public press, during the past 2 years, plans were made by the Gov-ernment agencies for a new hospital at Fort Harrison, with a capacity of 200 beds, but according to recent press releases this number of beds has been reduced to 160.

Under the current practice of the hospital to provide a margin of beds for emergency cases, this would mean about 130 operating beds, that is, beds in use for treatment.

The average patient load at Fort Harrison in January 1957, was 155; in January 1958, 164; in January 1957, was 165; in January 1958, 164; in January 1957, was 164; in 1958, 163; in 1959, 163. The patient load in March 1960, was 158, the patient load in April 1960, was 155. In past years the patient load in April, May, and June were slack months. This is longer true. Obviously, a hospital with 160 beds would be utterly inadequate to care for the normal load under the present conditions. The number of men applying for hospitalization is greatly reduced and the number of veterans in private hospitals, at their own expense, has greatly increased because of restrictions upon hospitalization, including inadequate staff personnel, the general attitude of the Veterans' Administration, under pressure from Washington, and the publicity of the movement of the powers that be toward further reductions.

The present facilities are rated by the Veterans' Administration as 262 authorized beds and 199 rated as operating beds.

These figures are neutralized by the fact that the hospital is understaffed, under re-ductions made by the Veterans' Administration during the past few years until the staff is not sufficient to care for more than the present load.

The reduction of the proposed capacity of the new hospital to 200 beds and the further reduction to 160 is either based on the false promise that the more veterans, the less hospitalization, or a deep-seated determina-tion on the part of the executive branch of the Government in Washington to gradually deprive the veteran of special Government hospital facilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Montana, in convention assembled at Butte, Mont., on June 2, 3. and 4. 1960:

1. That we resent the proposed reduction of the hospital facilities at Fort Harrison, Mont., below the present supposedly available beds.

2. That the hospital at Fort Harrison should be staffed sufficiently to accommodate patients to the full extent of the available beds.

3. That restrictions upon hospitalization should be removed so that veterans who cannot afford to pay the current high costs of hospital service and medical attention would be accorded the facilities of the veterans' hospital.

4. That the least that can be done, particularly by a country as rich as the United States, for the men who have sacrificed their interests in its defense, is to provide, at its expense, hospital and medical care for disabilities, service connected or not, requiring hospitalization; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be mailed to the Members of Congress from the State of Montana, to the President of the United States, to the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives in Congress; to the Ad-ministrator of Veterans' Affairs and to such other officials as may be directed by the department commander.

Report to the People of the 14th District of Pennsylvania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I again take this opportunity of reporting to my constituents, the people of Berks County, the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report summarizes my activities during the 86th Congress, the position I have taken on important issues coming before the Congress, and the record of the Congress itself. It supplements my radio broadcasts, news reports and newsletters.

History will record that this Congress has worked under extremely difficult circumstances to draft laws which would best meet the urgent needs of the American people and survive the threat of a veto. A working coalition between conservative Democrats and the Republican minority combined to develop control over the legislative output. Liberal hopes to legislate on the problems of unemployment, sluggish economic growth, high interest rates, urban blight, social security, and the crucial medical problems of the aged, were put aside.

The President's veto threat hung ominously over the Congress throughout its deliberations and was often employed to cut the substance from worthwhile measures.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Frustrated in efforts to obtain the legislative strength to pass a worthwhile medical care program for the aged as a part of social security coverage, Congress was forced to accept a compromise which merely increased the Federal share of medical care provided by the States to the indigent and to the needy aged.

Social security recipients, who must work to survive while in retirement, will gain a slight advantage from a new provision in which the earnings limitation is raised from \$1,200 to \$1,500 annually under a complicated formula. For every \$2 earned over \$1,200 up to \$1,500, the recipient will lose \$1 of benefits. If he earns over \$1,500, he will lose \$1 of benefits for every \$1 earned. This provision eliminates the fermer language under which a recipient would forfeit a month's pay if he earned \$1 additional. Another section of the new law removes the age limitation on eligibility for total disability.

The 1960 changes in the social security program are only a small part of the tremendous work that must be done to bring the social security program up to date. In improving medical benefits for the indigent, the legislation serves to provide them with better medical services than the thrifty, low income, near indigent can afford. The new Congress must make it possible for all recipients of social security to qualify for health

benefits in retirement as a matter of earned right, without charity or proof of poverty by prepayment of premium during their working years. In addition, steps must be taken to substantially increase the limitations on allowable income to permit a decent standard of living in retirement. Steps must also be taken to reduce the retirement age of men and women to 60 years.

BALANCED BUDGET MYTH

Much has and will be said about the balanced budget which was achieved in fiscal 1960. Completely obscured to the public will be the fact that during the past 8 years, \$29.4 billion have been added to the Federal debt.

It may be entirely coincidental that budget surpluses occurred in fiscal 1956, 1957 and 1960, conveniently for the national elections involved. The 8-year total gives the true picture of a debt increase of more than \$29 billion.

In analyzing the fiscal operations of the Government, the American people should also be aware of the fact that the surplus for fiscal 1960 was in no small part due to the extraordinary contribution to the Federal treasury by the socalled "independent" Federal Reserve Bank.

In fiscal 1959, when the nation was facing a \$12½ billion deficit, the bank could only make a \$491 million contribution. In 1960, however, this contribution was multiplied to \$1,093 million. Thus, in order to balance the budget for fiscal 1960 and in order to show a political surplus, the Treasury had to call on the Federal Reserve Board to double its previous contribution. At the same time, heavy defense spending was deferred until July 1, 1960, the beginning of fiscal 1961.

When the true circumstances are brought to light, the 1960 "balanced budget" will prove to have been a fraud on the American people.

#### TAXES AND LOOPHOLES

The burden of State, Federal, and local taxes has become one of the most critical problems of our times. During recent years, State and local taxes have risen sharply to provide our growing population with better highways, better schools, and better cities.

Criticism has been directed toward Federal expenditures, most of which are spent for the national security. The great Federal debt of \$289 billion results principally from the unpaid balance due on the cost of World War II and the Korean conflict. It is regrettable that wartime profits were not adequately taxed at that time. It is also significant that the debt was increased by almost \$30 billion during the past 8 years. This resulted more from tax loopholes created by the Revenue Act of 1954 than it did from the high cost of the Korean conflict.

Most Americans fail to recognize that of the total Federal expenditure of over \$77 billion in fiscal year 1960, almost \$42 billion were spent for national defense, \$3½ billion for the foreign aid program which related to the national security, \$2½ billion for atomic energy development and research, \$5½ billion for the

cost of services to veterans, present, past, and future. In addition, \$9.2 billion were spent in fiscal 1960 to pay interest on the Federal debt which had almost doubled from \$5.8 billion in 1952 because of administration policies which favored more return on the dollar to the lenders.

Therefore, after \$5½ billion had been spent on the farm support program, slightly over \$10 billion remained for all of the other important functions of the Federal Government including its frequently criticized welfare programs.

In my judgment the American people cannot expect any substantial Federal tax reduction until our Nation's leadership can develop foreign policies which can permit a reduction in the costly program of national defense and the frequently wasteful program of foreign spending. If world conditions could have permitted a \$10 billion reduction in defense spending, the Nation would have been on its way to debt reduction and a more secure domestic economy.

As long as our Nation faces an angry and upset world and contributes to this international delinquency, there is little hope for Federal tax reduction. For this reason, I have diligently opposed tax loopholes and resisted tax favors for special groups.

#### PERSONAL DIPLOMACY

Personal diplomacy which characterized American foreign policy for the past 8 years provides headlines and glamour for its participants, but seldom in history has it proven to be a capable substitute for positive policies of state developed in orderly process.

The personal magnetism of the President operating with firmly established policies of state could not stem the tide of bitterness developing against America.

Throughout the world people pray for a stable peace and the machinery which can insure it. Our policy of supporting friendly dictators has lost us other worthwhile friends. Our belated awareness of the plight of the Latin American Republics now threatens inter-American solidarity.

American foreign policy has too often and in too many places been associated with American investment for high and quick profits. It is no surprise that our official representatives should be jeered and even stoned in Latin American countries, when American funds find their way into investment at fantastic interest rates which range from 20 percent in Peru, 24 percent in Chili, to 36 percent and 40 percent in Brazil and Argentina. Such exorbitant rates of interest in the underdeveloped areas of the world, can do this Nation a grave disservice which no "policies of state" can correct.

If we are to return to our former position of world leadership, we must reaffirm our devotion toward world peace, make manifest our concern for the underdeveloped, the underprivileged, the suppressed, the neglected, the forgotten people, who constitute most of the population of the world. Dollar diplomacy must give way to human diplomacy. Dollar profit alone has no place in this program. "Good will" can help our Na-

tion much more. The reconstruction of our foreign policy must be the No. 1 goal of a new administration.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

American superiority is unquestioned in many fields. The atomic submarine and the great polar adventures it has made possible are unexcelled. The U-2 incident proved American ingenuity of world observation by "man in flight." The development of rocket warfare, however, raises serious doubt about the usefulness of big Navy carriers and the effectiveness of expansive military bases throughout the free world.

The bitter fact is that the defense lag in America has resulted mainly from administration policies. Defense contracts have frequently been let to provide economic stabilization for industry rather than to fulfill essential defense needs. Large production contracts were repeatedly granted for obsolete military hardware, when production should have been halted with the development of the prototype weapon. Billions of dollars of this obsolete military hardware have been shipped to our bases abroad and to our allies in the free world, frequently to remove the stockpiles of obsolescence from the American scene.

The deterioration of leadership in the Department of Defense is the most tragic circumstance of all. In this special area we had the right to expect the most from our President, particularly in view of his military experience. In this field, where the greatest economies and efficiencies could have been effected, America has been let down. The high office of Secretary of Defense has been passed around as though it were a smalltown postmastership. It is inconceivable that anyone could have occupied this vital position without an unflinching obligation to see the job through the President's term or terms. How can responsible administration result when there have been three different secretaries and eight different deputy secretaries assigned to this task, each with his own policies, each with his own set of advisers, each with his limited experience.

#### OVERHAUL NEEDED

The complete overhaul of the Department of Defense is of the highest priority. The head of the Department should under all circumstances pledge to remain at his post as long as he is needed by the Executive who appointed him. The continuity of command decisions must not be interrupted. Wasteful practices and procurement must be abolished. Contracts must be granted competitively under procedures established by law without abusing the privilege of suspending proper laws through an emergency declaration which has characterized procurement during the past 8 years.

Such production as is needed must be carried on at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayer, using publicly owned plants and facilities as are available. Emphasis must be upon such defense procurement as is truly needed for the defense of America, rather than for the stabilization or the profit of giant monopolies friendly to the administration.

Furthermore, the \$41/2 billion spent

by the Federal Government in research and development which has considerable civilian value, should be made available to all of the productive forces of America. It is not the private property of the defense contractor who is adequately compensated for this work.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

I have introduced bills to raise social security benefits, lower age requirements to 62 for men and 60 for women, and to make disability benefits available regardless of age.

My proposals called for improvements in the Railroad Retirement Act, health benefits for retired postal and Federal employees, and legislation to encourage the hiring of middle-aged and older workers.

Other bills I have introduced were to prevent wholesale abandonment of passenger train service, to limit publishers' second-class mail subsidies, and to expand the public health training program.

Some of my proposals were approved and passed by Congress. Others were enacted in compromise form. Those which were not approved were given consideration which improved chances for favorable action in the near future.

#### COMMITTEE WORK

I have served on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Committee on House Administration. The Commerce Committee has wide jurisdiction over transportation, communication, public health, railroad retirement, and matters affecting Federal regulatory agencies. I am also a member of the Health and Safety Subcommittee.

#### BOOSTING BERKS

Berks Countians are particularly interested in the many Federal projects and programs in our area, all of which directly benefit our local economy and our people.

Each month an estimated 25,285
Berks County residents receive social
security benefit checks totaling \$1,653,111. Thousands more receive railroad
retirement benefits and veterans' pensions. Unemployment compensation
also helped several thousand unemployed Berks workers and their families.

Federally guaranteed home loans have been obtained by many Berks residents. Small business loans have been made to a number of firms to improve and expand their business. Requests for help for industry in Berks County have had my full cooperation. Planning and construction work on several federally assisted highway projects has moved forward.

In Reading, the Walnut Street urban renewal project has become a reality, while the Cherry and Court Streets projects are moving ahead in their planning stages. The Reading Housing Authority's aged housing project has been started. All are being assisted by Federal funds. The new \$650,000 Naval and Marine Corps Training Center in Reading has been opened, while a National Guard Armory in Kutztown has been constructed. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in Federal funds will go for construction of a new termi-

nal building at the Reading Municipal

A number of Berks' townships and boroughs have received Federal funds for planning construction of sanitary-sewer systems and water-supply systems. Berks' industry continues to receive a considerable amount of defense contract and subcontract work.

#### ECONOMIC GROWTH CURBED

Administration fiscal and curtailment policies slowed down our rate of economic growth. Meanwhile, inflation has continued to bring economic distress to millions of Americans on fixed incomes. The cost of living has risen to a record high. Two recessions have wasted irreplaceable productivity, while unemployment has continued at a high level in many areas bringing hardship and suffering to millions of families. The legal requirement to promote "full employment and an expanding economy" has been ignored by the administration.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

Congress enacted a civil rights bill aimed at safeguarding the voting rights of all Americans, the second civil rights measure in the past 3 years. Republicans, refused to assist liberal Democrats to bring the legislation to the House floor after it was stalled by the Rules Committee coalition. They teamed up with Southern Democrats in an effort to water down or block the bill which was finally passed.

#### HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

Congress again overrode administration objections and increased funds for health and medical research to find the cure for such killing and crippling diseases as cancer, heart disease, arthritis, and mental illness. Congress extended the Hill-Rhodes Act to step up training of needed public health doctors, nurses, and engineers. Congress passed my public health bill, H.R. 6871 shortly before adjournment.

#### AREA REDEVELOPMENT

For the second time in 3 years President Eisenhower vetoed legislation to help distressed economic areas to help themselves solve the problem of chronic unemployment. Many of these distressed areas are in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, New England, and other parts of the country.

In this instance as in others, the veto power of the President prevented Congress of meeting this important problem of economic distress.

I supported and voted for this important area redevelopment legislation, of vital concern to Berks County and other areas of Pennsylvania.

### AVAILABLE FOR MEETINGS

This report obviously cannot discuss each of the measures mentioned in much detail. Other issues before Congress have not been dealt with because of space requirements. As in past years, I again welcome the opportunity to appear before any group in Berks County to speak and answer questions on any issue which may be of interest. Contact my office in the Reading Post Office Building with any such request or on any other matter with which you are concerned.

# Price Support for Milk and Butterfat

SPEECH

OF

# HON. MERWIN COAD

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 2917) to establish a price-support level for milk and butterfat.

Mr. COAD. Mr. Chairman, on this last day of the session we are considering a farm bill which will give some assistance in helping the farmers who need assistance so desperately. This bill will raise dairy price supports from \$3.06 to \$3.22 per hundredweight. This level of price support serves to raise the floor under the market for the market price of milk is presently higher than this figure. However, this will effectively raise the floor level and in this manner serve to stabilize the dairy industry at a higher price level and for this urgent reason this bill should be enacted.

Mr. Chairman, the farm situation is so critical in the Midwest that farm auctioneers are already booked up months ahead. They are going to sell out the family farmers who have struggled so valiantly against the harsh economics of increasing production at lower prices. This philosophy which has been espoused and practiced by the Republican administration has brought economic ruin to many of our farm people. This I say is cruel treatment to some of the finest of American citizens. I am told that in some communities up to 25 percent of the family farmers are going to be liquidated. This is a great tragedy. It is a useless and a needless tragedy. It need not have happened and it should not have happened.

Mr. Chairman, it is my sincere hope that Preisdent Eisenhower will sign this bill. It is the last opportunity the President has to redeem, if in such a small way, the glowing campaign promises which he made while a candidate for office in 1952, In 1952 Mr. Eisenhower promised 100 percent of parity in the marketplace by pledging himself to the continuation of the 90 percent supports. We know that during the eight sessions of the Congress Mr. Eisenhower has never lived up to any of the promises he made to the farmers of America. But now, as one of his last official acts of signing farm legislation he has this opportunity of doing a little for the American farmers who are engaged in dairying.

But if Mr. Eisenhower vetoes this bill, as he has vetoed five other farm bills, he will have a record of 100 percent against our farmers. It will prove that what he said earlier this year about relaxing his demands on farm legislation were just so many words spoken in the arena of politics.

Mr. Chairman, our farmers cannot afford the luxury of having their livelihoods cast about as the whim of politics may choose. Our farmers need assistance. They need assistance in balancing production at a fair price so that their families can live as first-class citizens. It is not fair that the American people should expect the farmers of our land to subsidize the grocery bill forever. The American farmer deserves the best, but he has been receiving only crumbs. By passing this bill and by the President signing this bill will be a step in the right direction.

Assistance in the Development of Latin America and in the Reconstruction of Chile

SPEECH

# HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13021) to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time because there are one or two points I wanted to make in connection with this legislation and a few questions I would like to ask the Chairman of the Committee. From the examination that I have made of our foreign aid program all over the world, I have learned that we have made so many mistakes in administration, we have lost so many friends, that I hoped we would give greater attention to our activities in Latin America, to strengthen Western hemispheric ties and to establish a stronger democracy in the Americas.

In the debate here today, we have talked about sending our representatives to Bogotá with an indication of congressional intent. Even without this legislation, they will go to Bogotá with congressional intent clearly indicated because we have the mutual security program and its many provisions already in use or available for use.

I strongly support increased American aid to the countries of the Western Hemisphere. In a recent foreign policy address in my district, one of the main suggestions I made for improvement in our foreign aid program was that we should place primary emphasis on the development of the Western Hemisphere so that it can be economically independent and self-sufficient, permitting us to present a cohesive force of free peoples as democracy's answer to Communist slavery.

The bill which we are considering today contains a statement of policy for which I commend the Committee. I am disturbed, however, about section 2, which provides for an authorization of \$500 million. I do not know how much will be needed for an adequate program in Latin America, and there is not any evidence that anyone else has factual knowledge to support any particular figure. What concerns me most is the fact that the administration apparently feels that a statement of policy must be accompanied by a definite dollar figure in order that our Latin American neighbors may be convinced of our sincerity. If this be true, it is indeed a sad commentary on the respect with which we are regarded. Is the ghost of dollar diplomacy haunting us even in the Western Hemisphere?

The report from the Foreign Affairs Committee states that they have been assured that the executive branch will not request appropriation of these funds until "comprehensive programs for their use have been worked out." In the absence of such programs, I question the wisdom of even authorizing such an appropriation, since we have found from past experience that earmarking of funds almost automatically leads to hasty, wasteful expenditures.

Once we have approved this authorization, we might as well face the fact that when we convene next year we will be asked to appropriate funds under it for any purposes to which the administration has in the meantime committed American support, whether we like them

We will be told that as a result of this authorization the Latin American countries have been led to believe that \$500 million will be appropriated, and if we do not appropriate that amount our southern neighbors will consider it a breach of faith.

Let any who feel this is an overstatement analyze the position in which we find ourselves today. We are told that we have to pass this bill because of what the Latin American countries have been led to believe by the administration and that a failure to pass the bill will cause resentment among Latin American countries and a resulting loss of American prestige.

Step by step, then, we are led along the path beyond the point of no return.

In the past it has been established that the earmarking of funds in advance of detailed plans for their use has led to expenditures that were neither worthwhile nor economically sound. In those cases we were speaking of earmarking of appropriated funds. In this case, however, the administration has earmarked \$500 million for Latin America not only before appropriation, but even before authorization, and now-todaywe are told that we have to approve this extra-legal action or the foreign policy of the United States will suffer. I believe this constitutes a serious usurpation by the administration of a function which belongs to the Congress. There ought to be some way to stop administrative personnel from putting the Congress in this position.

Let me ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs [Mr. Morgan] why it is necessary, in this bill, to authorize an additional \$500 million at this time. Why can we not use existing mutual security funds?

Mr. MORGAN. First I would like to explain to the gentleman that the Committee is not claiming any credit for the statement of policy. The statement of policy was offered in the other body by Senator Mansfield, Senator Capehart, and Senator Morse. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs just added sev-

eral small amendments. So credit for the statement of policy, which the chairman agrees is a very good one, goes to

the other body.

Of course, the Chairman has to agree with the gentleman from Virginia that authority already is contained in the Mutual Security Act, and that what he suggests possibly could be done. But the dollar sign is necessary if we are going to make any progress, if we are going to move ahead with this new social program outlined in the bill for Latin America.

Mr. HARDY. Could we not accomplish the stated policy under existing authority? The Development Loan Fund was created for purposes such as these. Loans, as well as grants, can be made by the International Cooperation Administration. There is a substantial appropriation for special assistance, and one for defense support, and we have just increased the President's contingency fund by \$100 million. Are there not any number of pockets in which funds could be found if specific dollar commitments were needed at Bogotá?

Mr. MORGAN. I think the gentleman is correct. But I want to say that the real incentive for this program does not come from this country, but it came out of the meetings held over a series of months by the Organization of Ameri-

can States.

Mr. HARDY. I appreciate that. But I repeat this one thought. The purpose we need to accomplish is to state a proper policy and then undertake to effectuate that policy through intelligent, imaginative use of existing legislation. That is what I would hope that we will do.

#### Price Support for Milk and Butterfat

SPEECH

OF

#### HON. CHARLES A. HALLECK

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Halleck].

Mr. HALLECK. I am glad the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown] has taken this occasion to speak of these three Members, my colleagues in the House from the great State of Ohio, who are leaving this year from the Congress of the United States. Time does not permit me to speak of them individually, but I just want to say to each one of these colleagues who is retiring that my association with them through all the years has been most pleasant. They have been able, effective Members of the House of Representatives. They have been conscientious representatives of the people of their districts, of the great State of Ohio, and of the United States of America. I am sorry to see them leave, but upon their determination to leave, Which seems to be final, I wish them the best in all the years to come.

### Land of the Cherokee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. B. CARROLL REECE

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the dedication of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in 1937, Colliers magazine published an article entitled "Land of the Cherokee" by Herbert Ravonel Bass which was about the Cherokee and the tragic sacrifices of Tsali and his sons.

The expulsion of the Cherokee from the eastern part of the United States and settling them in Oklahoma was a most controversial movement at the time. It was a result of Andrew Jackson's proposal to send the Cherokee west of the Mississippi which caused Col. Davy Crockett, then a Member of Congress to break with him. Colonel Crockett made a dramatic appeal on the floor of the House for the Indians.

The Tsali story is just one phase of the movement but a very dramatic one. I thought it deserved being inserted in the Record where it might become again available. It would seem as if there might be an appropriate monument or marker erected in the park to Tsali and his sons in recognition of their bravery and devotion to their people.

The article follows:

LAND OF THE CHEROKEE (By Herbert Rayonel Bass)

I wasn't paying much attention to what Standing Deer was saying—something about the superior merit of locustwood for bows. We were in Ocona Luftee Valley in the Great Smoky Mountains and I was thinking about Tsail. Tsail and his sons facing the rifles, facing the firing squad. This is what I was thinking.

Millions of people are coming here soon, coming to see the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and none of them ever heard of Tsali. They don't know about the things he did. That's wrong. They ought to know about it. It's the greatest thing here—the most magnificent. It doesn't matter what color his skin was.

"Chief," I said suddenly, "what about Tsali? What about Tsali and his sons?"

Standing Deer looked at me but he didn't answer. I don't know whether I saw anything in his eyes or not. I thought that he, too, saw for a moment Tsali and his sons looking into the muzzles of the rifles aimed at their hearts. But this may have been imagination; Indian eyes are often hard to read. Some Indian children were playing beside the river and a woman passed with her papoose on her back. Standing Deer seemed to be watching them.

I didn't mention Tsali again and that afternoon I left the Smokies. A few days later, in a city 300 miles away, I saw in the newspapers that President Roosevelt, making his first visit to the new Great Smoky Mountains National Park, had stopped at the Cherokee Indian reservation in Ocona Luftee Valley where former Chief Standing Deer had placed on the President's head an eagle-feathered headdress and proclaimed him Chief White Eagle of the tribe. The President, the papers said had been shown an Indian blowgun and was much inter-

ested in the long cane tube and the needle-sharp darts.

But there wasn't any mention of Tsall. If Standing Deer thought of that matter, thought of the old man and his sons quivering on the bloody ground after the merciless rifles had spoken, he didn't say anything about it to the President. Probably it wouldn't have been the right thing to say on such an occasion. There was another President involved—a strong man but a good hater; and probably this smiling President whom Standing Deer crowned with the eagle-tall headdress did not know Tsali's story.

There are very few people who do know it outside of Ocone Luftee Valley in the shadow of the Smokies. But now the time has come when it should be known.

This will be (for the two are inseparable) partly the story of Tsali and partly the story of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, the youngest of all our national parks and probably the most important of them all. It won't be a description of scenery. Scenery is a grand thing to see but as reading matter many people find it dull. One of the very best things about the great new national park they are making on the "Roof of Eastern America," is the fact you won't have to read about it; you'll be able to see it yourself.

It lies almost in the center of that most populous part of the United States which is east of the Mississippi River and south of the Greak Lakes. It is incomparably the finest tract of wilderness east of the "Father of Waters," and yet, in these days of quick

travel, it is almost at your door.

From the top of Ruwahi—Tsali's mountain—a circle with a 600-mile radius will include the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Columbus, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltienore, Norfolk, Richmond, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, and New Orleans. This means that the Great Smoky National Park, excelled in size only by a few of the large western parks and excelled in beauty by name, is within 24 hours by road or rail of more than half of the population of the United States—within easy reach, in other words of millions who haven't the time or the money to visit the Yellowstone or Yosemite or the other scenic areas of the West.

#### A PARK FOR ALL SEASONS

That is a fact of first impotrance and that is why the Great Smoky Park, carved out of Tennessee and North Carolina, is going to be in a practical sense the most important of the 22 parks in our national system. That, too, is why—although it is not yet completed and hasn't yet been opened officially—it had, last year, more visitors than any other national park in the United States. Another great point in its favor is the fact that it will be an all-weather park, its roads open at all seasons, as beautiful in winter its peaks are capped with snow as it is in spring and early summer when the flame azalea and rhododendron make it a wonderland of vivid bloom. Within a comparatively short time, the National Park Service believes the number of visitors to the Great Smoky Park each year will reach the 3 million mark.

What they will see there cannot easily be described. Certain salient facts, perhaps, will give the prospective visitor a hint of

what he may expect.

Though not as high above sea level, the Smokies (so named from the mysterious blue haze that hovers over them) rise as high above their valleys as the Rocky Mountain summits with only a few exceptions so that the effect is equally impressive. Topping the main mountain mass are 16 peaks

more than 6,000 feet in altitude and 29 peaks more than a mile high. On their slopes and in their deep valleys are the largest virgin red spruce and hardwood forests in the United States—more virgin forest, in fact, than in all the rest of the East combined. The clear swift streams provide 600 miles of beautiful trout water. Protection will make the park a paradise of animal life; it is already a plant-life paradise so wonderful that no known area of equal size in the Temperate Zone can match its richness and variety.

In brief, the Great Smoky National Park will preserve for posterity the last remnant of primeval Eastern American wilderness—a remnant some 440,000 acres, or 687 square miles, in extent, beautiful beyond description and so rugged and lofty that the advancing tide of civilization fell back daunted before it, flowing around it instead of over it and leaving it all these years unconquered and unspoiled.

It is a grand thing that the Great Smoky has been saved. North Carolina and Tennessee, the Federal Government, and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund joined forces to save it at a cost, to date of \$11 million: and the task has not yet been quite accomplished, for the area actually acquired is still short of that stipulated by the Federal law. For this reason there has been no formal opening as yet, since under the law the park will not become an official reality until the entire area has been secured. But the National Park Service administers and protects it and it is already real enough to have drawn last year, as previously remarked, more visitors than any of its much more advertised rivals. When, as will undoubtedly happen soon, the Park Service can really go to work on its development and officially invite visitors, it is predicted that more people will see the Great Smoky Park every year than all the 21 other national parks combined.

#### KEEPERS OF THE ANCIENT LORE

That is why this is the time to tell Tsali's story. Almost suddenly it has become a matter of personal interest to 60 million people or more. When you go into the Smokles from the little town of Bryson City, which will be one of the chief gateways to the new national park, you will pass through the 63,000-acre reservation of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Tribe. This will be a surprise to the average traveler; like most other people, he supposes that in order to find Indians you have to go to the West. It is true that the main body of the Cherokee Nation now lives in the West; but there are more than 3,000 Cherokees in and about the valley of Ocona Luftee under the eastern rampart of the Smokles, and in certain respects they are among the most interesting Indians in the United States.

From the beginning they have been there, still dwelling in their old homeland, planting their little farms in the mountain coves and beside the clear streams, their presence unknown to the vast majority of the conquering race which swept long ago over the red man's country and drove him far beyond the Mississippi. They go to the white man's school maintained for them by the Government; they have learned the white man's way and his language (though they have not forgotten their own); and, except on special occasions, they wear the white man's garb. But some of them keep in their hearts the red man's ancient lore and maintain the red man's customs, and for many people they will be among the most interesting features of the great new national park which surrounds their reservation on three

It is due to Tsali that they are there; and Tsali's story—however lamely I may tell it—seems to me, in its valor, its pity, and its triumph, to be one of the great true stories of America.

Tsall isn't in it at the beginning. One day a little Cherokee boy was playing on the bank of the Chestatee River in upper Georgia. Something in the crystal-clear water attracted his attention and he stopped and picked it up—a yellow pebble about as large as the end of his thumb. It was a pretty thing and, instead of throwing it at the redbirds twittering in the alders, he carried it to his mother in her cabin a little back from the stream.

The woman looked at it closely, washed it in water and rubbed it with her fingers. Then she put it carefully away in a safe place. On her next visit to the settlement she took it with her and showed it to a white man.

The white man stared at it with an excitement which he concealed quickly. After some dickering for diplomatic purposes, he bought it from her, probably for much less than it was worth.

Nobody knew it then, but a little Indian boy playing beside a river had blown his nation up as though with dynamite.

The yellow pebble was the beginning—or rather the beginning of the end. Long before then the decline of the Cherokee Nation had begun. When the white man came to America, the Cherokees, a branch of the virile Iroquoian stock, had been the proudest and most powerful Indian nation in the South. In the heyday of their power they claimed lordship from the Ohio and the Tennessee on the north and west almost to the Atlantic seaboard.

But gradually, as the white settlements spread inland from the coast, this red empire had dwindled. Gradually the white man's rifle in war and the white man's gulle in peace had broken the Cherokees' strength and taken the Cherokees' lands. At the time—1815—when the little Indian boy picked up the yellow pebble, they held an area somewhat larger than the present State of Massachusetts, comprising the beautiful mountain country of western North Carolina, northern Georgia, northern Alabama, and eastern Tennessee. This, the last remant of their ancient wild domain, had been guaranteed to them forever by solemn treaty.

The yellow pebble that was really a nugget of gold turned that treaty into a scrap of paper.

News of the discovery spread like wildfire. There was gold in the Cherokee lands. By fair means or foul the Cherokees must be dispossessed. Within 4 years, all their lands east of the Chestatee were taken from them.

Then, in 1828, gold was found again—this time between the Chestatee and the Smokies; and in the same year Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States.

There were casuists then as now, and where there is gold a way can always be found. Through chicanery and force, with less than one-sixth of them consulted, a new treaty was imposed upon the Cherokees, requiring them to surrender their entire homeland for the sum of \$5 million and submit to wholesale deportation to the West.

Tsall, on his little farm among the mountains, heard only echoes of the storm. Under the leadership of the child Guwiaguwi (Wild Swan) whose "white name" was John Noss, the Cherokees protested against this great wrong. They were not altogether friendless. Daniel Webster and Henry Clay spoke for them, with Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and Henry Wise, of Virginia. Davy Crockett, of Tennessee, frontiersman and Indian fighter, rose in the National House. The new treaty, he told his fellow Congressmen, was unjust, cruel, and dishonest. He could not vote for it and keep his honor, and if his constituents felt otherwise, they knew what they could do.

General Wood, commanding the Federal troops already concentrated in the Cherokee country, wrote to Edward Everett about the hordes of white men who. like vultures, are

watching ready to pounce upon their prey and strip them of everything they have. The work was too ugly for General Wood; he was relieved at his own request. General Dunlap, in command of Tennessee troops, sent to aid in dispossessing the Cherokees, stood it as long as he could and then exploded. In a fiery speech to his men, he declared that he would not stain the honor of his State by taking part in an outrageous crime.

Nothing availed. Martin Van Buren, who had now become President, was disposed to allow the Cherokees a little more time. But the vultures were impatient. The Indians were helpless—they had already been disarmed. There was not only gold in the Cherokee mountains but there were rich Indian farms in the coves and valleys, and cattle and horses to be had for the taking. It was whispered, too, that if the Indian graves were dug open, valuable silver ornaments could be taken from the corpses thus exhumed. So, one spring morning, infantry, cavalry, and artillery moved into the Cherokee country until the force there totaled 7,000 men.

Tsali worked in the fields of his farm, which was near the farms of his two older sons and his bother, and on other days he hunted deer and wild turkeys, for he was a great hunter and, although his rife had been taken from him, he was skillful with the bow. Rumors came to him from time to time; the soldiers were building pens or stockades at various places in the Cherokee country and it was whispered that the Indians would be herded into these pens and kept there until they could be carried to the West.

He spoke seldom. Sitting in silence, he would gaze for hours at the blue mountains that he had known from his youth. It is not sentimentality but scientific fact that those who think of all Indians as brutish, animal-like savages are as far wrong as those who have idealized the red men. Besides the testimony of men who lived among them, the folklore of the mountain Indians, often aglow with poetry, reveals their deep feeling for their native country; and in Tsali this feeling was very strong. not only of his own exile he was thinking. What stunned him was the thought that in all the homeland there would be none left to guard the old sacred places and keep up the old sacred ways.

# A MARCH OF DEATH

When the soldiers came to his cabin he seemed to be in a dream. They already had with them as prisoners his brother and his two grown sons with their families; and Tsali rose like a man dazed and, motioning to his wife and young son to follow him, quietly took his place among the captives.

He sprang like a panther upon the nearest soldier, wresting his weapon from him. Almost in the same moment the other Cherokees attacked. Taken by surprise, the soldiers were at a disadvantage. There was a short fierce struggle for the rifles, a smother of oaths, a scream of agony. When it was over, one soldier lay motionless on the ground and the others were in flight along the trail.

By early summer of that year—1838—the general commanding the troops in the Cherokee country found that he had nearly 17,000 men, women, and children in the pens. The roundup had been carried out ruthlessly and efficiently. One serious incident had occurred. A Cherokee named Tsali with his sons and his brother had attacked the detachment taking them to the stockade, killed one of the soldiers, and escaped into the high mountains about Kuwahi (Clingman's Dome)—a region which is still one of the wildest parts of the area included in the Great Smoky National Park. Other Indians were managing to escape from the pens from time to time, and it was clear that the

sooner the actual removal to the West could

be accomplished the better.

Tsali and his party, safe for the moment in a secret cave near Kuwahi, where the search parties could not find them, were spared that dreadful journey. In October 1838, it began-the march of the Cherokee Nation from their homeland into exile-the march of 13,000 brokenhearted men, women, and children, released from the prison pens to look for the last time on the beautiful land they had lost because the white man coveted its gold. Four thousand or more had already been taken from the pens and sent under military supervision on river steamers down the Tennessee and the sissippi and thence to the Indian territory. So many of these had perished on the way as a result of mismanagement or indifference that Chief Guwinguwi had begged that the rest be allowed to make the journey overland under their own chiefs.

It was the most tragic host that ever marched in America. Lee's gray battalions, straggling southward after Appomattox, were going home to the familiar scenes they loved, from these unfortunates their homes and homeland had been taken. More than 600 wagons had been assembled and these bore the sick and the aged and the smaller children. The others, organized in detachments of 1,000 with 2 Indian leaders in charge of each detachment, made the long

journey mainly on foot.

From the beginning it was a march of death. Each day men, women, and children lay down by the wayside and died, sometimes 10 and 20 in a day, among them Guwisguwi's wife and White-path, one of the most noted chiefs. The Ohio was crossed near the mouth of the Cumberland and the weary army passed slowly on through southern Illinois to reach the Mississippi opposite

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

It was now midwinter, the river was full of floating ice and some of the detachments had to wait on the eastern bank until the channel cleared. Fifty years afterward James Mooney, historian of the Cherokees, talking with old men and women in the Indian Territory who had come out in the Removal, found that "the lapse of over half a century had not sufficed to wipe out the memory of the miseries of that halt beside the frozen river, with hundreds of sick and dying penned up in wagons or stretched upon the ground, with only a blanket overhead to keep out the January blast."

Six months after the march of death had begun the stricken army reached its destination. Including the losses of the contingent sent previously under military escort and those who died soon after their arrival in the West from sickness and exposure on the journey, the death toll of the Removal reached a total of more than 4,000, nearly one-fourth of the number who had started from the prison pens. That tragic march of a nation into exile is part of Tsali's story, as Tsall's story is part of the new Great Smoky National Park. Now his story moves swiftly to its triumphant end.

#### THE CENERAL'S PROMISE

From the first new highway just com-pleted from Newfound Gap to Clingman's Dome-the highest road east of the Rockies-you can look down upon the virgin forests about the head of Deep Creek where no ax has yet struck. Somewhere in that shaggy wilderness, on the shoulder of Kuwahi. Tsall and his party had their refuge; and here and there along the main ridge of the Smokies, especially amid the lofty peaks at the head of Ocona Luftee Valley, small groups of Indians who had escaped from the stockades lay hidden. For a while the soldiers, fully occupied in guarding the captive thousands in the pens and getting the removal to the West underway, left these refugees in comparative peace.

Then, when the pens had been emptied and the march of the 13,000 had begun, the general in command turned his attention to the fugitives. With his army of 7,000 men combing the ridges, their ultimate fate was inevitable; yet to find their hiding place in the mountain vastnesses would not be easy, and as they had sworn to die rather than be transported, this last roundup might be a bloody mess. The general thought of a plan.

He called into conference a white trader. William Thomas, who for 20 years had lived among the Cherokees and held their confidence. He was ready, he told Thomas, to let loose his whole 7,000 upon the fugitives and hunt them down relentlessly until the last refugee had been taken or killed. if Tsali and his party, who had shed blood, would come in and pay the penalty, he would call off the manhunt and try to obtain the Government's permission for the other fugitives to remain in their old homes.

By secret trails which none knew except the Indians and their friends, Thomas went alone to Tsali's cave. Tsali and the others, sitting around their fire at the cave's entrance, welcomed him. They listened in

silence to the message.

He stood for a moment looking out over the valley below him, and the great mountains beyond—wave after wave of billowy forest-clad ranges and rounded cloud-capped peaks, blue in that tenuous dreamy haze which gives the Smokies their name. homeland of the Cherokees. The beautiful land which had been theirs for centuries, but was theirs no longer.

He thought of the brokenhearted army of his kinsmen, wending their slow way into exile-of his three sons watching him in silence, waiting for him to speak. One hope had been with him: that somehow some of the refugees hiding in the mountains might remain there until the soldiers had gone and that in the end these few might be allowed to live on in the country of their fathers to found a new Cherokee Nation there and keep alive the ancient sacred ways. This hope had become a passion, an obsession. And now he could bring this great thing to pass.

He turned. For a moment his gaze rested in his sons. Two of them were grown men; on his sons. they would be able to face the rifles. But youngest, Wasituna, was only a Tsali's eagle face was haggard and old, but his eyes were the eyes of a victor. "He will come," he said.

So he came in and gave himself up, and his three sons and his brother came with him. It seems certain that they knew what they were doing; the trader, Thomas, had told Tsali exactly what to expect. They were giving their lives for their people. They were dying in order that the Cherokee race might live on in its ancient home.

It took place at a spot well below the mouth of Ocona Lufftee, probably just outside the boundary of the new Great Smoky National Park. The general spared the boy, Wasituna, because of his youth. Apparently to impress upon the refugees still in the mountains the utter helplessness of the Indian race, a squad of Cherokee prisoners were compelled to do the shooting. Probably all the doomed men died gamely. Indians, you recall, have always been good at the difficult art of dying without much fuss.

Tsali's eyes, as he faced the rifles, were victorious. Perhaps he saw the futurevictorious. Fernaps in saw in the saw the vale of Ocona Luftee once more the home of his people, the smoke rising from hundreds of Indian cabins, the little children playing by the river, the small papooses riding on their mothers' backs as you can see them in Ocona Luftee today.

Kuwahi, or Clingman's Dome, the highest peak of the Smokies and the goal of the millions who will visit the new national park, is the right place for a shaft to Tsali. Perhaps this article will help build it—who knows? But his real monument is in Ocona Luftee and its tributary valleys where the The western band, in Oklahoma, descendants of the 17,000 sent out in the removal is, of course, much larger. But there are now more than 3,200 in the eastern band in the heart of the old home country, the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the fugitives who were allowed to come out of their hiding places after Tsali and his

party were shot.

Tsall, looking down at them from the Happy Hunting Ground and seeing, too, the protecting arm of the new national park shielding the Smoky wilderness from the destroyer, is probably content.

# Excellent Example of Mature Immaturity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

# HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, the performance of Robert Kennedy, campaign manager for presidential candi-date John Kennedy at New York City. and as reported in the Washington Evening Star by Victor Lasky, on August 26, exhibits as "hate everybody" complex and a state of mature immaturity.

Under unanimous consent I include Mr. Lasky's report in the Appendix of the RECORD for the attention of the

Members of Congress:

ROBERT KENNEDY BLASTS CRITICS OF HIS BROTHER

(By Victor Lasky)

New York, August 26 .- An angry Robert Kennedy, throwing caution to the winds, has taken on his brother's enemies in a freewheeling verbal brawl.

In town politicking for "my brother, the Senator," young Kennedy this week took on a varied assortment of individuals who, in one way or another, have ruffled the feelings of John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee.

They included everyone from Jackie Robinson to Southern Democrats, to pollsters, doctors, airline executives and, as was not entirely unexpected, Vice President

#### BLASTS AT BYRD

His performance began after a day of pow-wowing in the Puerto Rican community here. Mr. Kennedy, his brother's campaign manager, turned up after midnight at sta-tion WMCA for an interview. In his hourlong appearance, he:

Assailed the Southern Democrats for having blocked progressive legislation in the special congressional session. He said their opposition to Kennedy-backed legislation was "a reflection on the Democratic Party."

Identified as the chief culprits Senator HARRY F. BYRD of Virginia, Finance Committee chairman, and Representative SMITH of Virginia, Rules Committee chairman. He accused both men of deliberately sabotaging legislation. "That these individuals by virtue of their chairmanships can hold all this up is deplorable," he said.

Charged that the medical profession had sabotaged medical care for the aged by raising "the false cry of socialism." And he termed "ironic" that President Eisenhower, who "had all his medical bills paid for 40 years," should be opposed to such legisla-

Wanted to know why Mr. Nixon is not being interrogated, as is Senator Kennedy, on how his religious views would affect his attitudes on public questions.

Deplored the Vice President's alleged attempt to take political advange in a scheme to bring African students to the United

Bluntly accused a Nixon adviser, James Shepley, of advising the African student group not to take any money from the Kennedy Foundation.

Urged that pollsters "like Gallup or Roper who are published in the press' disclose the

identities of their private clients.

Charged that "the State Department or someone from the Federal Government had put pressure" on Pan American World Airways to withdraw its low bid to transport the African students in order that they could be "brought here by military transportation and thus the Federal Government could get the credit."

Demanded from critics "one single, solitary example of where" the Kennedy camp had made improper campaign expenditures. Following the West Virginia primary, he said, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had investigated such reports but "they didn't come back with any report of improper use of money."

Lashed out at Jackie Robinson for having condemned his brother's position on civil rights and questioned his motives. great admiration for Mr. Robinson," said Mr. Kennedy, "but the fact is that before the convention he told our representative that even if Mr. Stevenson were nominated he would be for Mr. Nixon."

Mr. Robinson, who has publicly stated his opposition to Senator Kennepy, has accused the Democratic candidate of having breakfasted with Alabama Gov. John D. Patterson and the head of a white citizens council, both of whom the ex-baseball star condemned as "bigots."

If course my brother had breakfast with Governor Patterson," young Kennedy ex-claimed angrily. "Why shouldn't he? He's interested in votes from all sections of the United States. Did he sell out and make some deal with Governor Patterson? Democratic presidential candidate got as few delegate votes from the South as did my brother."

#### NOTES KHRUSHCHEV TIE

Mr. Kennedy then observed that Mr. NIXON had "breakfasted" with Soviet Pre-mier Khrushchev. "In fact," he added, "they exchanged gifts. Does this make Mr.

Nixon a Communist or disloyal?"
As for Mr. Robinson: "I deem it unfor-Nuts, which is a nonunion shop. Robinson was charged before the NLRB (National Labor Relations Board), and the NLRB partially sustained the charge, that Robinson had used racism to defeat the union."

Mr. Kennedy added that the head of Chock Full O' Nuts, a chain of refreshments shops, was a Republican and "an ardent supporter of Mr. Nixon."

Mr. Robinson, vice president in charge of personnel of Chock Full O' Nuts, immediately denied the Kennedy statements.

#### DEFENDS UNION STAND

He said that his employer, like him, had been a supporter of Senator HUMPHREY, the Minnesota Democrat who had contested Senator Kennedy in several presidential primaries

About the labor relations allegations, Mr. Robinson said this:

"Our employees can have a union any time they want it. Back in 1957, shortly after I joined the firm, there was a union election in our bakery. All sorts of wild charges were brought up by someone who has since been indicted for alleged illegal activities.

"But what has all this got to do with his brother's having breakfast with the head of the White Citizens councils and the racist

Governor of Alabama?
"I think if Kennedy is going to resort to
this kind of smear technique, it will definitely be reflected in the voting. It certainly makes me more determined to do everything I can as an individual to oppose man whose campaign manager resorts to these tactics."

#### EXAMINING TAPE

Mr. Robinson said that his lawyer was already examining a taped recording of Mr. Kennedy's remarks for possible legal action.

Mr. Kennedy's claim that Pan American World Airways had been pressured into withdrawing its bid to transport African students astonished the airline's executives.

"I can't find anyone in the company who is aware of any such bid," said a spokesman. "Apparently this story has been floating around for some days. It just doesn't make

Annual Convention of the Squires & Constables Association of Pennsylvania, Inc., Clearfield, Pa., August 30, 1960

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, Clearfield, Pa., in my congressional district was the site of the 1960 convention of the Squires & Constables Association of Pennsylvania, Inc., on August 29 through 30

The arrangements for the convention were made by the convention chairman, R. P. Neal, of Clearfield, assisted by Justice of the Peace Charles McClure, of Curwensville, Pa. One of the features of the convention program was the annual banquet attended by public officials and the delegates and their wives. It was my privilege to deliver the banquet address on the subject, "Law, Order, and Justice—At Home." The address follows:

LAW, ORDER, AND JUSTICE-AT HOME

(Address by James E. Van Zandt, Member of Congress of the 20th District of Pennsylvania, at the annual convention of the Squires & Constables Association of Pennsylvania, Inc., Clearfield, Pa., August 30,

It is always a pleasure for me to speak to constituents of mine, and to other citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.

Tonight I am particularly fortunate to be able to address you not only as citizens of Pennsylvania, but also as officials of our local governments.

Being in Congress for as long as I havesome 20 years now-so much of one's time is taken with national and international problems, it is most important that we should be reminded every now and then of the workings of government on the State and and local levels.

Frankly, you have given me a splendid op portunity to do this-and especially in the hometown of your popular first vice president, Mr. R. P. Neal, of Clearfield, Pa.

There is no better reminder of the importance of local government, it seems to

me, than the very name of your organization-the Squires and Constables Association of Pennsylvania.

The word "constable" is taken from two Latin words—"comes stabulum"—the companion or master of the stables.

Well over a thousand years ago the constable was the most important official of government. When nations were often no larger than our average size country of today, the constable was the keeper of the horses-the cavalry. He was the chief military man for the count or lord of the shire. It was his duty to maintain law and order among the people of that county.

Today the duties of a constable are not very different from those of a constable at the time of King Alfred or King Edward

the Confessor.
It is true: You no longer have to ride herd on a Robin Hood in Sherwood Forest, you do not have to keep bowstrings tight, nor sharpen arrows. You no longer have to chase highwaymen on horseback nor ride circuit throughout the county.

But whatever the means you use your job is the same—the maintenance of law and order in the locality in which you were elect-

ed to office.

Besides constables you other members of this association are called squires. Squire, the law dictionary tells us, is a short form of "esquiree," which in ancient times was defined as "a title of dignity next above gen-tleman." That title, "squire," was recognized by our own Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of Call v. Foresman, decided in June 1836. The court said in that case: "\* \* \* the import of the word 'esquire' or 'squire' is, in popular parlance of which the court will take notice, precisely the same as that of 'justice.'"

Thus your title "squire" means two sings: "Gentlemen"—which you surely are-and "justice"-which you certainly must be. You are the "conservers of jus-

tice" in your respective ballwicks.

The office of the justice of the peace, like that of constable, goes deep into antiquityto the formation of England into one united country and into the earliest stages of the formation of what we know as the common law-the basis of our own system of lawequity and justice.

Indeed, much of our early common lawwhich is still law today-began, I have no doubt, at the bench of a county justice of the peace whose name is lost in history, but whose decisions remain impor-tant to and binding on us today.

In order to be prepared for this occasion-I set out to determine just what the duties are of constables and justices of the peace. That was a colossal task, believe me.

I found a remarkable little book, called "Dill's Constables Guide in Pennsylvania." which details hundreds of duties the constable must perform.

Then I found one entire volume, and part of another, containing two complete titles of the Pennsylvania Code of Law which describes the many and varied duties of Pennsylvania justices of the peace and constables.

These functions would take all night to enumerate—let alone discuss. Indeed. Frederic W. Maitland, writing in 1885, practically despaired of his task to set forth the many jobs which you officers are required to do. "Long ago," he said, "lawyers abandoned all hope of describing the duties of a justice in any methodic fashion, and the alphabet has become the one possible con-necting thread." Only by using an alpha-betical system was he at all able to bring any semblance of order to his task.

But I do not have to tell any of you what your duties are. You know that they touch practically every facet of the lives of people and every activity-public or private-in

your community. You know also that you have civil and criminal responsibilities of every conceivable description. You know and respect—as all men do—that every squire and every constable is charged with, in his community, the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of justice.

As citizens of Pennsylvania we, like every citizen of every community, have a certain amount of civic pride and an awareness of the desirability and the necessity of helping that community grow and prosper within the framework of law—order and justice.

It is, of course, the duty of every man so to conduct himself through the principles of good citizenship—that his immediate locality might prosper and grow. But the special task of guaranteeing that this might be accomplished is yours.

You have sought the opportunity to make your contribution to the community through election to the public office which you hold. As citizens we look to you for the accomplishment of these ends. Past experience tells us that our trust in you has been well placed.

The name of your organization contains another key word. That word is "association." The term "association" means a

combining or a drawing together.

You have entered this organization in order to raise and discuss common problems, the solution to which will greatly enhance the effectiveness of your job in your locality.

Applied to justices of the peace and constables, "association" has yet another meaning. It demonstrates very well that the tasks of each—constables and justices of the peace—are inseparable. They dovetail with one another. The work of squires and constables cannot be separated. We cannot have one without the other. Law and order serves no purpose at all unless it is maintained in a just manner—by giving to each man his due.

Worded a little differently, your organization is "the maintenance of law and order associated with the preservation of justice."

Now the name of your association raises a question: Squires and Constables of Pennsylvania Associated—for what purpose? Your purpose, I suggest is the noblest cause which any man can serve. That cause if the pursuit of peace. In the towns, cities, and counties in which you work your job is the maintenance of the public peace through the proper administration of justice.

Peace and good order on the local level

Peace and good order on the local level create an atmosphere in which the proper functioning of government may be pursued on each of the larger levels of society. The elected positions which you hold are the very basis, the foundation, upon which all governmental activity must rest in order that a productive, prosperous, and peaceful world might be achieved.

The world does not rest easy today. We are not engaged in a shooting war, but the largest portion of our Government financing and the greatest attention of the Federal Government is devoted to an effort to prevent war by maintaining our country in the strongest possible position.

But simply because we have not drawn battle lines, and are not dropping or dodging atomic bombs, does not mean that we are at peace.

There is no peace for the people in the Congo. There is no peace in Tibet. There is no peace in Cuba. Indeed, there is little else but tension, apprehension, and grief.

In every one of these instances these disastrous events began with the breakdown of local government. The improper administration of law and order and justice at home was the initial cause of the ferment resulting in these difficult attuations.

Thousands of people from Tibet have been driven from their homes. Property of all

kinds has been confiscated in Cuba, with no attempt being made to pay the owners even part of its worth.

The new independent government of the Congo collapsed before it began operations. Because there was no strength in local administration.

These things do not appear to have any great immediate concern to us here in Clearfield, Pa., tonight. I say it does not appear to be of concern to us. But, indeed, it affects us greatly.

Four hundred years ago it mattered little to the American Indians if Spain and England had a naval battle in the English Channel. It didn't make any difference to Europeans if the Sioux and Blackfoot Indians had a fight on the Great Western Plains. Indeed, they weren't even aware of it.

But now the world is a different place. It does make a difference to the continuation of life and the pursuit of happiness as we know it if a child is starving in the interior of India, or if the grass hut of a Congolese is burned and the family in it obliged to flee.

The world is now a little place and the misfortunes of all people affect all others. If all these things affect us, or tend to disturb our daily lives, what must be done to remedy the situation?

The answer to that question lies in the very fact that you are squires and constables. It lies in the successful accomplishment of your commission. As we said before—you are charged with the maintenance of law and order, you are the guardians of justice, the preservers of the peace.

The world community is simply the sum total of many smaller societies, the basis of which is the family and the local community, the small town and the county.

There can be no peace throughout the world unless there is first peace at home. The human body is not a properly functioning organism unless each of its parts is well. One bad apple destroys the barrel.

Use whatever example you wish, the same argument applies to all human society. Peace for all men will be attained only when peace comes to every man. And peace can come to the world at large only when it is realized by each small group of people in local communities throughout the world.

That is your job. Your job is the maintenance of law and order—and the preservation of justice at home. This job properly done—and that depends entirely upon each of you—is both necessary and sufficient to ensure peace in the world.

William Shakespeare asked the question: "What's in a name?" Certainly, it seems to me, the name of your organization, Squires and Constables Association of Pennsylvania, has in it at least part of the answer to the age-old search by man for peace.

I read recently a one-verse poem which appeared in Poetic Justice in 1947. It pertains to justices of the peace, and it goes

"I'm important in the county; I'm a justice of the peace And I disbelieve defendants When they contradict the police."

That little verse illustrates, I think, just one of the many difficulties which your job entails—the very hard job of determining what, in a given set of circumstances, is the just decision to reach.

It also illustrates, however, that the determination of justice is your job, and in order that it be done properly we can listen with careful attention to the Roman emperor, Justinian, who said 2,000 years ago, "Justice is the constant and perpetual will to allot to every man his due."

The positions which you squires and constables hold under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania are local in nature. Your jurisdictional boundaries are, relatively speaking,

small. The people over whom you have authority are few, and the direct effect of your official duties does not extend beyond your municipality or your county.

municipality or your county.

But in a larger sense the effects of your labors and the proper conduct of your office extend far beyond your town, your city, or your country.

your country.
As the very basis of justice through law and order you are, indeed, the cornerstone upon which the greatest hopes and dreams of all mankind rest—peace in all the world.

# Puerto Rican-American Cooperation in Atomic Energy Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on August 23, I had the honor of being invited to speak in Puerto Rico, at the ground-breaking for a nuclear-powered reactor which will produce electrical power for the people of that island. I include under unanimous consent my remarks on that occasion in the Appendix of the Record:

PUERTO RICAN-AMERICAN COOPERATION IN ATOMIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

(Remarks by Hon. CHET HOLIFIELD of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, at the dedication of the Puerto Rican atomic powerplant, August 23, 1960)

Upon behalf of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, I want to extend congratulations to our fellow citizens of Puerto Rico, to Governor Muñoz-Marín, and to the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority on the occasion of the dedication of this atomic power project

of this atomic power project.

It is routine procedure for speakers at a dedication ceremony to declare that it is indeed an historic occasion. However, in this case, I sincerely believe that we are taking note today of a quite remarkable occasion. Let me explain why this dedication of a nuclear power project in Puerto Rico seems an important event to me.

This atomic powerplant, and the Puerto Rican nuclear center, signify several important milestones in United States atomic development and U.S.-Latin American relationships. First, on their merits they will be a significant part of the research and development effort of the United States in the field of atomic power and basic research in atomic energy. Secondly, they show how the democratic process (and I use a little "d" although this is an election year) works to achieve real progress, in contrast to the dictatorial approach used in places not so far from here. Finally, and hopefully, it is possible that what we have learned—and are learning—here may have application throughout Latin America, and elsewhere in areas of the world which are in need of development.

For only a few decades ago, Puerto Rico certainly qualified as an underdeveloped area. We became aware of your problems of poverty, and lack of food, clothing, housing, and gainful work. In those days there seemed to be not much hope for the future.

However, the years of the New Deal for the United States included a New Deal for Puerto Rico, and out of this beginning has grown your Operation Bootstrap. I have been much impressed by what I have heard

and read about your success, under able leadership, in raising the standard of living, developing and attracting new industry, improving education, building decent housing, and carrying forward all of the other activities required for achieving a life of decency and dignity for the people of Puerto Rico.

One of the absolutely essential factors in achieving what you have achieved so far, and in continuing with your remarkable progress, is an abundant supply of electric power at a reasonable cost. I congratulate you and your Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority for the zeal, courage, and competence with which you have overcome many obstacles to provide the ever-increasing amounts of power required for Operation Bootstrap. I understand that the authority is one of the fastest, if not the fastest, growing electric utility systems in the United States. I am informed that in less than 20 years you have succeeded in increasing your production of power by more than 10 times; that from a peakload of 18,000 kilowatts in 1941, your authority is now planning for a peak demand of more than 500,000 kilowatts within the next 2 years.

This is amazing growth and an amazing achievement even in the rapidly growing electric power industry. It is especially noteworthy because, in addition to the usual problems of very rapidly expanding electric power systems, the authority has faced acute shortages of technically trained personnel and a lack of local fuel supplies.

Today, less than 20 years after the creation of the authority, only 12 years after the inauguration of Operation Bootstrap, and 8 years after your attaining Commonwealth status with a new constitution, Puerto Rico is stepping forward into another new frontier—the frontier of atomic power, beyond which if we are successful lies a new and immense source of low-cost energy for the people of the world.

I would think this a less notable occasion if this nuclear plant were simply being built here by the Federal Government as a show-piece, with little or no direct participation by the people of Puerto Rico and the engineers of your water resources authority. The fact is, of course, that quite the contrary is true.

That this project is now to go forward is due in large part to the leadership, the initiative and the persistent efforts of Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin (chairman of the board of the authority) and Mr. S. L. Descartes, until recently the executive director of the authority. Equally important, authority engineers have contributed very substantially to the detailed conception and design of what will be a ploneering reactor in the advancing technology of atomic power. We know that for a number of years the authority has sent its bright young engineers to our great atomic laboratorles at Argonne and Oak Ridge and elsewhere for training.

This, it seems to me, is a matter of great importance, because in Latin America and in other areas of the world live millions of people who are engaged in a similar struggle to industrialize their countries and raise miserably low living standards. To do this, they must have power, just as Puerto Rico has to have more and more power-for your homes, your new industries, and rural electrification. Puerto Rico's rapid progress must be greatly encouraging to these other If you now show that it is possible in so short a period of time also to begin to develop and exploit this new source of energy from the atom, the value of Puerto Rico as a demonstration and as a center for training and information for underdeveloped areas everywhere will acquire a new and exciting facet.

Now I do not wish to give anyone the impression that atomic power development, as such, will be the panacea for the ills of underdeveloped countries. For most areas the utilization of increased energy from conventional sources—waterpower, oil, and coal where available—will make the most sense economically as the first step. But we have found that just the competitive threat of atomic power has had a beneficial effect on conventional fuel costs. And there is no doubt that a long-range atomic power development program, tied in with basic scientific research in all fields of atomic energy, will ultimately pay off.

And let me say that I have no doubts about your ability to make an important contribution in this new endeavor.

If I were not convinced that you will succeed, and succeed impressively, there would be no nuclear power project to dedicate today. We who are on the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy do not recommend an atomic power project as an act of charity or as a ceremonial gesture of good will. We believe strongly that public funds should be invested in a nuclear power project only if there is a clear promise that the investment will result in substantial and important contributions to technical knowledge.

As you know, atomic power today is expensive. It is not yet competitive from an economic standpoint for civilian use. The basic objective of our Federal atomic power program is not now and never has been simply to build kilowatts of atomic power capacity. The objective is to develop and build facilities and to finance research through which the scientists and the engineers can learn how, as expeditiously as possible, to build commercial atomic powerplants that will produce electricity at low cost, safely and reliably.

This project in Puerto Rico offers a good example of the Joint Committee's policies in respect to atomic power. The Atomic Energy Commission first proposed a nuclear powerplant in Puerto Rico in early 1957, following an announcement by Dr. Milton Eisenhower in 1956, to be part of your nuclear energy training center for Latin America. The Joint Committee turned turned down this recommendation because the Atomic Energy Commission proposed constructing a type of reactor which we already knew how to build. It would have contributed nothing to advancing the technology, although it might have been a nice showpiece. The Joint Committee indicated it would be interested only in a proposal which promised a further step ahead in power reactor technology.

In all honesty, I must say that that probably would have been the end of the project if the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority at that point had not shown some rather remarkable initiative. Your authority selected one of America's best qualified reactor engineering firms under the direction of Dr. Walter H. Zinn, who is perhaps our most distinguished reactor designer. As a result of this collaboration, the concept for the nuclear superheat reactor was developed which now is to be built and operated here.

The authority took the initiative also in convincing the Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Committee that the concept was sound, and that the project would indeed contribute greatly to power reactor technology. The fact is that this will be one of only two reactors in our entire program to explore the vitally important field of nuclear superheating. Furthermore, this reactor is to be designed and built as a truly experimental facility—not just a power producer—so that many valuable experiments can be performed with it to increase our understanding of how to design more efficent, more economical atomic powerplants as time goes by.

This facility, therefore, is important not just to Puerto Rico and, indeed, not just to Latin America as a new training facility. It

is important to the total U.S. program for atomic power development. We expect great technical contributions from this plant and from the engineers of your authority which will operate the plant and conduct many of the experiments.

I cannot resist the opportunity to say that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy claims considerable credit for this project. We not only insisted that a project be undertaken which would contribute very importantly to our technical development program. We also actively supported the authority was recommending a technically valuable type of facility and, equally important, possessed the engineering competence to do a good job of operating the plant once it was built.

At the request of Chairman Carl Durham and myself in June 1958, the Commission submitted a report to the Joint Committee on the authority proposal. The Joint Committee, on its own initiative, recommended, and Congress later that year approved, funds for engineering studies of the authority concept. The studies made good progress and the concept looked increasingly promising. We were surprised and disappointed, consequently, when the AEC informed the Joint Committee in April of 1959 that the proposed reactor was too exotic and that there were doubts about building it at a distant point like Puerto Rico.

Senator CLINTON ANDERSON, who became chairman of the Joint Committee again in January 1959, and I both urged the AEC to reconsider, since we felt quite strongly that this was a worthwhile undertaking and should certainly proceed without further delay. I can tell you, too, that Commissioner John Graham, who is with us today, has also been an invaluable friend and supporter of this project in the Commission.

In June 1959 Congress accepted the Joint Committee's recommendation and authorized the design and construction of a reactor superheat project. The location and sponsor was left up to the Atomic Energy Commission to decide on technical grounds. For a month or so it was nip and tuck as to whether we could get the necessary appropriations enacted, and then whether the Budget Bureau would let AEC begin to spend them. It was at this time that AEC Commissioner Graham made a trip down here for firsthand discussions. I am delighted that further studies since then have confirmed our belief that this is a desirable step forward and that the negotiations between AEC and the authority on the joint financing of this project met with success.

I might also say that the project represents to me a most desirable and wholesome type of partnership between public agencies for the public benefit. All of the information developed from the research program with the reactor will be made available to the public. All of the patents obtained will be available to industry, private and public, on a royalty-free nonexclusive basis. This is as it should be from the expenditure of public funds.

This is not the first occasion, of course, for this type of collaboration between public agencies in Puerto Rico. Your authority and the Rural Electrification Administration have worked together for years in your highly successful and still expanding program for bringing the blessings of electricity to the rural people of the island. I understand that your authority has called upon the Department of Interior and Tennessee Valley Authority for advice and assistance in planning and designing your ever-growing generating and transmission system. This is the kind of fruitful collaboration which should go on, and I am glad that now, in the newest frontier of the power industry, we have brought in the Atomic Energy Commission

as a new partner in Puerto Rico's outstanding power program.

This nuclear facility which we are dedicating today, like so much that is being done by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, has a larger significance than its contribution to the progress of the island economy and to the effectiveness of the American atomic power program. Beyond this, and certainly of equal importance, it will be an important element in the nuclear energy center here for all of Latin America. This project and this center will be another demonstration for this region and for the world of how a free people, operating through the institutions of a freely elected and democratic government, can apply effectively our modern technology to improve and advance the general welfare.

I had occasion yesterday to fly over a nearby troubled island which is apparently trying another approach to developing its resources—through the method of authoritarian control, playing the dangerous game of flirting with communistic advisers. I am sure that the differences in the democratic and Communist ways of life will become very strikingly demonstrated in these islands of the Caribbean. The people of many nations are watching this demonstration of two opposing philosophies.

two opposing philosophies.

Under the dedicated leadership of Governor Muñoz-Marin, Puerto Rico is demonstrating in a dramatic way the vitality and the vigor with which the people of a progressive democratic society can build for themselves a better way of life.

As a fellow American, I am proud of Puerto Rico and I wish you well in your new endeavors.

#### Immigration and Politics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to include the text of a letter I wrote the Honorable Chester Bowles, of Connecticut:

AUGUST 8, 1960.

Hon. Chester Bowles. House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Chester: On July 2, 1960, I wrote you regarding the immigration plank of the Democratic platform and I attached a proposal of such plank stressing that it would have great humanitarian appeal and at the same time alleviate the fears of a great many Americans who are plagued with chonic unemployment problems evident in many areas of our country, including the area I come from.

For the record, I wish to repeat the text of my proposal:

#### "HUMANE IMMIGRATION POLICY

"The large increase of population of the United States revealed by the 1960 census, together with the accelerated shift of our population from rural into urban and suburban centers, as well as the trend of mass movements from the East to the West and the Southwest, has created economic and social problems as yet not resolved. The inadequacy of urban housing, educational, and health facilities, and the relocation of manufacturing establishments are the main facts of this complex picture.

"It is imperative that these factors be considered in connection with our immigration policy. Automatic numerical additions to our country's annual intake of immigrants will result in aggravation of the problems faced by our own population and result in regrettable hardship to the newcomer, who seeks economic betterment in America and not a continuation of the harsh life in the depressed economies of the homeland he decided to leave.

"The traditional American policy of hospitality for the immigrant and a safe haven for the oppressed shall, however, not be altered. That policy was implemented in the last 15 years when, under Democratic leadership, a series of laws were enacted, providing for the continuation of immigration policies, enabling the United States to receive refugees from persecution on account of race, religion, or political beliefs. Sound immigration policy was similarly implemented by legislation sponsored and channeled through the Congress by Democrats, which enabled immigrant families to remain united or to reunite in cases where they became separated in the course of their migrations

"We likewise believe that it is imperative that our immigration policy provide sound safeguards to prevent the admission to these shores of Communist agents or other subversives who threaten our internal security. We believe that immigration policy preventing the separation of immigrant families and permitting speedy reunion of families is greatly advantageous not only to the immigrants themselves, but to the welfare of the United States and its citizens as well, inasmuch as it facilitates social and political assimilation and enhances economic integration especially when the immigrant enters into a home established by his close relative in this country. We pledge ourselves to the implementation of these policies."

Unfortunately, the immigration plank of the Democratic platform prepared by your committee and approved at the Los Angeles convention bears very little similarity, if any, to my proposal. No pride of authorship is involved, believe me. But as a man who for the last 12 years has been responsible for most that has been done in the field of immigration domestically, and in the field of migration internationally, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep disappointment at what was made a part of our platform as far as immigration is concerned.

Frankly, what appears in the platform are a few excerpts from speeches made quite some time ago by individuals advocating special immigration privileges and selected groups. The old material has not even been reviewed in the light of legislation enacted in the last few years. The result is that what our platform presents to the voters is out of date, not borne out by facts, and insincere. It is simply phony.

Let me explain in detail what I have in mind and let me go over the immigration plank point by point.

Platform: "We shall adjust our immigration, nationally and refugee policies to eliminate discrimination and to enable members of scattered families abroad to be united with relatives already in our midst."

Facts: The Congress has exercised continuous watchfulness over the needs of refugees and scattered families and the result of it is that since the end of World War II this country has never been left without an active refugee immigration program such as embodied in the Displaced Persons Acts of 1948 and 1950, the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and the act of September 11, 1957.

In addition to that, the permanent immigration law, the Walter-McCarran Act, has equipped this country to deal with emergency problems such as typified by the exodus of Hungarians following the abortive Budapest uprising of 1956. Under the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the doors of this country

remain open to those who need a safe haven in a hurry, when Congress is not in session, or where legislative action could not meet the requirements of time. Thus, the Congress has seen to it that the United States is at all times in possession of adequate instrumentality to maintain the position of leadership our country has assumed in granting asylum and permanent homes to displaced persons and refugees.

Similarly, the Congress has seen to it that relief legislation designed to reunite immigrant families and bring into the United States alien members of those who became U.S. citizens or permanent residents of this country be continuously on the statute books as the needs arose. The above-cited act of September 11, 1957 (secs. 5, 6, 9, 11, and 12), as well as the acts of September 9, 1959, and September 22, 1959, eloquently testify that the problem of separated families has been not only constantly in our minds, but that it has been satisfactorily solved.

The fallacious character of the immigration plank is even more evident in the light of the fact that on July 14, 1960, while our convention was still in session, the President signed Public Law 86-648 under which an additional number of refugees will be able to enter the United States. Bear in mind, please, that on the date of the enactment of this new refugee law, the Department of State still had immigrant visas available for refugees pursuant to the law enacted on September 11, 1957 (a law which I sponsored jointly with our candidate, JACK KENNEDY). Thus, we have seen to it that there is no hiatus in the admission of refugees.

Platform: "In this World Refugee Year it is our hope to achieve admission of our fair share of refugees. We will institute policies to alleviate suffering among the homeless wherever we are able to extend our ald."

Facts: Part of what I said above applies to this empty, pious statement, but let me stress that during the entire World Refugee Year, the United States has been admitting refugees pursuant to existing law (sec. 15 of the act of Sept. 11, 1957). In addition to that, the United States has contributed \$5 million to the funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in connection with the World Refugee The enactment of the act of July 14, 1960, implements in a more than adequate way our pledges made in accepting the U.S. participation in the World Refugee Year and determines our "fair share" in the resettlement of the remaining refugees. It is so held by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Refugee Year ended before the platform promise was made.

Platform: "We must remove the distinc-

Platform: "We must remove the distinctions between native-born and naturalized citizens to assure full protection of our laws to all. There is no place in the United States for second-class citizenship."

Facts: There are no second-class citizens under the naturalization and nationality laws of the United States. This blatant lie has been invented by Communists who seek the elimination of a statutory provision under which a naturalized citizen who, within 10 years following his naturalization, engages in subversive activities may face the rescission of his naturalization by judicial (not administrative) action. Does the Democratic Party advocate the repeal of that provision of the law?

As far as rights and privileges of citizens are concerned, persons born and persons naturalized in the United States are placed on an exact equality by the Constitution. No law has, or could, change that. The only distinction between citizenship by birth and citizenship by naturalization affects eligibility to being elected, to, or to assume the

office of the President of the United States. This provision is contained in the Constitution. Not in any of our naturalization or

nationality statutes.

What the present law does, continuing the provisions of all nationality laws enacted since the erection of this Republic, is to provide for loss of citizenship by those who shortly after naturalization elect to return to the country of their nationality, or live permanently in some other foreign country. Exceptions from this old, general rule were greatly enlarged by the Walter-McCarran Act. and further enlarged by the act of August 4, 1959.

As to the general principle involved, let me quote the following:

"Citizenship is membership in a political society and implies the duties of allegiance on the part of the member and a duty of protection on the part of the society. These are reciprocal obligations, one a compensation for the other. . . (But) the clearest implication those (naturalization) laws show that it was not intended that naturalization could be secured thereunder by an alien whose purpose was to escape the duties of his native allegiance without taking upon himself those of citizenship here, or by one whose purpose was to reside permanently in a foreign country and to use his naturalization as a shield against the imposition of duties there, while by his absence he was avoiding his duties here. Naturalization secured with such a purpose was wanting in one of its most essential elements—good faith on the part of the applicant. It involved a wrong-ful use of a beneficent law. • • • That the taking up of a permanent residence in a foreign country shortly following naturalization has a bearing upon the purpose with which the latter was sought and affords some reason for presuming that there was an absence of intention at the time to reside permanently in the United States is not debatable."

These words are not mine. The Supreme Court of the United States said that on October 20, 1913 (Luria v. United States, 231 U.S. 9). Has the Democratic Party a

case to make against this?
Platform: "The national-origins quota sys tem of limiting immigration contradicts the founding principles of this Nation. It is in-consistent with our belief in the rights of man. This system was instituted after World War I as a policy of deliberate discrimination by a Republican administration and Congress."

Facts: The national-origins quota system was embodied in the law in 1924, and has served as the basic formula for the distribution of quota immigrant visas since that time. Except by critics catering politically to minority groups and special interests, the national origins quota system is generally considered to have worked well and served very well the national interests of the United States.

The national-origins quota system is not predicated upon race, culture, morality, intelligence, physical attributes or other characteristics of the people in any foreign country. Our quota system is based on the image of our own people. It is like a mirror held up before the American people, reflecting the proportions of their various national foreign origins. The main purpose of it is to permit the speedy assimilation of the newcomer and his absorption into our social, political, and economic system more readily than if the immigrants would arrive in numbers disproportionate to the national orgins of the people who receive them and make them a part of their own.

Let me quote this: "In formulating a permanent policy two considerations are of prime importance. The first is that the country has the right to say who shall and who shall not come in. It is not for any foreign country to determine our immigration policy. The second is that the basis of restriction must be chosen with a view not to the interest of any group or groups in this country, whether racial or religious, but rather with a view to the country's best interests as a whole. The great test is assimilability. Will the newcomers fit into the American life readily? Is their culture sufficiently akin to our own to make it possible for them easily to take their place among us? There is no question of superior or inferior races, or of Nordics, or of prejudice, or of racial egotism. Certain groups not only do not fuse easily, but consistently endeavor to keep alive their racial distinctions when they settle among us. They perpetuate the 'hyphen' which is but another way of saying that they seek to create foreign blocs in our midst."

Again, these are not my words. They are taken verbatim from an editorial printed in the New York Times on March 1, 1924, a few weeks before the principle of national origin was selected as the distribution formula of the immigration laws of the United States.

However, what is even more important than the consideration of the fairness and the logic of the national-origins quota system is the fact that our basic immigration quotas are nothing but a base upon which our laws operate. The quota has actually no bearing on the number of immigrants entering our country. First, for reasons of hemispheric comity, the quotas do not ap-ply to our neighbors of the Americas. Second, mindful of the humane aspects of immigration and realizing the impact of our immigration policy upon our foreign rela-tions, the Congress has at all times provided for the entry of immigrants outside of the basic immigration quotas, including refugees and relatives of U.S. citizens and permanently residing aliens.

Thus, while in the decade 1930-39, the total of immigrants who entered the United States was 699,375; during the following decade, 1940-49, such total was 856,608; and in the decade 1950-59, the total rose to 2,-

499,268.

Here are the figures illustrating the entry of quota and nonquota immigrants since the enactment of the Walter-McCarran Act:

Fiscal year	Quota	Nonquota
1953	84, 175 94, 098 82, 232 89, 310 97, 178 102, 153 97, 657	86, 259 114, 079 155, 558 232, 315 229, 689 151, 112 163, 029
Total	946, 803	1, 129, 041

Platform: "The protections provided by due process, right of appeal, and statutes of limitation, can be extended to non-citizens without hampering the security of our Na-

Facts: Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, full protection of all rights is provided to aliens, even to those who have entered this country illegally. Neither due process of law nor judicial review of admin-istrative decisions is curtailed or limited by any provisions of the law. Administrative procedures prescribed in the Immigration and Nationality Act have been extensively tested in the courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, and they withstood the tests with flying colors—including attacks on their constitutionality.

As to statutes of limitation, the law moves even beyond what is normally so termed. The law contains numerous provisions providing relief for immigrants guilty of reprehensible or outright criminal conduct where such relief was never available to them prior to the enactment of the law presently in effect. Our motif in writing these provisions was the desire not to disrupt family units. One of those relief provisions contains even a statute of limitation on membership in subversive organizations, a provision entirely novel in our immigration laws (secs. 212(a)(28)(I), 244(a)(5), 313 (c) and (d) of the basic code, and sec. 5 of Public Law 85-316)

Hoping that I have adequately dealt with details, let me say, in summing up, that I am genuinely sorry that, having included in the platform a set of wornout slogans and meaningless promises to do things which have already been done, we are now facing our voters without any outline of what our immigration policy is or what it should

We may find some consolation in the fact that our Republican opponents have similarly not overexercised themselves. They simply stated that they want to double the number of immigrants entering our country annually. They did not say where they are going to find jobs for them. This, however, does not surprise me as they did not say where they are going to find jobs for those already in this country, either.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS E. WALTER, Chairman, Subcommittee No. 1, Committee on the Judiciary.

# Tribute to Congressman Dixon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. HAMER H. BUDGE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, it is with sincere regret that I join other Members of the House in bidding farewell to Dr. HENRY ALDOUS DIXON. Dr. DIXON, in addition to being a neighbor of mine in political districts, is a close personal friend and one for whom I have the highest regard. Since he represents Idaho's neighboring State of Utah, we have had many things in common, due to the similarity in natural resources and the interests of our constituents. We have found ourselves on the same side of most, if not all, political questions and particularly those involving the basic rights of the individual and the development of our natural resources. It has been a pleasure to join with him in championing the supremacy of States rights in the matter of control and use of perhaps the greatest resources within our States, that of water, and of sponsoring legislation to authorize projects which provide for the growth and development of our area.

As I recall. Dr. Dixon was drafted by the citizens of the Second Congressional District of Utah late in the campaign of the year 1954, and with reluctance on his part, since he had never before sought public office. He was at that time president of the fine Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, Utah, which is now known as the Utah State University. Prior to that time he had served for many years as president of Weber Junior College in Ogden and had served in numerous other assignments in the educational field.

I know from personal discussion with my colleague of his great love for these United States and for the Constitution of this great Nation. We share similar basic beliefs that this Constitution was divinely inspired. I am sure it was because of this strong conviction that he agreed to become the Republican candidate which resulted in his election to the 84th Congress. This was his first attempt at either a State or National political office, and I am sure he is a member of a rather select group who can claim the distinction of being elected on the very first try, of having served in successive Congresses without defeat. and of retiring through his choice.

His devoted service in the House is known to all of us, and more particularly to the members of the Agricultural Committee on which he has been an active member. Dr. Dixon is a man with high ideals and yet he has the common, sympathetic approach to all problems of society. As I have indicated, he left the rather quiet atmosphere of the college campus and the classroom to respond to the call of his party and enter the hectic activities of a political campaign. He has continued as a campaigner here and proven himself to be not only an unusually well qualified legislator, but a most courageous one as well.

It is with deepest respect that I pay tribute to his service as a distinguished Member of the Congress, a great defender of Republican ideals and a man with great religious faith. As he leaves the Washington scene to join the faculty at Brigham Young University, I know we will miss him, but I also know that he will be an inspiration to the many students who come under his striking personality. I can only hope they measure up to him.

# The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, soon to be celebrated will be the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The insidious means which the Russians are employing seek to absorb freedom-loving people into the Communist regime without a grand-scale war. The highly developed tactics used in this cold war attack must be counteracted through the use of a continual truth campaign.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee has set for itself this basic goal. This organization is a uniquely important one dedicated to alerting the world to the blight of the captive nations dominated by Russia. They have highlighted the heinous crimes and the treachery of the Communist movement spearheaded by Russia. While the Ukrainian Congress Committee reflects the sentiments of some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian

extraction in the United States, it represents and works in behalf of all nations struggling under Communist domination.

Peace-loving people throughout the world are grateful for the objectives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its wonderful endeavors.

Assistance in the Development of Latin America and in the Reconstruction of Chile

SPEECH

OF

# HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13021) to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'Hara].

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chair-man, for better or worse, and I think it is all for the better, the doors to the tomorrow are open. Peoples all over the world are flocking to those doors, new governments, and back of those governments, people, people who in the past have not had enough food, not enough dignity, not enough opportunity, not an equitable share in the sunlight. They yearn to leave the narrow life behind. Now they are rushing for the open door to a promising tomorrow. I would not want to see my country try to hold them back. I would like my country to be in the position of helping them go through the door and reach a brighter and more wholesome tomorrow. We are in one of the great periods of the long history of the world, a period of dynamic change as mankind climbs to a higher plateau than any we have known. In that climb it is my prayer that our beloved country will lead.

What is proposed here? This is nothing complicated. Either we live with our neighbors in the climate of true hemispheric solidarity or we will not survive. We cannot continue to take for granted their friendship unless we have shown to them that in us they have, indeed, a friend. It is not enough that we should supply a buying market for their coffee, their bananas, their oil, and their other products. They would wish stabilization in this buying market in order that their economies would not be subject to uncertain fluctuations. Whether working together in cooperation something in this direction can be achieved, I do not know. I can only hope that progress in this direction can be made.

But there are ways, sound and constructive ways, of expanding the gainful activities of our neighbors and doing it in a way that the benefits will go deeply into the grassroots. Working together the American Republics can raise the living standards of people who no longer are content endlessly to grapple with

poverty and who, in this period of unrest all over the world, are rushing toward the open doors of a promising tomorrow.

May I stop for a moment to say that I have warm regard for my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana, and I agree with my colleague, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. Church], that Ross Adar makes a fine contribution to our committee. He says that the measure we are now considering should have been presented to our committee in January and then it might have been received, possibly with favor, if I understood the gentleman's remarks.

But, Mr. Chairman, the problem was not here in January. There was a developing storm in the Caribbean, and my colleagues will note that I do not pronounce the word Ca-ribb-ean. No pirate ever sailed on the Ca-ribb-ean. These storms daily gained momentum. It is an easy way out to put the blame on someone in Cuba or somebody elsewhere. We may not approve of what someone in a foreign land is doing, and we may regret his attitude toward us and wish that it were more in the approach of mutual understanding, but the foreign policy of our country I feel strongly should be built upon noninterference in the domestic affairs of another nation. and criticism, either friendly or unfriendly, of foreign personalities could give the unintended appearance of interfering in the domestic affairs of another nation. So I have sought always to avoid in my discussions on international

matters reference to personalities.

Wherever you find disorder and you find large gatherings of people, you will find some cause or causes of discontent. It well may be that their emotions have been worked up, and that there has been an organized effort to excite but, nevertheless, at the bottom is something that is bothering people and makes them responsive.

The unrest in Latin America has been spreading. This unrest the Communists will seek with ever-increasing drive to utilize for purposes of ultimate enslavement. The fact is, that in a democratic government the peoples of any land, the peoples down to the humblest, will be benefited and dignity and contentment given to their lives, exactly as it has been done in our own beloved country.

We have our struggles and our shortcomings and sometimes we are slow in reaching desired objectives, but always we make progress and always the concept and the practice of social justice expands. So will it be in all the countries to the south of us, and as the peoples of those lands are rushing to the open doors of a promising tomorrow we as a good neighbor, working cooperatively with them, must lead the way. With them we must work to find some way, some program for social advancement, a program that will reach into the lives of the little people and will give brightness to their days and dignity and

It is a most strengthening development in our hemispheric relations that the nations of this hemisphere are meeting at Bogotá to work out such a program. Our neighbors attending this conference want some evidence that our great country is interested. That is all, just a showing of our interest and our sincerity. I do not like to hear this called a blank check or that Secretary Dillon is going down to give away money as a giveaway, or as a bribe for friendship. All of that is poppycock. This bill does not carry one cent of real money. It is an authorization, an authorization for appropriations that later may be made for a program that first must be submitted to and approved by the Congress. It is merely an evidence of our good intent to cooperate with the other American States when a program has been developed that these American States believe will be constructive and sound and attain the desired objective.

I was concerned when Secretary Dillon appeared before our committee. An authorization does not necessarily mean that any money is going to be appropriated. In Illinois we have been interested for many years in the Cal-Sag project, and it was 20 years after the voting of the authorization before 1 cent was appropriated to begin work. I said:

Mr. Secretary, is not this an idle gesture? Can we honestly go down there and say that because we have authorized it that means we are going to back it up with an appropriation?

I further said:

Won't they regard this as merely an idle gesture and therefore something dishonest?

This is Mr. Dillon's answer to my question and his answer is important, and I trust will be carefully noted by my colleagues:

I see your problem but if there is, as we hope, substantial support for this program in the Congress, I think they will take that as an indication of what may come in the future. Certainly I think they will look at the fact that when this program was approved by the Senate, both of the nominees for executive office, for President and Vice President, of the Democratic Party voted in favor of this, and do favor this program, and they know that this program is also favored by the present administration, including the Republican candidate on the other side.

I think they can be assured of support by the Executive, maybe modified in accordance with the way the new Executive will look at this matter next year.

Certainly I have talked with Senator Kennedy in his capacity as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and he favors this program and was very pleased that it was not spelled out in greater detail, because while he thought that this was a good idea and that it was necessary to give the Latin Americans an idea of our support he felt the new administration, whichever it might be, should have an opportunity to take another look at and spell out the details of how this would be handled.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Hon. Dean P. Taylor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LEO W. O'BRIEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York, Mr. Speaker, in these closing hours of the

86th Congress, I want to pay my respects to the Honorable Dean P. Taylor, of Troy, who has represented the 31st District of New York in this House for 18 years.

Mr. Taylor is not a candidate for reelection, although he could have had renomination and reelection without any doubt.

He has earned surcease from his labors in Congress, but as the Representative of the 30th District, which borders his, I deeply regret his decision.

Politics is not unknown in this august Chamber and there were occasions when DEAN TAYLOR and I were on opposite sides on some of the perplexing national problems which confronted us.

But, Mr. Speaker, when it came to matters for the common good of the area we represented, we worked as a team.

It was easy to work with Mr. TAYLOR. He is a gentleman of the first rank, kindly, tolerant, and understanding. In his retirement, the Capital District of New York will lose an able champion. I wish him well in the days ahead as do his countless friends in Washington and elsewhere.

# Greetings to the Ukrainian Congress Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 25, 1960

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is celebrating this fall the 20th anniversary of its founding. This well-known organization has every reason to be proud of its achievements over these past two decades, not only because of the fact that it reflects the thoughts and sentiments of some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, but because of its campaign of truth and public education regarding the Soviet Union, particularly the latter's subjugation of the various nationalities suffering under the yoke of communism.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee and its membership have over these years dedicated themselves to several important tasks, thus serving the interests of the United States, their ancestral homeland the Ukraine, and the free world generally. Among these tasks are: First, to advance the strategic value of all the captive nations of Europe, and most especially the nationality groups in the Soviet Union itself where the non-Russians outnumber the Russians; second, to keep the people of America and of the free world informed on the struggles for independence on the part of the dozen or more captive nations of non-Russian origin within the Soviet Union; third, to expose before the eyes of the entire world the many myths about Soviet unity and to show that it is an illusion; and fourth, to propose various concrete ways to combat effectively the cold war and Communist propaganda tactics.

In this respect the Ukrainian Congress Committee is doing a great service and deserves to be commended. The Ukrainian people were one of the earliest victims of Communist imperialism. It does not consider itself as part of the Soviet nation. Ukrainians still cling to the hopes of freedom and independence for their homeland, and we here in America must help keep those hopes alive and vibrant. We must do everything in our power to encourage them not to lose hope or faith. We must support their righteous cause.

I salute the Ukrainian Congress Committee on the occasion of its anniversary and join with them in prayer that their kinsmen will soon realize their goal to attain genuine democracy and to live in human dignity.

# Possession and Serving of Alcoholic Beverages on Federal Property

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, recently the Navy announced that its personnel can now carry liquor aboard ships and aircraft for personal consumption when they arrive home.

Under Federal Customs laws as I understand it is legal to bring a gallon of alcoholic beverages into the United States. However, State laws do not necessarily permit Americans returning from abroad to bring in a gallon tax free-

The relaxing of regulations, according to the Navy, is intended to stop breaking regulations. In this regard, from what I hear there has been great laxity both by military and civilian Government personnel.

Congress should investigate the passage of laws to stop this widespread illegal and improper smuggling of liquor by air and sea.

Under unanimous consent I include information on restrictions and limitations on the possession and serving of alcoholic beverages on federally owned property. These laws and rules are full of gaps and hardly seem sufficient under present conditions of military and Government travel. Congress should review civilian and military regulations and laws. Apparently as constituted they are quite inadequate.

The information, as compiled by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, is as follows:

To: Hon. Thomas M. Pelly.

From: American Law Division, Library of Congress.

Subject: Information on restriction and limitation on the possession and the serving of alcoholic beverages on federally owned property, including legislative buildings and military establishments.

The basic authority for the issuance and enforcement of rules and regulations concerning the possession and serving of alcoholic beverages on federally owned property will be found at title 40, section 318a, of the United States Code which provides that the General Services Administrator, or any one of his officials duly authorized by him, shall make all needful rules and regulations for government of the Federal property under their charge and control, and to prescribe reasonable penalties for the violation of these rules.

As per the above authority, the following rule, applicable to all the Federal property under the charge and control of the General Services Administration, has been issued:

"Entering property or the operating of a motor vehicle thereon, by a person under the influence of intoxicating beverages or narcotic drug, or the consumption of such beverages or the use of such drug in or on property, is prohibited. (See 40 App.—100.7 U.S.C. or 44 C.F.R. 1007.)"

As to military establishments, title 5, section 22, United States Code, gives the head of every executive department the authority to prescribe regulations, not inconsistent with the law, for the government of his department, the conduct of its officers and clerks, etc.

Pursuant to the above authority, the following regulations have been issued re military establishments:

Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, section 557.5: "No alcoholic beverages, including wine and beer, will be consumed, sold or given away in or about the service club or its facilities."

The above rule is applicable to all Army commands.

Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, section 765.14 states that "the introduction, possession, or use of alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes or for sale is prohibited within Navy Yards, Marine Barracks, Naval Stations and other places ashore under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department which are located in States, territories, or insular possessions in which the possession or use of such liquors for drinking purposes is not permitted by law."

Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, section 3.28 relates to all park areas administered by National Capitol Parks, National Park Service in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia and to other Federal reservations in the environs of the District of Columbia policed with the approval of the head of the agency having Jurisdiction over it. This section provides that there shall be no drinking of beer, wine, or spiritous liquors in the areas covered by this part except with the written permission of the Superintendent; nor may one enter or stay in these areas while intoxicated nor drive an automobile through these areas while under the influence of alcohol or a narcotic drug.

Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, section 5.8 forbids the sale of liquors containing more than 1 percent alcohol or any privately owned land within any of the National Parks listed (i.e., Crater Lake, Glacler, Lassen Volcano, Mesa Verde, Mount Mc-Kinley, Mount Rainier, Olympic, Rock Mountain, Sequola-Kings Canyon, Yellowstone and Yosemite) unless a permit for the sale thereof has been secured from the appropriate regional director.

The general grant of authority to issue these regulations will be found at 16 U.S.C. 1, 1b, 1c, 2, 3, which states that there shall be a National Park Service, and an administrator or director thereof who shall promote and regulate the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations, except those under the Jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, and said service shall be within the Department of the Interior.

ROBERT M. UJEVICH, Legislative Attorney.

#### Foreign-Aid Summary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. B. CARROLL REECE

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Bureau of Business Economics, Department of Commerce, has published an interesting set of figures showing the amount of foreign aid which has been advanced by the United States since World War II. Mr. Lawrence Sullivan, coordinator of information of the House of Representatives, has tabulated and classified these figures.

According to the Department of Commerce, the total foreign aid advanced since World War II amounts to \$78.5 billion. Since these figures are official, I thought it would be interesting for them to be placed in the Record for the information of the Members, although they have been published in the Christian Economics, New York, August 15, 1960, and by the Washington Evening Star, August 28, 1960.

Mr. Sullivan has done a commendable job in classifying these figures.

The matter follows:

#### FOREIGN AID SUMMARY

Washington.—Total foreign aid outlays by the U.S. Treasury since World War II add up to \$78.5 billion through March 31, 1960.

A tabulation from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce, shows that 17 nations received 70 percent of the grand total, or \$55.4 billion.

The current recapitaulation includes military assistance, economic aid, all Government credits, plus all surplus farm products delivered abroad for blocked currencies.

The 15-year breakdown, by types of aid:

#### [Billions of dollars]

Military	c assistancesubscriptions	25.8
Т	otal	78. 5

The table below shows the combined total to each of the 17 principal nations assisted by the various U.S. programs:

U.S. foreign aid (October 1945 through Mar. 31, 1960), 17 ranking nations

#### [In billions of dollars]

2.	United Kingdom	7.7
	Italy	4.8
	Germany	4.6
5.	Formosa	4.4
6.	Korea.	3.7
7.	Japan	3.2
	Greece	2. 7
	Turkey	2.6
	Yugoslavia	2.0
11.	Netherlands	2.0
12.	Belgium-Luxembourg.	1.8
13.	Vietnam	1.6
14.	India	1.4
15.	Philippines	1.2
15.	Spain	1.0
17.	Austria	1.0

#### LATIN AMERICAN TOTALS

Total 55.4

Total assistance to 20 Latin American nations in this same period was \$2.9 billion, or 3.8 percent of the world total.

The Latin American totals:

#### [In millions of dollars]

1.	Brazil	782
	Mexico	321
3.	Peru	257
4.	Argentina	229
5.	Chile	228
6.	Colombia	202
7.	Bolivia	181
8.	Guatemala	94
9.	Ecuador	63
	Haiti	60
	Cuba	53
2.	Costa Rica	47
13.	Uruguay	40
14.	Panama	32
15.	Paraguay.	28
16.	Nicaragua	24
17.	Honduras	22
8.	El Salvador	9
	Dominican Republic	8
20.	Venezuela	7
1.	Latin America (unspecified)	210

U.S. capital subscriptions to international credit agencies, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, total \$4.8 billion.

Repayable direct loans make up another \$12 billion of the total foreign-aid outlay, leaving roundly \$61.7 billion of direct expenditures for the postwar period.

The above totals include all exchange-ofpersons programs, all international education and artistic programs, and all U.S. appropriations to sustain international organizations, such as the United Nations, the Organization of American States, NATO, SEATO, plus the many subsidiary scientific and relief organizations of the U.N.

Yet the above world totals do not include the direct U.S. administrative costs of some 30 different foreign-aid programs now active the world around under direct U.S. supervision.

Total employment in the International Cooperation Administration, the principal foreign-aid dispenser, stands at 10,731 persons, with 2,058 in Washington and 8,673 overseas.

Next, the U.S. Information Agency, our worldwide instrument to counter Communist propaganda, has an overall budget of \$123,800,000 for the current fiscal year; not included in the above tabulations of oversea assistance. USIA currently employs 11,165 persons, of whom 2,708 are in the United States of America and 8,459 overseas.

Nations receiving less than \$1,000,000,000

#### [In millions of dollars]

Norway	892
Indo-China	821
Iran	813
Pakistan	778
Denmark	719
Poland	654
Israel	596
Thailand	480
U.S.S.R.	423
Indonesia	408
Portugal	368
Laos	261
Ryukyu Islands	237
Cambodia	228
Egypt	208
Jordan	194
Czechoslovakia	
Ireland	142
Libya	113
Morocco	106
Sweden	105
Sweden	

# Nations receiving less than \$100,000,000 each

# [In millions of dollars]

Algnanistan	
Finland	87
Punisia	77
Lebanon	70
[raq	69

Nations receiving less than \$100,000,000 each-Continued

[In millions of dollars] Ethiopia\_ 64 Burma. 54 Iceland Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands\_\_\_\_ Liberia\_\_\_\_\_ Cevlon\_\_\_\_\_ Rhodesia.... Hungary\_\_\_\_\_ Saudi Arabia\_\_\_\_\_ 18

# A Tax Loophole That Must Be Plugged

East Germany\_\_\_\_\_

Yemen\_\_\_\_

Ghana\_\_\_\_

Nepal\_\_\_\_\_New Zealand\_\_\_\_\_

Somaliland .....

Guinea\_\_\_\_

Malaya\_\_\_\_\_

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to a most unfortunate development that has recently occurred with regard to imports into the United States from our insular possessions, a development which could not only lead to the loss of millions of dollars in duty revenue to the Government but could also seriously disrupt important industries in this country.

Under section 301 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, articles imported from our insular possessions are permitted to enter the United States free of duty, provided that foreign materials utilized in such articles represent no more than one-half of the total value of the article. This provision was intended, of course, to promote the growth of industries, employment and skills in the island possessions, and to a certain extent this is being accomplished.

Unfortunately, however, in other instances the effect of section 301 is simply to permit avoidance of the duty that Congress intended on foreign imports. Some products are being imported into the island possessions from foreign countries in subassembly form, a very few finishing touches are added in the islands-requiring a negligible amount of labor or investment-and the completed articles are then imported dutyfree into the United States.

This duty-avoidance loophole is now available to many industries where the rate of duty is high. This is because the total value of the article imported into the United States is generally considered-under section 402 of the Tariff Act-to be the wholesale price which the article could bring in the U.S. market-and the wholesale price naturally reflects the duty. In other words, imports from the insular possessions get

ing their wholesale price or total value, even though they themselves are not subject to the duty.

In any industry where the duty is 100 percent, the total value of the article imported into the United States would be certain to be at least twice the value of the subassemblies shipped into the insular possessions, even though virtually no labor is expended in the islands. Therefore, the duty-avoidance loophole is wide open in all such cases.

It is my understanding that certain industries, including at least one watch company, have already established operations in the Virgin Islands which will allow them to avoid duty payments. Employing only a handful of men, this firm can turn out more than a thousand watch movements each week because so little work is required to screw the subassemblies together into a working timepiece. This one tiny operation can avoid several hundred thousand dollars in duty a year, yet it is of virtually no benefit to the Virgin Islands economy. Certainly, this is a serious revenue loss to our Government, and I understand that the U.S. watch industry-domestic producers as well as bona fide importers-consider the situation a definte threat to this important industry.

There is no question in my mind, Mr. Speaker, that the Congress should look into this situation as quickly as Congress reconvenes and should take prompt action to plug this loophole. No Member of this body believes more strongly than I in the principles of reciprocal trade, nor is any Member more anxious to see the healthy economic growth of our island possessions. I do not believe for one moment that the Congress should allow these possessions to become havens for duty avoidance in operations which clearly do not fulfill their stated objective of stimulating economic growth and self-sufficiency for the islands.

I was pleased to learn that the Treasury Department is aware of this loophole, and has suggested a legislative remedy which has been introduced by the chairman and ranking Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee. While I do not believe the Treasury suggestion goes far enough to close the loophole, I am in total agreement with its purposes and am convinced that the Congress will enact effective legislation early next year.

Minnesota Farm Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. ROY W. WIER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to insert the following letter I recently received from Aug. G. Erickson, of Springfield, Minn., wherein he has ably pointed out some of the problems con-

the protection of the duty in establish- fronting our Minnesota farmers and has, at the same time, presented his solution to overcome their sorry plight:

> SPRINGFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Minn., June 24, 1960.

Hon. Roy W. WIER, Member of Congress. Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WIER: In May I sent you two edi-torials in favor of a direct payment plan of providing parity or near parity to the small farmer for what he produces. I don't call it the Brannan plan, although it works somewhat similarly. The Brannan plan was designed to increase production during the war and now is being used for sugar and wool, of which this country produces no surplus. My plan would limit the payments to the family-size farm, graduating the payments so as to favor the smallest farmers and cutting off payments beyond the family-size farm, leaving the big fellows to supply and demand, in which case they will eventually adjust production to demand just as was the case 60 years ago when we had no farm programs. There would be no Government buying except to maintain an ever-normal granary to guard against a crop failure.

Had we had such a plan, we would not now

be faced with that \$9 billion surplus, which, under the bills introduced, is looked upon as of no value and must be gotten rid of somehow, even if it has to be given back to the farmers for letting land lie idle.

Price supports such as we have had encourage production and a resulting surplus. That's why I favor letting all products go into an open market. If we raise too much, put the blame where it belongs, on the bonanza farmers. Give every producer limited bonus or subsidy at the end of the year, or quarterly in the egg program as Canada does, to bring the remuneration up to parity for the smallest, near parity for other family-size farms and nothing more for the surplus makers. They'll have to cut their production and like it.

It's a sociological problem, keeping the rural scene the same, no decrease in popula-tion, no migration to the cities where 5 million are unemployed. It's a happy life, on the farm, healthful, moral, character building. I was born on a farm, and am proud of the log cabin my father built for me to Let's not destroy the best feature be born in. of our civilization, our rural life, by farm mergers, assembly-line production, with one boss and 50 hired men. Let's keep a boss on every farm, an independent producer in his own right. Right now I see no hope for my program for grain, but for eggs and dairying it could be used.

I have heard from all our own Members of Congress and a few outsiders and find that most of them think well of my plan. but most of those think Congress looks unfavorably on direct payments. However, if they are OK for increasing production of wool and sugar, they should be just as effective in preventing surpluses, and while costing no more than our expensive farm programs that failed, they also have this virtue—they would mean cheaper food for the buying consumer, as market price would not include the Government payment. why labor looks with favor on the plan.

I see where Senate HUMPHREY has egged the Department of Agriculture to start buying dried eggs again to support the sagging market. Our Minnesota farmers are getting 23 cents a dozen while the Canadian farmer gets a subsidy to equalize the price at 33 cents. (Thirty-four and one-half in our money.) I would call this a downright shame. I can't find language strong enough to describe this treatment of our small farmers, all of whom have chickens. If Canada can do it, we can. You were going to look at the other side of the pancake, Mr. Wikr. I hope that you find the other side just as golden brown as the top. I appreciate your friendly attitude. Sincerely,

AUG. G. EVIASON.

P.S.-Egg prices in Minnesota have averaged 29 cents the past 5 years. Hal Routhe, extension specialist, says they will be that for the next 5. "That's going to hit the family-sized laying flock pretty hard. More than 90 percent of all producers in the State have flocks of fewer than 800 birds."

Another quote from Routhe's speech at eepy Eye: "Returns from small laying op-Sleepy Eye: erations with average production were only about 50 cents an hour." Let's raise that minimum wage by direct payments. Does it

make sense?

AUG. G. E.

### Friendly Relations With Finland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. JOHN B. BENNETT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Speaker, it is always heartening to me to note examples of increased mutually beneficial trade between the United States and such a democratic, freedomloving nation as Finland. I have long espoused the vitality of Finland's private enterprise system and the opportunity for profitable trade which this small country affords to American businessmen. Thus, I found it of special interest to read an informative article in the August 15 issue of the New York Times which tends to underline this viewpoint.

Under previous consent I include in the RECORD this account of how a former observer on the U.S. Olympic wrestling team, Philip H. Radel, established in New York City a business of importing Finnish sweaters—a pioneering effort requiring the closest kind of cooperation and understanding, as well as painstaking adaptation to suit American tastes.

This report serves as an excellent example which other Americans might well follow, and I call the attention of my colleagues to this interesting item in the New York Times:

FINNISH SWEATERS NEW IMPORT LINE-LARGE-SCALE INTRODUCTION IS SLATED BY FORMER U.S. OLYMPIC WRESTLER

### (By Brendan M. Jones)

There was a large element of chance in the circumstances that led Philip H. Radel, former U.S. Olympic wrestler, into the importing business. But it is with considerable design that the 6-foot-6 New Yorker is working to make the move successful.

His line of importing is on the pioneering side—the first large-scale introduction of colorful Finnish sports and dress sweaters into the U.S. market. The sweaters will make their debut this fall in top stores of major cities.

More than 2 years of detailed planning particularly adaptation of the fiame-bright Finnish designs to suit American tastes, has preceded volume introduction of the sweaters, Mr. Radel noted. Preparations, he added, have entailed the closest kind of cooperation and understanding between him and the manufacturers, Suomen Trikoo, one of Fin-

land's largest textile producers

This close collaboration with the Finnish producers in such matters as styling, original designs, and fidelity in matching samples of more than 300 colors to assure perfection of quality, Mr. Radel said, has been a key part of the anticipated success. In addition, trial importation last year of sweaters valued at \$77,000 has shown that a much larger potential market exists for the product

#### ROMANCE WITH COUNTRY

Still it was chance and the kind of romance with a country and its people which sneaks up on some travelers abroad that really started Mr. Radel on the road to pioneering in the importing of Finnish sweaters.

Skill in wrestling-the tough collegiate variety, not the TV acrobatics-won the tall New Yorker a berth on the 1952 Olympic team. He was an alternate, though he looks even now, at 30 years of age, like first-string material. The games that year were held in Helsinki, the Finnish capital, and much interest was centered on the rivalry between the United States and Russian teams.

As an alternate, Mr. Radel found that he had plenty of time for sightseeing, which he proceeded to do with a good deal of curiosity and natural friendliness. He soon gained considerable admiration and liking for the Finns, whom he found quite warmhearted beneath their surface reserve.

Finnish feelings toward Americans, Mr. Radel recalled, were not limited to an interest in their Olympic capabilities. He remembers one frequent experience with a note of wonder.

"In practically every Finnish home I visited," Mr. Radel said, "they had pictures on the wall of Herbert Hoover and the American wheat shipments that he organized and that saved Finland from starvation after World War I. That was a long time ago now, but it seemed like the story of those wheat shipments had been handed down like a tradition.

"To the Finns this was something basic. They remembered that when they were hungry America had given them food, and they still had, in spite of a lot of political changes, a feeling of friendship for Ameri-This part of their character, as well as other traits, such as extreme perfectionism in everything they make and general in-tegrity, made me admire the Finns very greatly."

It was some time later that this admiration for the Finns, developed during chance strolls about Helsinki, was extended for Mr. Radel to the conviction that Finns generally were good people to do business with. He became acquainted with Pentti Lehti, son of the family operating the Suomen Trikoo textile plants, who had attended Stanford University in California.

Mr. Lehti and Mr. Radel, also from a family long connected with the textile industry, had much in common, including admiration for each other's countries. By then Mr. Radel had gained considerable experience in sales, promotion, and styling in one of the textile field's hardest schools, selling piece goods in this country and in Canada. The young Finn, like many of his country's business men, was interested in seeing Finland develop more trade with Western countries to offset heavy export dependence on Russia.

The partnership of Messrs. Lehti and Radel became a "natural," with the New Yorker serving as North American representative for Suomen Trikoo's sweaters,

Republican-Controlled Urban Renewal Programs in Nation's Capital and Other U.S. Cities Hit by NAACP and National Catholic Conference for Interracial Jus-

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

# HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Republican-controlled urban renewal programs in the Nation's Capital and elsewhere in the country are facing mounting criticism these days.

The Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy. pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church in Washington, D.C., speaking at a NAACP rally on August 14, 1960, charged that urban renewal is really urban removal. He declared that exploitation of race prejudice in the Nation's Capital-a city with a Republican administration-"was similar to that of the post-Civil War era," according to the Washington (D.C.) Post, a Republican newspaper.

The Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy declared that the urban renewal program "is not really urban renewal, it is urban removal—the removal of Negroes from

choice sections of town."

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, meeting in St. Louis the week of August 28, 1960, held that there was little synchronization between the Federal agencies, administrations and authorities in the field of public housing. As a result, it was asserted, urban renewal projects go one way and housing programs go another.

The New York Times reported on Au-

gust 29, 1960:

Because of this situation, one speaker said, members of minority groups who must leave a slum area because of a federally-supported redevelopment project often find that they have no place to move except to another slum neighborhood.

About 250 persons, most of them representatives of Roman Catholic Interracial councils throughout the Nation, attended the 4day meeting here at St. Louis University.

I include as part of my remarks items from the Washington (D.C.) Post, and the New York Times, and can only add that an investigation of the Government's urban renewal program is over-

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 15, 1960] URBAN RENEWAL HIT AT NAACP RALLY

A Washington minister bitterly attacked the city's urban redevelopment program last night, calling it a device to dispossess Negroes of housing sites that can be used more profitably for luxury dwellings.

The Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Curch, Ninth and S Streets NW., spoke to approximately 200 people at a rally of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, Third and I Streets NW.

Mr. Fauntroy charged that "investment interests" were attempting to establish a 40- or 50-million-dollar building program "on the shoulders of race prejudice."

"on the shoulders of race prejudice."

He said the "exploitation of race prejudice" was similar to that of the post-Civil War era. He said the urban renewal program "is not really urban renewal, it is urban removal—the removal of Negroes from choice sections of town."

[From the New York Times, Aug. 29, 1960] U.S. Housing Post in Cabinet Urged—Catholic Interactal Group Calls for a Department of Urban Affairs

(By Leonard Buder)

Sr. Louis, August 28.—Creation of a Federal Department of Urban Affairs was urged here today at the closing session of the First National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

The conference recommended that the proposed Department be headed by a Cabinet officer who would be responsible for coordinating the Government's activities in the housing field.

A particular concern of this Department, the participants said, should be the effects of Federal housing programs on minority

The conference held that there was little synchronization between the Federal agencies, administrations, and authorities in the field. As a result, it was asserted, urban renewal projects "go one way" and housing programs "go another."

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ATTEND SESSION

Because of this situation, one speaker said, members of minority groups who must leave a slum area because of a federally supported redevelopment project often find that they have no place to move except to another slum neighborhood.

About 250 persons, most of them representatives of Roman Catholic interracial councils throughout the Nation, attended the 4-day meeting here at St. Louis Uni-

At the final session, the conference adopted reports and resolutions calling for greater integration efforts in all phases of life.

The group called for action to bring about

The group called for action to bring about the total integration of Roman Catholic schools as well as public schools. It also said that parish organizations and societies must accurately reflect the racial composition of the parish community. Newcomers in a racially changing parish, the particle pants agreed, "must be sought out, welcomed, registered, and incorporated into the total parish life."

#### COOPERATION URGED

In working to stabilize and integrate changing neighborhoods, the conference said, Catholics must cooperate in civic efforts with

members of all religious groups.

On the subject of civil rights, the participants condemned practices that, "whether openly or by subterfuge, tend to deny the right to vote to some persons because of race, creed, or color."

The conference also endorsed peaceful sitin demonstrations against segregation as "a morally legitimate form of Catholic action."

Hon. Ed Recs

SPEECH

OF

# HON. HENRY ALDOUS DIXON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, one of my very closest friends in Congress is En REES, of Kansas. I suppose our close friendship is because we have so many interests in common. Among them is our nationality. Now the Welsh people are quite clannish. They love to associate together, to sing together, to worship together, and to work together.

Nearly 6 years ago when I found that En could speak the most difficult language of his ancestry, I prevailed upon him to teach me a few expressions which he did. Soon thereafter he prevailed upon me to attend a huge Welsh banquet at the Statler Hotel and I enjoyed being with him and with my mother's countrymen so much that we have attended similar gatherings together since that time

I know his heart. I admire his dedication to his God and country. I respect his great wisdom and I praise this man "within the gates." May Heaven reward him for his long years of unselfish service to our people and may every blessing follow him today and forever.

# Featherbedding by Management Hurts United States in Cold War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, inflated expense accounts, stock options, bonuses, country club memberships, and company-paid yacht cruises and hunting trips are costing American industry staggering sums. This "executive featherbedding" is making American industry sluggish in the sharp competition for the world market which the United States is facing as a result of the rising power of the U.S.S.R.

Increasing attention is being given to "executive featherbedding" by leaders of American labor.

I include as part of my remarks a news release issued by the Railway Labor Executives' Association on June 17, 1960, dealing with the subject of "Executive Featherbedding":

SOLON SAYS "FEATHERBEDDING" BY MANAGE-MENT HURTS UNITED STATES IN COLD WAR

One way to help America regain its great role as a trading nation and defeat the growing threat of Soviet economic competition is to sharply reduce "executive featherbedding" in American industry generally—and in the railroad industry specifically—a key expert in Congress on U.S. foreign policy has declared.

Representative Harris B. McDowell, Jr., of Delaware is a member of the influential House Committee on Foreign Affairs, serving on its important Subcommittee on National Security and Scientific Developments Affecting Foreign Policy as well as the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.

Accordingly, he is one of the best informed Members of Congress concerning the dangers of the economic war being waged by the Soviet Union and of the effects which management practices in U.S. industry are having upon national security. President Fisenhower recently sent McDowell a personal message of thanks for the help he gave

in the battle to enact legislation continuing the foreign aid program.

"There are compelling reasons, in addition to the purely military ones, for support of the mutual security program," McDowell told Congress. "Our economic self-interest also requires that we support this program."

McDowell, in a speech appearing in the Congressional Record for June 8, pointed out that this country has always been one of the great trading nations of the world but that, in the last few years, our exports have been falling off considerably, under the rising competition of the Soviet bloc.

"The expansion of trade is basic to the proper functioning of our economy, and here the mutual security program is of tremendous assistance in opening up new markets and in helping us to keep the markets we presently have," he pointed out.

Then McDowell told Congress that "featherbedding" by management—with the excessive costs of such waste frequently raising the prices of the products to which they are added to a level which forces U.S. goods off the world market—is a real threat to the U.S. economy in the cold war.

"One way to help America regain its great role as a trading nation is to sharply reduce executive featherbedding in American industry," McDowell said. "In some areas of our economy, it would seem, practically everybody above strawboss is a vice president. Vice presidents have been seen carrying brief cases for other vice presidents."

McDowell then quoted both chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and president Al J. Hayes of the International Association of Machinists to show that "wasteful management practices are not as well publicized as the featherbedding which management charges the unions with."

Quoting Hayes' recent charges that overloading of executive levels with surplus vice presidents, managers, and directors is rampant today, McDowell continued:

"In fact, inflated expense accounts, stock options, bonuses, country club memberships, and company-paid yacht cruises and hunting trips are standard operating procedure today as everyone knows. These 'fringe benefits' cost American industry staggering sums and are growing with every passing year. This executive featherbedding is the fact which makes American industry increasingly sluggish in the sharp competition with the Soviet Union and other countries of the totalitarian bloc and the low-wage countries of the uncommitted bloc of nations, as well as the low-wage countries among our allies and friends."

McDowell said that the railroad managements of our country have "for years talked about, and inspired others to talk about" alleged "featherbedding" in the railroad industry which, he pointed out, "they charged to the railroad unions." To answer what McDowell termed "this unfair charge" by railroad management, he quoted figures Leighty presented in his address before the Southeastern Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners in April 1959 showing that since 1923 railroad employment has been cut almost in half but the number of employees at the management level has remained almost constant at a level of 16,000 officials despite the tremendous drop in the number of workers they supervise.

In addition, McDowell referred to the study of railroad management which was released on behalf of the RLEA by President W. P. Kennedy of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in 1959 which showed that according to the railroads' own reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission, 190 new officials were added on the railroads between 1955 and 1957, although the number of other workers in the industry declined from 1,041,-792 to 969,737 over the same period. The

RLEA study, prepared under Kennedy's di-rection, also showed that in the same time the total outlay for officials' salaries increased by \$21.8 million and reached a staggering total of more than \$180.9 million annually.

The point of McDowell's remarks-al though he didn't state it specifically-could only have been taken to mean that the added costs of such management "featherbedding" in the railroad industry are a serious blow to the Nation's ability to compete against the economic war the Soviets are now waging, since they inflate the prices of

many goods sold abroad.

Although McDowell didn't mention them, recent related studies prepared by the RLEA have shown that railroad accidents are adding hundreds of millions of dollars annually to railroad costs, while another study by an impartial expert has shown that failure to properly manage the use of freight cars, and resultant delays at various switching points, adds \$500 million annually to railroad transportation expenses.

If these costs of management "featherbedding" and mismanagement-which conceivably could amount to more than \$1 billion a year collectively in the railroad industry-could be deducted from the prices of U.S. goods sold abroad, the competitive picture of the United States in the current economic war would be vastly improved.

# St. Anthony of Padua School Opens in Passaic, N.J.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. GORDON CANFIELD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, next week a new school will open in Passaic, N.J., after years of dedicated effort and planning. It will be the 2-story, 11classroom St. Anthony of Padua School.

A recent article in the Passaic, N.J., Herald-News, August 24, 1960, brought the opening to my attention. It reported the year-long search of a dear friend, the Reverend Paschal Caccavelle, OFM, CAP, pastor of St. Anthony's R.C. Church, and others to find properly zoned and reasonably priced property. At times, the problem seemed insoluable. but construction finally began last September at Chestnut and Tulip Streets.

The contemporary building has an exterior of light blue ceramic tile. A cafeteria with all modern equipment and ovens will accommodate 550 children.

Next week a kindergarten through fifth grade will open, and an additional grade will be added each year until the school reaches eight grades. There are 1,352 families in the parish, and the new school was built to accommodate 800 pupils on its 70- by 160-foot plot. The construction cost was \$423,000.

Principal and mother superior of the school will be Sister Anthony Mary. Sisters Daniel Mary and Mary Johnette have been assigned to the school. Assistant pastor at St. Anthony's is the Reverend Innocent Amore, OFM, CAP.

I extend best wishes to all those who helped bring the St. Anthony of Padua

School into being, and I trust it will serve its parish and the community well in the years ahead.

# Inspection of Federal Prisons

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. ROLAND V. LIBONATI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee No. 3, which handles legislation affecting Federal prisoners, I visited, during August 9-12, 1960, the Cook County jail in Chicago, Ill., the U.S. penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., the Federal reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, and the Federal correctional institution at Ashland, Ky. Mr. Cyril F. Brickfield, committee counsel, accompanied me. Mr. Roy Guenzel, Federal jail inspector, acted as our escort and representative of the Federal Bureau of Prisons during the entire series of visits.

COOK COUNTY JAIL

The Cook County jail is used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the Chicago area for the confinement of persons awaiting trial in the Federal courts or convicted Federal offenders sentenced to brief terms. An average of slightly more than 3,000 Federal prisoners daily are confined in this manner in various local county jails or other non-Federal institutions throughout the country. In order to insure that these Federal prisoners have adequate custody and care, a program of jail inspection and ratings has been in use by the Bureau of Prisons for the past 30 years. The total cost of all services incident to the custody and care of such prisons runs about \$3,200,-000 annually or about \$2.85 per day per prisoner. Of more than 3,000 local jails in this country, about 800 are approved for Federal use.

On the morning of August 9 Mr. Brickfield and I met Inspector Guenzel at the jail and Warden Jack Johnson escorted us on a tour of the facilities, including three of the cellblocks, the culinary and bakeshop department, the hospital and medical areas, the chapel, schoolrooms, laundry, several of the shops, the yard, and several offices. During the course of the tour we met and discussed jail problems with Assistant Warden Frank Trankina, Steward Arthur Davis, Protestant Chaplain Louis King and several others.

Warden Johnson feels that the presence of Federal prisoners in his jail causes a number of problems. Even without the Federal prisoners the jail would be seriously overcrowded. The Federal population runs between 25 and 60 on any given day, and an entire 60man tier is set and for Federal use. The Federal prisoners are also provided more extensive medical treatment than the local prisoners, although the services of U.S. Public Health Service personnel for

this purpose tends to minimize this problem. The Federal prisoners typically are required to make several appearances in court, the Federal judges require more examinations of the prisoners for psychiatric, medical, and social data, and these factors add to the burden of traffic through the jail.

While Warden Johnson deals with the jail inspector in connection with overall confinement practices, he works chiefly with the local U.S. marshal on matters pertaining to the individual inmates that are committed, the visitors they are to be allowed, the type of custody they require, and so on. The problem of keeping out contraband-narcotics, alcohol, and so forth-is an ever-present one. Also, with a heavily populated institution a large number of the prisoners must sit in idleness, and it is a trying job for the warden to find meaningful work to occupy their time.

Considering the limitations of the facilities under which the Cook County Jail is operated. Warden Johnson is, in my opinion, doing a very satisfactory job for the Federal prisoners committed to his

U.S. PENITENTIARY, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Arriving at the Terre Haute institution on the morning of August 10 we met in the warden's office for a briefing session attended by Warden Wade T. Markley, associate warden—business— E. H. Saunders, associate wardencustody—H. J. Davis, associate warden—treatment—J. E. Baker, Chief Medical Officer E. C. Rink, and Superintendent of Industries L. R. Parham. Warden Markley first explained how the institution functioned administratively. The associate warden-business-handled such departments as personnel training, business and fiscal, culinary, farm, and the inmate commissary. The associate warden-custody-was responsible for the custody of the penitentiary's 1300 inmates, for the physical maintenance of the institution, all construction, and such services as power, water, and sewage. The associate warden-treatment-supervised the religious, educational, vocational training, social work services, and the prisoner classification program. The superintendent of industries ran the woolen textile mill and the furniture refinishing factory. The chief medical officer, a commissioned officer of the U.S. Public Health Service, heads the medical, psychiatric, and hospital services. All these departments employed and trained varying numbers of inmates. Except for about 10 percent of the inmates, who had just been received, were in the hospital, had been segregated for punitive reasons, or were being held for transfer elsewhere, all inmates had job assign-

The warden described the daily routine of the inmates and the manner in which each case is handled from the time of admission to the time of release. After being studied and observed in the admission-orientation for a month following commitment each inmate follows a program of work, education and vocational training, religion, recreation, and

other activities that is developed for him by the institution's classification committee, composed of the heads of the major departments. For example, the institution is well equipped with leisure time activities, including many types of athletcs, an extensve program of academic classes, hobby shop, music, Alcoholics Anonymous chapter meetings, religious activities, social education, library, radio and television.

Based on my observations of other institutions it appeared that Terre Haute is one of the best designed prisons in the Nation and I was pleased to learn that its superior facilities are devoted to a relatively youthful population, upon whom I feel the most intensive rehabilitative efforts should be concentrated. While the average age of the inmate population is about 30, the largest group falls into the age 23 to 26 bracket. Each of these men differ individually, and hence the program is widely varied in order to have a range of activities that will meet the equally wide range of problems that these prisoners present. Warden Markley reported that the population contained a hard core of about 100 prisoners who are potentially dangerous and most difficult to reach by any known technique. These men suffer from character disorders and are sometimes referred to as psychopaths or sociopaths. Some display elements of psychosis. In my opinion more should be done in the way of corrective treatment for this group of men. It is apparent, however, that the relatively small staff is doing the best it can under the circumstances. With a population of 1.300 the institution has an employee complement of 227, which must be distributed on round-the-clock shifts 7 days a week. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is presently contracting for the construction of a maximum custody institution in southern Illinois, to which I understand some of the more difficult cases will be transferred.

I asked the warden how the new sentencing legislation approved by this committee in 1958 was working. While the courts are not committing many men under the newly authorized indetermi-nate sentencing procedures, the courts are making increased use of the procedure which permits them to commit prisoners to Federal institutions for a 3- to 6-month period of study before a final sentence is formulated. This has substantially increased the work of the staff, for they try to provide the court with extremely full information in each case, including medical, psychiatric, and social data as well as vocational, educational, and other needs of the defendant. Also, because the courts are still committing most offenders under the old definite sentencing system, the institution is still faced with the problem of handling inmates who have extremely disparate sentences although they may have substantially similar backgrounds and offenses.

After the briefing in the warden's office we visited the dining room and kitchen, the social service offices, the educational department, the hospital, the chapel, the library, segregation cell, and dormitory quarters, the maintenance shops, the furniture refinishing shop, the woolen mill, and the farm. I was impressed by the attractive architecture of the penitentiary, and it served to demonstrate that a prison does not need to be grim, forbidding, and repellent. The buildings are as nearly fireproof as modern architecture can make them. Construction is of reinforced concrete frame, with brick walls backed by concrete blocks which are left unfinished on the interior to present a pleasing and artistic touch.

The variety of the educational program was particularly extensive and included courses at all levels from the beginning grade up to and including some college subjects. Attendance at the school is not compulsory except for those who are functionally illiterate, but about half the population is engaged in training work. The school is open 5 evenings a week under the supervision of the education staff. Both personnel and inmate teachers are used. The library has a particularly attractive setting, and I was impressed at its size and organization.

The chapel has an atmosphere that harmonizes greatly with its purposes, and it is equipped with interchangeable altars for the various faiths. It is open at all times.

The hospital is well-equipped, and I would say that it compares favorably with most hospitals of similar size in the free community. However, the penitentiary has only one psychiatrist, and it is apparent that for the many personality problems in its inmate population more psychiatrists are needed.

Unlike some of the prisons I have visited Terre Haute has individual cells for a major proportion of its population; the cell units that I visited seemed remarkably clean and sanitary. In my conversation with Warden Markley I learned that most inmates appreciate the privacy of an individual cell. This type of housing is also an asset to the penitentiary for the control of a relatively unstable and youthful population.

The industrial activities of the prison appear to furnish a most desirable type of training. The furniture refinishing shop provides an economical service to the Government, and the finished items, which look like new furniture, bear evidence of the training skills acquired by the inmates assigned to this activity. The machinery and operations of the woolen mill appeared to be complex for a prison industry, and the products were of high commercial quality despite the fact that none of their inmate workers had any previous training in this work before their commitment to Terre Haute.

Terre Haute has one of the largest farms in the Federal prison system. Of the 2,700 acres comprising the prison reservation, about 2,000 acres are under cultivation. Buildings and grounds occupy about 120 acres, and the balance is made up of roads, walks, pastures, and some areas of wooded or otherwise untillable land. Generally the farm crews constitute about 15 to 20 percent of the total population. More than one-third

of the institutional requirements for fresh vegetables and fruit is produced on the farm, and it produces nearly 100 percent of its meat requirements. For the minimum custody inmates assigned to the farm a new dormitory is under construction. This building, which would have cost about \$1 million if constructed by commercial contract, will cost slightly more than \$600,000 with the use of inmate labor.

FEDERAL REFORMATORY, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

At Chillicothe we also met in the warden's office for a briefing session before touring the institution. Chillicothe now has the largest concentration of Federal Youth Corrections Act cases of any institution in the Federal Prison Service, a total of 694. This represents 55 percent of the population, as compared with 30 percent 2 years ago, I was told. The change in the composition of the population from those serving predominantly adult sentences to those serving youth sentences has gradually changed the mission of the reformatory. The average age of commitments is 20.9 years; the offenders with regular adult sentences and juveniles serve an average of 18 months and the youths an average of 20 months.

I learned from Warden Walter Jacquot and his Associate Warden A. E. Pontesso, that although the youth cases are generally not as sophisticated or as criminally oriented as those receiving adult sentences, they usually come from deplorable home backgrounds characterized by neglect and indifference. Usually they have little or no work experience and have built up a pattern of failure since early childhood-failure in school, failure in a work situation, failure in the military service, and failure to establish worthwhile, wholesome interpersonal relationships.

With the foregoing in mind Warden Jacquot sees the staff's job as one of carefully planning a series of successful experiences in line with the individual's capabilities so that he may gain a selfconcept that will enable him to compete with individuals in a free society. This requires a careful evaluation of his weaknesses and a planned institutional program that will enable him to correct his deficiencies in every area. The first step seems to be to motivate the individual to improve himself, and here the indeterminate features of the Youth Act provide the greatest possible motivation for change. Improving himself through the pursuit of academic studies, vocational training, and a generally improved attitude toward his fellows and toward his supervisors follow naturally once he has made up his mind that his release depends on the effort he makes toward self-improvement. Goals set by the classification committee must be met before he can be considered for release, and the Youth Division of the U.S. Board of Parole furnishes complete cooperation in enforcing this policy.

We were shown the three types of quarters at Chillicothe—cell house, open dormitory, and room dormitory, preferred by inmates in the order listed, and Warden Jacquet explained how the inmate earned better quarters and assign-

ments. After the initial 30-day admission and orientation period the inmate goes automatically to a post orientation unit, and from that point he must earn his promotion to better quarters until he reaches an honor unit with additional privileges. The quarters officer is responsible for recommending quarters change and this procedure encourages a cooperative relationship between the officer and his charges. Upon inspecting the quarters I found them neat and clean.

For about an hour we attended a classification committee meeting, were furnished copies of the admission studies of those inmates scheduled to be classified, and were able to follow the discussion of the committee members concerning recommendations for programing. I was especially impressed with the efforts made to establish realistic goals for each individual classified. Also, the caseworkers as well as other committee members took the time to outline patiently each man's program and to explain the reasons for custody and work assignments.

The reformatory has an interesting vocational training activity, the airplane mechanics school, and Mr. R. O. Smith, its principal, conducted us through it. The school, he told us, has maintained a fairly constant enrollment of about 60 students for the past 20 years. During that period about 1.300 young men have been trained to meet Federal Aviation Agency standards. Ninety percent of those receiving FAA licenses are employed by the aviation industry upon release. Although the school appears to be a relatively expensive training program, the potential cost is substantially reduced by acquiring surplus planes, engines, and equipment from the Air Force. For example, the school recently acquired an H-19 helicopter from the Air Force. In my opinion, Chillicothe's airplane mechanics school is one of the finest training programs that I have seen in a penal institution.

The chair factory, a unit of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., is a very businesslike operation. I learned from its superintendent, Mr. Arthur E. Bogan, that the factory produced 5,318 chairs in July of this year.

We visited most of the vocational training areas of the institution. Training registered under the Ohio State Apprenticeship Council is provided on a full-time basis in several shops, including the machine, plumbing, auto mechanics, sheet metal, electric, cabinet, paint, and brick shops. Trainees attend classes in related training for 21/2 hours a week in order to master the mathematics, blueprint reading, and other subjects allied to their specific trade training. The reformatory also offers training in welding, and on-the-job training is furnished to men in the cooking and baking school. In addition, the various construction crews and maintenance details such as laundry, clothing room, landscape, orderlies, janitors, file clerks, typists, and so forth, provide excellent training for the men, although these are not officially designated as vocational or on-the-job training. Since many inmates cannot be trained in highly skilled trades, these maintenance assignments

serve to help them develop good work habits and find their own levels of employment.

The approved apprentice program in 17 separate trade areas which meet the requirements set up by the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and the Ohio State Apprenticeship Council mean that the inmate receives something concrete in the way of recognition for his accomplishments and assurance that the training he receives will be accepted at face value by employers after his release. It also serves as a valuable guide to the treatment staff in evaluating the effectiveness of the vocational training program. Excluding the airplane mechanics school, there are about 300 inmates active in the vocational training program.

Day school classes were in session when we visited the school. Compulsory day school is primarily for near illiterates and those who need refresher courses in grammar and junior high school subjects in order to qualify for formalized training programs. Night school gives those inmates with the background, capability, and interest an opportunity to earn high school credits. The school is State approved and is chartered under the name Sherman High School. Each year from 30 to 50 students earn high-school graduate diplomas. Total enrollment in night school is about 250.

Upon inspecting the dining room I picked up a few interesting facts about feeding 1,260 hungry young men from Food Administrator Ray Bethel. For example, each inmate consumes 6.8 pounds of food per day, which is about one-third above the national average. To serve a spaghetti dinner like the one served to us in the dining room that day took 400 pounds of spaghetti and 800 loaves of Italian bread. Average consumption of bread per day in addition to hot rolls, biscuits and other bakery products runs one-half loaf of bread per day per inmate. The total cost per day per inmate, including farm costs, averaged about 52 cents. This low figure was attained in large part by efficient farm production. which also provided employment and training for about 85 rural-type youths.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, ASHLAND, KY.

Upon reaching the Ashland institution we talked to several members of the staff in the office of Warden Richard J. Heaney. We learned that the role of the institution had changed in the 20 years since it had received its first commitments in 1940. The physical facili-ties were originally planned for adult offenders, many of whom served relatively short terms for violations of the Internal Revenue liquor laws. The treatment and training needs for this group of offenders were relatively simple, and hence space for education and vocational training activities were limited. These deficiencies became marked when in 1953 it was decided that Ashland would serve as the diagnostic training and treatment center for Youth Corrections Act commitments from the courts in the eastern half of the United States. Since 1953 the mission of the institution has contained to change. In June 1957 the institution held 424 Youth Act commitments, but this figure had dropped to 245 by August 1, 1960. In place of the somewhat older youth offenders the institution now has 258 of the older juveniles, many of whom have serious emotional problems. These younger offenders present a greater challenge for institutional treatment and training and make the need for improved facilities more urgent.

The first step in the institution's longrange plan of development is to build a new education library building joined to the main corridor. I am personally hopeful that this building will contain space for hobbycraft activities, for my experience in the boys' camp I founded at Coloma, Wis., suggests that this type of activity is extremely helpful in working with difficult youngsters. Once the new education building is completed, the staff will then return the present improvised education center to its original purpose as a dormitory. An additional room-type security dormitory would also be valuable in controlling the more difficult youths.

Ashland has a new chapel, and I was impressed with the fact that all of the construction—conversion of a dining room bay—and the fabrication of the accessories was done by the youthful inmates under the supervision of the staff. The institution has two chaplains—Catholic and Protestant—on full-time duty, as had the other two institutions we visited, and they conduct weekly and special worship services, religious education classes and choirs, besides doing a great deal of personal counselling.

The training the youths receive in the maintenance shops seems to me a realistic way of equipping them for worthwhile jobs in the community. We also visited the vocational training shops in the industries building, where training is given in auto mechanics, welding, and woodworking and where a number of youths are assigned for preliminary vocational evaluation.

We sat in for a short time on the classification committee meeting and observed the manner in which the committee handled the cases of one inmate who had been committed under the new observation and study procedure and another whose program was being reevaluated. The problem in the first case, which was sent to Ashland for presentence examination, seemed to be how to motivate the young car thief to participate in the educational and vocational training program in the event of his commitment to a prison institution. It illustrated quite well the need for everyone within the institution to work together: the psychiatrist, the chaplain, the caseworker, the quarters officer and the work supervisor, each having an important part to play in the youth's treatment and training program. The committee recommended a Youth Act commitment, which would guarantee his supervision and control for a period of 6 years with parole eligibility at any time that he might earn it. This was the way I had hoped the new procedure would work, for it has been my observation that the courts need the advice of the institution staff in imposing senThe other case was a young man who had been at Ashland for 17 months. During this time he had received his general educational development certificate; he had been trained to be reasonably proficient in a number of construction skills; he had participated in the religious educational program and the choir; he had taken an active part in the junior chamber of commerce chapter—sponsored by the local junior chamber of commerce—and he had advanced to minimum custody and honor quarters. After reviewing these reports the committee recommended that he be given an early parole hearing.

The institution has the same problem as so many other similar institutions elsewhere. In the 20 years since it was constructed the city of Ashland has been growing up around it. It is usually desirable that this type of institution be located at least a short distance removed from densely settled communities. However, the community takes a great interest in the institution and the warden encourages this community support. The Kiwanis Club and other organizations frequently visit the institution. When a small fire occurred in the industrial unit the night before my visit the city fire department assisted in putting it out. The institutional athletic teams play games in the community with outside teams. While the location of the institution so near the community might be expected to be an inducement for escapes by the youthful inmates, the escape rate is quite low.

As a result of my visits to the three Federal institutions I had to conclude that a remarkably fine job was being done in the light of the relatively limited resources of funds, manpower, and facilities. It appeared to me from sitting in with the classification committees of the three institutions that the new sentencing procedures approved by this committee in 1958 are working out well. The cases being committed for observation and study are receiving particularly thorough handling, and the extensive information this new procedure provides the courts should do much to ease the burdensome problem of sentencing for the courts, particularly in the more complex cases.

In summary, I visited these Federal institutions not so much to inspect them but to learn about them. I found them characterized by an exceptionally high level of management. I earnestly recommend to my fellow Congressmen that they take a greater interest in their Federal prisons. Their visits, I am sure, would be as instructive as mine have been.

### Hon. Donald L. Jackson

SPEECH

### HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the Republican delegation from California, I wish to pay tribute to an outstanding Member of the House of Representatives, Congressman Donald Jackson, who is retiring from office at the conclusion of this session of Congress.

Congressman Don Jackson has served his country with distinction for many years. He came to the House in 1946, shortly after having concluded 5 years of service in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II.

In Congress, Congressman Jackson distinguished himself by his outstanding work on such assignments as the House Foreign Affairs Commitee and the House Un-American Activities Committee. He is a stanch foe of communism and the menace it represents. He has acted with clarity and force on many matters of importance before the Congress.

It was with regret that we learned of his decision to retire from the House of Representatives for he has been a tireless worker in behalf of the welfare of our country and for the residents of the 16th District of California whom he served so ably.

We shall miss having Representative Don Jackson as a colleague. We will miss his day-to-day friendship. We wish him well in the years ahead.

# New Hope in the Tidelands

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HALE BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

NEW HOPE IN THE TIDELANDS

Discovery of a musty map stored in the National Archives has given Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama new hope in the Tidelands Oil case. The map was part of an 1844 report sent to Congress by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion says the map shows that boundaries of all the Gulf States involved should be at least 10½ miles from shore.

On June 1 of this year the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama owned territory and minerals 3 miles from shore. But the Court held that Texas and Florida owned 10½ miles into the gulf.

Using the 1844 map as new evidence, Louisiana this week amended its application for a rehearing in the tidelands case before the Supreme Court. Louisiana has the greatest stake in the Tidelands decision. There are 1,500 producing oil wells off the Louisiana coast and only a handful off Fiorida and Texas. Also, the Federal Government is holding in escrow more than \$300 million in bonuses, rentals, and royalties from Louisiana offshore wells.

If Louisiana gets excited over a map 116 years old the rest of the Nation can understand why.

A copy of the map is shown here. [Not printed in the RECORD.] The lower dotted line shows where the Federal Land Office thought the Gulf States boundaries to be

in 1844. The map was turned up during a search of the Archives in Washington by George Arceneaux, administrative assistant of Senator ALLEN ELLENDER, of Louisiana.

As this station said June 1, there is no reason why Texas and Florida should be given a 10½-mile boundary while Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi are cut off at 3 miles.

It remains to be seen whether the newly discovered map will be treated as simply one more document in a list of hundreds already examined by the Court.

This station commends those who continue to press what Louisiana believes to be its just claims. And, it is hoped the map will help Louisiana gain a fair and equitable settlement.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Has the Responsibility To Determine the Rules, Regulations, and Facilities Necessary To Prevent Accidents at Railroad Crossings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, it was appalling to learn of a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission which was brought to my attention only last Tuesday. In my opinion the resulting situation is so serious as to require an immediate report to Congress and a full-dress investigation by Congress of the apparent disregard for human life and safety displayed by the ICC in making this latest pronouncement.

The Commission, by an order in No. 33440. "Prevention of Rail-Highway Grade-Crossing Accidents Involving Railway Trains and Motor Vehicles," has denied a petition filed May 11 on behalf of five railway labor unions for a general investigation to determine what rules, regulations, facilities, or other measures were necessary to prevent accidents at railroad crossings between railway trains and motor vehicles carrying petroleum, petroleum products, and similar dangerous flammable liquids.

On March 1, 1960, at a point near Bakersfield, Calif., the San Francisco Chief, one of the crack trains operated by the Santa Fe Railway, crashed into a tank truck carrying some 7,000 gallons of crude petroleum. This collision caused the immediate death by fire of the engineer and the fireman of the train, of the driver of the truck, and of 11 others who were passengers on the train. In addition to these 14 painful deaths by fire, there were 109 others injured, some of whom were critically injured or permanently disabled. Accompanying this tragic loss of life and personal injury there was property damage in excess of \$1,500,000, and the liability for damages resulting from such deaths and injuries was estimated at another \$1 1/2 million.

Only a few days thereafter a freight train operated over the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railway at a point near Chanute, Kans., rammed a tank truck loaded with gasoline at a grade crossing, resulting in the fiery death of the locomotive engineer and the locomotive fireman, who, by coincidence, were father and son.

These incidents followed literally dozens of similar inexcusable collisions by trains with tank trucks or other vehicles carrying cargoes, the very nature of which makes their operation over streets, highways, and railway crossings a menace to the public.

Shortly after these incidents the five brotherhoods of railway employees engaged in operating trains joined together and filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission the petition I mentioned a moment ago, asking that body to inaugurate a general investigation of the frequency, causes, and results of collisions between trains and vehicles transporting petroleum and similar dangerous liquids "to determine what rules, regulations, facilities, or other action is feasible and necessary to prevent such collisions."

These labor organizations, namely the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen of America, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. and the Switchmen's Union of North America were entirely constructive in their request to the ICC for assistance. They suggested that the Commission could readily obtain the sincere cooperation of State officials and Federal agencies and of organizations of shippers and carriers engaged in trucking these dangerous commodities. They asserted that the principal purpose of such investigation should be to prevent such accidents in the future rather than to place blame for those of the past.

If my memory serves me correctly, Congress went so far as to include in the appropriation to the ICC special funds adequate to cover the cost of the investigation sought by these railroad men as well as several other proceedings to be carried on by the Commission.

And what happened to this entirely reasonable prayer for the assistance of the ICC in preventing these horrible accidents?

By this decision dated August 15, 1960. but not released until August 29, only a few days before Congress is to adjourn, the ICC turned down this petition and, like Pontius Pilate, washed its hands of responsibility for the pain and death and destruction which is bound to follow. I am informed that this is the third time the ICC has arbitrarily turned down such a request, the third time it has closed its eyes and refused to make any effort to find out what it might be able to do to help prevent the constant and tragic repetition of tank trucks failing to stop at railroad crossings, and thus causing the almost certain cremation of the head-end crews on the trains that strike them with sickening and increasing frequency.

In June of this year, after this petition had been filed, there were two more such collisions near Jacksonville, Fla., in which five more men were cremated and again, only last August 8, just outside Birmingham, Ala., in another of

such collisions three of the train crew and the truckdriver were killed in a fiery explosion.

The railroad companies supported their employees in their request for this investigation but they were opposed by two groups which now appear to have had strange and unusual influence upon the conscience of the Commissioners, namely the National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., and the Central Committee on Highway Transportation of the American Petroleum Institute.

It should be remembered that Congress has assigned to the Interstate Commerce Commission primary responsibility for the safety of operation of trains and of trucks including both those operated for-hire and not for-hire. By doing so it has deprived the several States of much of the power they might otherwise have exercised to prevent these flery deaths. But from what I can learn the Interstate Commerce Commission has failed miserably in its fundamental obligation to assure safety. Its present action makes it apparent that it is afraid to face the fact that such accidents do occur and that it is not interested in writing or enforcing new and stronger regulations to prevent them or in recommending to Congress that it should act to do so.

About all the Interstate Commerce Commission has done to supervise the safety of tank trucks is to lay down a set of rules and regulations pertaining to their equipment and operation and requiring them to stop before crossing railroad tracks at common grade. I am unable to learn of any special action by the Commission or any of its force to see that these stops are made. Neither can I find that the Commission has any knowledge as to whether or not the States or local authorities are enforcing these requirements to stop or any other of the safety regulations pertaining to operations under its jurisdiction.

In its order refusing to take action the ICC gave as one of its reasons its belief that the encouragement of uniform safety laws and regulations by the several States appears "to be the most effective present means of improvement of the situation." This completely irresponsible buckpassing statement is made without special inquiry as to the power of the States, the contents of State laws, or the degree of effectiveness with which they are enforced.

It would be difficult for anyone to understand why an organization of those companies which own and operate gasoline trucks or why a committee representing oil companies which ship gasoline in tank trucks over the streets and highways would allow themselves to be accused of opposing an honest, good faith effort to find out what can be done by government or industry or labor to prevent this tragic murder at the grade crossings. Surely they do not want their own men killed and certainly they do not want railroad men or passengers on trains or others to be cremated in horrible tragic collisions with their trucks which are supposed to stop at grade crossings, but have not done so.

Then, too, for the life of me I cannot understand the crass indifference to death and pain and suffering nor the craven disregard to responsibility which would cause members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to refuse to try to find means of improvement when asked to do so by groups of men such as those employed in the railroad industry and who have every legitimate reason to be concerned.

I understand that one Commissioner, Freas, voted for the investigation; that three Commissioners were absent, and not voting, namely, Walrath, Hutchinson, and McPherson; and that those Commissioners who voted to deny the petition for general investigation were Tuggle, Winchell, Herring, Murphy, Goff, and Webb. I wonder how many of those Commissioners have ever seen a man die in flames. I wonder how many of them have experienced the smell of burning flesh. I hope the agonized eyes of these dying men and those who will die in the future will not haunt them in their sleep.

Mr. Speaker, I am so concerned about this situation that when the next Congress convenes one of the first things I will propose is a full-dress investigation of grade-crossing accidents and what the ICC is doing to eliminate them.

Assistance in the Development of Latin America and in the Reconstruction of Chile

SPEECH

OF

# HON. CHARLES A. HALLECK

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13021) to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion.

Mr. Chairman, matters such as this, of course, have been the subject of debate and controversy here in the Congress of the United States through the years. I know the attitude, the persistent attitude, of some like the gentleman from Iowa. I do not deny to him the right to have his views about these matters, but I must say that I was impressed with the remarks of the Speaker of the House.

This program that we are now considering, like many others that we have considered, I believe is vital to the defense and the security of our own country. I know there are some who still believe that the United States of America can just go it alone; but I do not believe the enlightened opinion, majority opinion of the people of this country feels that way about it. I do not feel that we can, and that is the reason I have supported so many of these pro-

grams, believing that they were in the best interests of our own country.

I am going to vote against this amendment for that reason.

### A Report on the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON, GEORGE M. WALLHAUSER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WALLHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, the 86th Congress has come to a close, and I wish to express my sincere thanks to the citizens of the 12th District of New Jersey for granting me the high privilege of being their Representative.

The first session, which ended on September 15, 1959, was the longest peacetime session in 19 years, but its record was unimpressive. Controversial legislation was not concluded because of the knowledge that 1960, being a presidential-election year, would provide a better political showcase.

The duties of a Representative are many and varied, and, in general, fall into three categories. The first is the responsibility to legislate; the second, to serve the needs and wishes of the constituents of the district; and the third, to provide a forum for our citizens to express opinions and views on legislative and administrative matters.

I have diligently attempted to devote myself to all three of these responsibilities. It is worth noting that I was present at more than 95 percent of all quorum calls and votes. Some of my infrequent absences were officially excused by the Speaker because of attention to other official duties.

#### COMMITTEE WORK

I had the honor to serve on two committees, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Government Operations Committee. The House of Representative does much of its work in committee, and I found this method, from personal observation, to be very satisfactory. Hearings of witnesses and research by professional staff enable us to consider bills intelligently before they are voted out for House approval and save time-wasting debate before the entire body in its attempt to write satisfactory legislation.

I served on various subcommittees of each general committee and particularly wish to stress the work of the Subcommittee on Postal Operations, which many have credited with triggering the national interest in the effort to stamp out the evil of obscene literature and pornography, which is a cancerous sore in our national life. This subcommittee, in close cooperation with, and in support of. the Post Office Department, held extensive hearings in various parts of the country and shaped legislation that would assist the Department in its fight against this evil. Further, we encouraged citizen groups in various areas to be active and assisted by helping to

provide them with the knowledge and tools to enter the fray.

The Subcommittee on Government Activities devoted time and attention, with considerable success, in an attempt to assure efficient and economical administration of various governmental agencies. I am indebted to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and the committee staffs for their constructive assistance in my committee work.

#### FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

You will recall that one major conflict within the 86th Congress was the effort to balance the budget and preserve fiscal integrity. Believing, as I do, that a vigorous economy depends in large measure on the prevention of runaway inflation, I voted against measures that would unbalance the budget without accomplishing the aims for which the spending was designed. In this category, I list my vote against the enlarged Federal subsidy for airport construction and the effort to reduce it to the amount recommended in the budget. The vote to uphold the President's veto on the second public works bill is another exam-

At the same time, I tried to avoid a viewpoint that would be too narrow by carefully considering measures that would be of benefit to the 12th District as well as the public at large. In this category, I voted for the housing bill because it contained an amount that would be realistic for urban renewal, so vital to the decadent districts of some of our larger cities. I voted for the postal workers and other Federal employees pay raise because, as a member of the committee that studied and reported the problem, I became convinced that the loyal workers on the Federal payroll had not been kept abreast of the cost of living increase, forcing many to hold second employment, with a consequent reduction in efficiency to the Government.

#### LEGISLATIVE ACTION

I was a strong advocate of civil rights legislation that was passed in this Congress, and voted for every strengthening, and against every weakening, amendment. I also was recorded in favor of effective management-labor legislation.

My vote against the depressed area bill was not a negative one but a positive one, because it is my belief that the administration bill would have done more for the really depressed areas than did the bill passed by Congress but not signed into law. This comes about because the extended committee bill held out the probability that areas not really depressed would be so benefitted that they would attract industries from districts such as ours. It seems clear to me that the administration bill was a realistic approach to help those severely afflicted.

### BOBTAIL SESSION

There does not seem to be much point to attempt to analyze the postconvention, bobtail session just completed. The public press and informed persons have pretty well agreed that no real accomplishments have been achieved and that it was charged from the very beginning with political impulses. Most of the

"musts" that were supposed to be so important to the country could have been passed in the previous session if the majority party had the will to do so, because it certainly had the votes. In any event, the 87th Congress will soon convene and measures that may be for the common good can be thoroughly debated and considered, after full hearings, in the early part of the first session.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FAILURES

There were some genuine accomplishments by the 86th Congress. The admission of Hawaii as our 50th State is one. The passage of the civil rights legislation to more properly insure the basic voting privilege of all human beings is another; and in many minds, the passage of effective management-labor legislation is another.

Among the failures that I believe are fundamental is the nonsolution of the 20-year farm problem. Neither political party will assume the blame, but it seems clear to me that with a 2 to 1 voting majority, the majority party could have brought out a constructive program if it had one to offer.

#### NEW LOCAL POST OFFICES

During the session, I participated in ceremonies which included the dedication of the new Essex Fells Post Office, the new Irvington branch of the Newark Post Office, and the new south station of the Newark Post Office. The Livingston Post Office was also dedicated but, unfortunately, I was away on official business and could not participate.

All of these new structures will not only add to the beauty of the communities, but will aid in a more efficient postal service.

#### NATO COOPERATION

One of the most rewarding experiences of my tenure was that of having been chosen as an official delegate from the House of Representatives to the Atlantic Congress in June 1959. There were 650 leading citizens of the NATO countries who participated in meetings, the purpose of which was to seek ways of further developing cooperation among the NATO members and to assist in the improvement of the economic, cultural, scientific, and political lives of the underprivileged nations of the world. Positive benefit has been derived. The free world has been awakened to the problem of containing communism by strengthening weak nations to resist it. A commission has been authorized by the Congress to study and recommend means for further action. All of our efforts were and are being directed toward the strengthening of the NATO Alliance which has proved to be militarily the savior of the free world from the Soviet challenge.

### BILLS INTRODUCED

In addition to my voting record, my interest in legislation can be illustrated by some of the bills introduced by me. These include one to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted under social security from \$1,200 to \$1,800; a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to assist in the solution of the railroad commuter problem; one to extend social security coverage to self-employed physicians; a bill to

strengthen the Post Office Department's authority in the fight against obscene literature in the mails; and one to establish a commission to study and recommend regarding the need for a U.S. Science Academy.

As the 86th Congress comes to a close, there are many questions unanswered and left hanging in the air, but before a positive solution can be found to them, it is important that serious and skilled presentations of various viewpoints be held before the committees of the Senate and the House.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I have honestly and conscientiously tried to use my best judgment in voting on vital issues presented to us, and that I have been diligent in my committee work and attendance at the sessions. It has been a rich experience and I am grateful for the opportunity to serve in the Congress given to me by my constituents.

#### Cardinal O'Hara

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include in the Record an editorial which appeared in the August 29, 1960, edition of the Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N.Y., concerning the passing of John Cardinal O'Hara. Before his elevation to cardinal, he served as bishop of the Buffalo diocese. This editorial reflects the attitude of the people of this diocese.

The editorial follows:

CARDINAL O'HARA

With the death of John Cardinal O'Hara, archbishop of Philadelphia, the Roman Catholic Church and the Nation have lost one of the outstanding religious leaders of our time. Cardinal O'Hara was a priest of vibrant faith, an administrator of uncommon vision and ability, and a man of abundant good will and humanity.

He had prepared for his later tasks as bishop and archbishop during 30 years as student, professor, and finally president of Notre Dame University. There his talents and capacity for dedicated service attracted far-ranging attention both within his church and without. There also he developed the close personal interest in furthering educational facilities that was to mark his entire career.

Cardinal O'Hara came to the Buffalo diocese as bishop in 1945. Quickly the force of his leadership was felt in many forms. He initiated a high school construction program that resulted in the erection of 11 new schools and continues to this day. Hospitals were built and enlarged. New service agencies were founded and old ones strengthened. In these and countless other ways the bishop who was soon to become a prince of the church worked selflessly to enhance the spiritual life of his flock.

Although 8 years have passed since Cardinal O'Hara left Buffalo for Philadelphia, the impact of his personality here has not faded. When in 1958 he received his red hat at Rome, western New Yorkers had reason to greet the event with particular

pride and affection. In mourning his death they and other Americans will recall the distinguished career of a modest man who well served God and man.

### Nixon and Lodge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial:

[From the Dallas Daily News]

NIXON AND LODGE

Nikita Khrushchev, with his usual venom and bitter hate of the West, predicted that our grandchildren would live under communism.

Thursday night, at the Republican National Convention, Richard Milhous Nixon squared his jaw and answered him; "His grandchildren will live under freedom."

That is the confidence, the unshakable faith and dedicated leadership that America

The Dallas News, an independent democratic newspaper, strongly endorses the Republican ticket of RICHARD NIXON and Henry Cabot Lodge in the conviction that these two men have the character, experience and courage to meet the challenges—at home and abroad—that face us.

The paramount issue of the 1960 campaign is foreign relations: specifically, how best our Government and its leadership can beat the Communist threat and not merely contain it but defeat it.

In the face of this threat, Mr. Nixon's experience and courage are needed.

From the beginning of his public career, he has been intensely anti-Communist. Never once has he cowered in the corner of appeasement.

It was he, an unknown young Congressman, a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, who helped nail Alger

It was he who backed Premier Khrushchev against the wall of that Moscow kitchen and told him how a real American feels and that this country, under God, would never surrender to the atheistic dogma of communism.

Khrushchev and the Kremlin fear Nixon. Khrushchev called him "that goat in a cabbage patch." Only 48 hours ago the Communist Party organ Pravda, branded the Republican nominee "a weather cock and chameleon." In the News' opinion, these are high compliments considering the source.

Dwight Elsenhower, respected as a man and a leader throughout the world, 8 years ago picked Mr. Nixon to sit beside him as his Vice President, Mr. Eisenhower has lent dignity and integrity to the White House, and his Vice President has played no small role in that capacity.

More important, Mr. Eisenhower has made

More important, Mr. Eisenhower has made the office of Vice President an important one. As a result, the man who this year seeks to succeed Mr. Eisenhower is the best trained candidate in history for the most important job in the world.

Unlike some Vice Presidents of the past who were put on the ticket merely for political expediency, Mr. Nixon is no party hack. He is skilled. He is trained. He is dedicated.

Without malice, the News agrees with Harry Truman that John Kennedy is not

yet ready to run the country and the country is not yet ready for him.

Because the Communist conspiracy is the greatest threat in history to freemen, the choice of Henry Cabot Lodge as Mr. Nixon's running mate is excellent.

For 7 years as our top representative to the United Nations, he has carried the ball for America and the free world against the Kremlin's ruthless diplomats.

Mr. Lodge knows the Communists' tricky techniques and how to combat them. He has had to learn the hard way, but he tackled his tough task and mastered it. He has executed our counterattack with precision and amazing effectivenes.

The News feels that these two men are superior to the Democratic standard bearers in the vital training necessary to meet the life-and-death crisis of international communism.

On the home front, the paramount issue is stopping this Nation's unrelenting drive toward a welfare state and its inevitable end, Marxian socialism.

Both major parties are more liberal than the News likes. In certain fields, both have succumbed to the mania that it is the Federal Government's duty to direct and control the social and economic affairs of every individual and business in this country.

But a careful, line-by-line study of the respective platforms convinces that the Republicans offer more hope to conservatives, States' righters, and believers in the American institutions of private property and free enterprise.

Republicans at Chicago professed faith in free enterprise. They affirmed—and this is very important to your children's future—their promise to keep public education in control of local authorities and not centralize it in Washington.

They promised to work for a sound dollar, a balanced budget and a program encouraging private business as the American way for economic growth.

Of major concern to Texas and the South, Republicans came out for the principle of the oil depletion allowance, and they softened the radical demands for civil rights legislation.

But most important—and this supersedes every other platform plank and consideration—the GOP advocated less government, less control, less dictation, and more freedom for the individual and his livelihood.

The Dallas News is an independent Democratic newspaper. That means, simply, that the News prefers to support a Democrat if he is what we consider the right hand of a Democrat—a Democrat in the image of Jefferson and Jackson who believed in the supremacy of local government, in the sovereignty of the States, in strict adherence to the Constitution; a Democrat, like Jefferson, who constantly warned that our only way to remain free was never to permit concentration of political and economic power in a centralized government.

In the absence of such a Democrat, this newspaper is independent and chooses the man and ticket, regardless of label, it considers best for Texas and America.

We deeply regret that the Democratic Party of today has departed from the principles of Jefferson. Its major influences are those liberals who scoff at States' rights and are determined to concentrate all power in Washington.

The News hopes that many Democrats—many, incidentally who are our close friends—who sincerely have followed their party in their loyalty will see the wisdom of putting principle above label.

This newspaper always will put principle first, even if it means marching against the mob. And it is on the enunciated principles and tested experience of Nixon and Lodge that we feel this country under God can go ahead, secure in its highest aspiration.

# A Plea for Tolerance in the 1960 Presidential Election

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FRANK KOWALSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, American citizens who are 21 years of age or over will have the privilege of voting for a candidate for the President of the United States on November 8, 1960. Between now and November it is possible that the basic issues of our time will be eclipsed by the heavy shadows of bigotry, hate, and intolerance. In recent weeks the religious issue has been wound up like a mechanical monster and sent down the political avenue spreading in its path literature, remarks, and innuendoes that are completely un-American.

It is absolutely necessary that between now and November all voters become increasingly aware of the qualifications of our candidates. But it is the responsibility of those same voters to drive out any items of hate which could cause the freedom of religion in our land to crumble in a sorry heap at the feet of democracy. The future peace of the world cannot be advanced if any potential head of our Nation is to be caught in the vise of religious hatred.

May I make one point entirely clear at the very outset. That point, simply stated, is: Religious neutrality of the Government does not imply personal religious indifference of its individual citizens. As the late Justice Rutledge once stated, there is a double price Americans pay for religious liberty—one is the self-restraint of the Government in noninterference with a man's creed; the other is the ban on the use of governmental machinery by or for any church.

Three centuries ago men fled with their families from European shores to find freedom on the fertile earth of the new world. Here on a promising continent they toiled for it, died for it, established it. Here, they forged a nation, which guarantees equal consideration to all men.

Our forefathers believed in the God revealed in the Bible. They wanted and loved freedom more than anything else. They knew exactly what it was they wanted and they defined it.

Foremost among the men who made America possible was John Winthrop, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and its first governor. Without his character and integrity, his good judgment and nobility of mind, the colony might never have come to pass, and, once founded, might have failed miserably. An Englishman, he was a believer in liberty. The following quoted document attests his profound understanding of the meaning of liberty. His words are:

There are two kinds of liberty. One is natural liberty, common to man and beast alike, which is incompatible with authority and cannot endure restraint. This liberty, if unrestrained, makes men grow more

evil, and it is the great enemy of truth and peace, needing the laws of God and man to restrain and subdue it.

The other kind of liberty, I call civil, or federal; it may also be termed moral, in reference to the convenant between God and man, in the moral law, and the politic convenants and constitutions amongst men themselves. This liberty is the proper end and object of authority, and cannot subsist without it; and it is a liberty to do that only which is good, just and honest.

It would seem that the two kinds of liberty John Winthrop defined so clearly, are being confused in the political campaign of 1960. Unrestrained—enemy of truth and peace—needing the laws of God. These phrases apply themselves readily to the type of hate literature that has been and continues to be circulated concerning a Catholic who is a candidate for public office.

Religious liberty is perhaps the greatest contribution America has made both in the realm of politics and of religion. Are we to cut this contribution from the arm of America and drift out on the sea of ignorance and hatred?

Ours has been the "Faith of Our Fathers"—Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Their religious attitudes contained one essential which we have come to believe has pervaded the American ideology, and that is the insistence on freedom of conscience—not toleration as a concession, but equal liberty as a right.

Washington wrote to the Baptists in Virginia:

I have often expressed my sentiments, that every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Jefferson considered his success in promoting religious liberty one of his greatest achievements. In his first inaugural address he declared:

Freedom of religion I deem [one of the] essential principles of our Government and, consequently, [one] which ought to shape its administration.

Lincoln declared the "establishing and maintaining civil and religious liberty" to be "the noblest of causes."

Here, briefly, is the ideology, truly American, which the founders and builders of our Nation have espoused. It is fundamental in the religious thinking and experiences of Christians, Jews, and deists—Protesants and Catholics.

Let us move on into the trend in our time, into a period where we have passed the halfway mark in the 20th century.

At the conclusions of both national conventions of our two great political parties, in July, both RICHARD M. NIXON and JOHN F. KENNEDY announced no remarks of intolerance or bigotry in the area of religion would come from them.

What has happened within the last few weeks? Here are a few of the organized efforts of American citizens to smear the presidential candidate who is of Catholic faith:

A group of 25 local ministers in one of our Southern States adopted a resolution pledging to—and I quote—"oppose with all the powers at our command the

election of a Catholic to the Presidency of the United States."

The executive director of the Fair Campaign Practices Committee, a national, nonpartisan, and nonprofit educational organization, was forced to state:

The circulation of rabidly anti-Catholic material already is many times greater than we have ever seen it. We think at this point there is a substantial danger the campaign in 1960 will be dirtier on the religious issue than it was in 1928.

Recently two southern churchmen said in interviews with the Nashville Tennessean that preachers and ministers in their denomination will use their pulpits to oppose Senator Kennedy for President.

The president of the 9 million member Southern Baptist Convention has said:

Since the Roman Catholic Church is not only a church but a political entity, we feel we are justified in making an attack upon Mr. Kennepy on that basis,

The editor of the Church of Christ publication, said the Church of Christ is against Senator Kennedy because "he owes his allegiance to the Pope."

On August 20 at Greenville, S.C., the South Carolina Conference of the Southern Methodist Church went on record as opposing election of a Roman Catholic to the Presidency.

The Washington Evening Star on August 25, in an Associated Press article, reported that the Fair Campaign Practices Committee, backed by both major political parties, has been screening questionable material received throughout the country. With the campaign barely underway experience suggests a deluge of hate literature. The attacks are becoming more virulent and overt.

These are unpleasant facts to report, and they are also facts that many worthy citizens will wish to shove under the nearest rug. Yet they are facts. Consider, for example, the following excerpts from a recent sermon by the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dallas, Tex.:

Roman Catholicism is not only a religion, it is a political tyranny. It is a political system that, like an octopus, covers the entire world and threatens those basic freedoms \* \* \* for which our forefathers died. If you have even seen the symbol of the Pope of Rome, he has two keys; one is the key of religious supremacy and the other is the key of sovereign political power. He claims to possess both \* \* \* [even] if KEN-NEDY wins with strong emphasis on the separation of church and state, then the door is open for another Roman Catholic later on who gives the Pope . . recognition of one church above all others in America. Then religious liberty has also died in America \* \* \* as it has died wherever the Roman Catholic hierarchy has the ableness and power to shut down and destroy it in death.

It was reported by Joseph Alsop in his column in the Washington Post on August 29, 1960, that "hundreds of thousands of copies" of the sermon, containing the above comments, have been sent out at the request of "preachers, business groups and other people" for circulation.

RICHARD M. Nixon has issued a general directive forbidding all his campaign workers even to discuss the socalled religious issue. He has had nothing whatever to do with the anti-Catholic agitation that is now growing stronger by the day. If the attacks were on the religion of Mr. Nixon, I am certain Mr. Kennedy would issue a like directive.

This puts the center of current hatred and bigotry, not in the offices of the two political parties, but with private citizens, who themselves claim to know all there is to know about freedom of religion. Early in this century Israel Zangwill gave to this country a beautiful and poetic ideal in the phrase "the melting pot." This phrase, at least as it was interpreted in the minds of many, brought about a false idea. Many felt that melting pot meant that every group should, under the fire of American life, be liquefied in a mass and then cast into a single type. This is a misconception. Allow me to use the following illustration. There is a process known as smelting and refining. Various lead ores are taken from the various parts of the earth, smelt in a furnace and refined in a pot, and then cast into bars, each identically the same as the other. Before getting this exact sameness, this uniformity, all the gold and silver must be removed, that is, the precious metals.

In the same way, if we' were to try to mold everyone in this country to the same pattern we should have to remove the precious elements of individual initiative and individual idealism. This misconception of the melting pot idea is the basis of narrow movements. The finer ideal for the advancement of humanity is to permit liberty for the individual and for his group, and at the same time to do two things: first, to promote cooperative community enterprises, and, second, to educate for mutual understanding.

Man's inhumanity to man is largely traceable to intergroup intolerance and actual hatred. Since the dawn of history wars, internal strife, cruelties in human relationship have been caused, to a large extent, by misunderstanding and envy. The religious hatreds and persecutions in the Old World resulted in the colonization of this country, and when its people formed a government of their own they did so with the very definite idea of making it a nation where people of different views and traditions could not only live in harmony, but also bring forth a great nation dedicated to equal opportunity for all and service to humanity.

Religion and democracy should go hand in hand. Each protects and complements the other. Each helps to bring about a better, finer life for all decent men and women.

At a time in our national life when we are crying for peace and understanding, the American voter can learn a valuable lesson from the past. He can learn not to fall for vicious and spurious notions that people of one faith are inferior to those of another. He can learn to suspect stories or rumors or implications that are too pat, or unauthenticated, or just plain inflamatory.

The hard fight of a political campaign that is so much a part of the American scene should go forward—not on the religious issue, but on the issues which pertain to national economy, foreign aid, the fight against communism, our entire foreign policy program, the peace of the world, and the challenges of the space age.

I call on the American voter to pay more attention to politics, to learn more about how his Nation and the States and communities that comprise it are governed. He should come to know the candidate for public office for what he is. Then, and only then, citizens sufficiently interested in politics and government will not have time to fan the fires of bigotry and hatred.

In the Christian Century of February 10, 1960, the director of the school of religion at one of our large midwestern universities wrote an article entitled "Religion and the Presidency." Among the comments in the article are the following:

Perhaps above all we may draw the conclusion that in choosing a man for the greatest responsibility any American—or possibly any human being—can assume, it is far more important to look to his experience, in human relations, his record in the rough and tumble of the political arena as well as in public office, to assess his instincts, his sensibilities, his sympathies, than it is to scrutinize his religious affiliation. This is not to suggest that religious affiliation will have no relation to these matters. It may be very significant or it may carry little weight.

Many a self-styled political independent has loudly and proudly proclaimed the old statement which seems to be so full of virtue, "I vote for the man not the party." On the question of religion and the presidency, perhaps a paraphrase of that statement is in order: "Vote for the man, not the church."

These words were written prior to the two political conventions and prior to the point where hate literature began smearing our national integrity.

"When we understand each other, we find it difficult to cut one another's throats," wrote Van Wyck Brooks. This epitomizes America's need during the 1960 presidential election.

In the 3½ centuries since our shores were settled we have come to believe that Americans have learned a great deal about tolerance. In the final analysis, the voter who is intolerant and the citizens who is misgoverned have only themselves to blame for their plight. The realization of that fact is our hope for the future of the United States of America.

# The Cape Cod National Seashore Proposal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, early next session, the Congress will be called upon to consider legislation of great significance to my district and to the Nationthe Cape Cod national seashore proposal.

I am hopeful that when this measure comes to the floor for action, many Members of the House will be able to contribute to the debate and cast their votes with the foresight which can only come from personal knowledge of the area.

Cape Cod is known as one of America's favorite vacationlands. It is renowned for its natural and historic significances, I take this opportunity to invite all my colleagues who have never visited the Cape to spend "Indian summer" with us.

### Calling the Turn in Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the growing crisis to the south has inspired many reflective articles by writers alert to the situation. Among the recent contributions is an editorial in the August 28, 1960, issue of the Register, of Denver, Colo., by Mr. Paul H. Hallet, who describes some of the work of Rev. Joseph F. Thorning, distinguished clergyman of Frederick, Md.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial:

CALLING THE TURN IN LATIN AMERICA
(By Paul H. Hallett)

While in Washington I had the opportunity of meeting a man who has never been fooled by Communist movements in either Spain or the Spanish Americas and who played a major part in forestalling the victory of communism in Spain and Guatemala. The late John Foster Dulles was glad to get his advice. He is the Reverend Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, the pastor at Frederick, Md., of a church founded through the donations of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a signer of the Constitution, Charles and Daniel Carroll—surely a unique parish in the United States.

Father Thorning, who holds degrees from five universities, including Oxford, began acquiring his exceptional knowledge of Spain in 1929, when he observed, 2 years before the abdication of King Alfonso, the inroads that left-wing Republicanisms, heavily supported by communism, was making in that country.

He returned to Spain in 1937, and again in 1938, as a reporter o nthe Nationalist side in the Spanish Civil War. It is characteristic of his public spirit that he went at this own expense, although he was the correspondent of the NCWC.

The reporting done by Dr. Thorning, often under machinegun fire or in bombing raids, is known to all who read the Register in the late 1930's. Where other reporters, unlearned in Spanish or in Spanish history, were sending dispatches tuned to the bias of their newspapers, Father Thorning saw the situation as it had been, was then, and would be in the future. He knew the Soviet's interest in a Communist Spain. At a time when the Nationalist government was almost resourceless, he was one of the few who predicted its victory.

- At the time few men of note who were not Catholics openly supported the Nationalists, though there were brilliant exceptions. But a measure of the respect that Father Thorning's reporting commanded in intelligent circles can be found in the fact that he was in eager demand for lectures-sometimes three a day-in universities and for civic organizations.

His lecturer's talents and his unique knowledge saved the day for the Nationalist cause, when in January 1939 Senator Gerald P. Nye, of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, moved that the embargo on arms to Spain should be lifted, a measure that

could have benefited only the Reds.

An adviser to Senator Nye at the time was Alger Hiss, although Father Thorning does not connect this unenviable man with prime

responsibility for the proposal.

Immediately Father Thorning went into action. Beginning at Mlami Beach, Fla., he spoke to an overflow crowd demanding that the embargo be retained. He enlisted the aid of prominent non-Catholics such as ex-Ambassador to Spain J. Ogden Hammond.

The result was that by March 1 the Foreign Relations Committee, which 2 months before would have voted overwhelmingly against the embargo, retained it by a vote of 17-1. A month later, Franco was master of all

Spain.

During and immediately after World War II, Spain was a hostile object of official Washington. A now universally deplored move was made in the U.N. to boycott the country in order to force the Nationalist government out. Partly because of Father Thorning's representations, Adm. Forrest P. Sherman convinced President Truman that severed relations had to be reestablished.

It is needless to say that Father Thorning was not fooled by Fidel Castro, who succeeded in fooling so many others; but not so many know that he called the turn in Guatemala 2 years before President Jacobo Arbenz, now with Castro in Cuba, set his country on the Red-ward path. Learning that in Guatemala the School of Marxist Studies had been officially reopened, he knew that this could forebode only one thing. In March 1954 he was appointed adviser to the senatorial committee at a conference of the Organization of American States. There he helped put through a resolution condemning Commu-nist interference in inter-American affairs. By the end of that time Jacobo Arbenz was out.

Had the Cuban debacle been handled so neatly and efficiently as that in Guatemala we would not be plagued by a Castro or a

Guevara today. When in 1957 Josef Broz Tito was on the point of coming to the United States, Father Thorning interviewed 92 out of 96 Senators and told them what a disease it would be if the Red tyrant had the prestige of our hospitality. The result was such a protest that the Yugoslavian tyrant withdrew his plans for an official visit.

When I had dinner with Dr. Thorning at the Metropolitan Club I met through him more celebrities in half an hour than in my previous 49 years. The Metropolitan is a rendezvous of political bigwheels. Among others, there was the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Thomas C. Mann, who was to depart the next day for Costa Rica to attend the critical conference of the Organization of American States beginning August 16. Mr. Mann, a Baptist, is thoroughly friendly to the church. Within the same half hour I was introduced to Dr. Jose Antonio Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, who was also about to leave for the conference.

I mention these facts simply to show what can be done by a man who has the knowledge of Father Thorning and the determination to make himself known to men who influence affairs.

There is no lack of Catholic American scholars. What is lacking, as Father Thorning pointed out, is Catholic scholars who will bring the Christian viewpoint to the men who count. Father Thorning does just that. He does not confine his friendships and associations to people who agree with him. He laughingly quoted a Spanish proverb, "Hay que tener amigos en todos prates, aún en el inflerno" (it is important to have friends inflerno" (it is important to have friends even in hell). I doubt that Father Thorning is very chummy with first-class hellfodder, but he does get to know and talk with men of all points of view.

Besides his uncommon background, a number of things that are not out of the reach of any of us explains Father Thorning's success as a Latin affairs expert. He knows the enemy; he works hard-and he judges from the vantage ground of sound and eter-

nal principles.

He showed me a pathetic article in de-fense of Castro in the March issue of a religious university publication that is justly famous. The article was picked up by a pro-Castro propaganda bulletin with the explanation that this was the view of a Catholic writer, although it is by no means certain that the man is a Catholic. What is certain is that his scholarship is wretched.

There is nothing inevitable about the progress of communism; it was stopped in Spain and in Guatemala, and in some other places, and it could have been stopped in China or Cuba had there been more men like Father Thorning alert and realistic enough to spot developments and nip them

in the bud.

# Ukrainians Still Yearn for Freedom From Communist Yoke

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, this fall the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is celebrating its 20th anniversary with observances of the occasion by local chapters and member organizations. It is appropriate for this House to pause to recognize the occasion.

Americans with little knowledge of the history of the Soviet Union may not be aware of the persistence of a nationalistic tradition among the 42 million Ukrainians-a tradition so strong that immediately after the Communist revolution, even Lenin's controlling group in Moscow was willing to recognize the existence of the Ukraine as a separate

That recognition proved to be a scrap of paper, or even less than that. By 1923 Trotsky's Red army had moved into the Ukraine and forcibly swallowed it up into the so-called union of Socialist Republics. The Red army picked off other independent peoples that originally had been guaranteed separate status and added them to the union. The people of the Ukraine, like the people of Poland, have been forced to endure long generations of captivity within various forms of the imperialistic Russian Empirebut, like the people of Poland, they have continued to yearn for their birthright of national freedom and sovereignty.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., is authority for the statement that the nationalistic aspirations of the Ukrainians have so persisted that "each decade since the twenties has seen serious friction, resistance, even open rebellion, scald the hand of their Moscow masters."

There are some 2.5 million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, and the group of which Dr. Dobriansky is chairman has sought to reflect accurately their sentiments about the captivity in which the land of their ancestors is held by the Soviets.

The committee is purely educational in its objectives. By virtue of their background and interests, Dr. Dobriansky and his colleagues can legitimately claim to be American citizens who are knowledgeable in the affairs of the Soviet Union. They list a fourfold aim for themselves: First, to point out the strategic value of the Ukraine, and other captive areas inside the Soviet Union itself; second, to inform other Americans of the existence of these non-Russian nationalities within the Soviet Union; third, to expose the myths of Soviet unity that are denied by the captive peoples themselves; and, fourth, to propose ways and means to defeat the psychopolitical propaganda drives of the Moscow imperialists in the cold war.

In our own multicultured society. which embraces free men and women of all ancestries, individual groups may often make a contribution for which they are especially equipped. The Americans of Ukrainian ancestry are seeking through their committee to educate, to inform, to stimulate an awareness of certain facts of the modern world that otherwise might be overlooked. They are seeking, and seeking effectively, to keep alive a truth that might become obscured. In the struggle between this free nation and the Soviet Union, truth is an asset that can work most powerfully in the preservation of the ideal of freedom.

### Relief for Cranberry Growers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUISETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, I have devoted considerable time and effort this year to obtaining administrative relief for the cranberry growers in my district who innocently suffered financial losses from last November's cranberry scare.

As a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, I participated in the lengthy hearings conducted on the color additive legislation.

Having been so deeply involved in the pro's and con's of the language of the Delaney amendment, I cannot help but conclude that we have only scratched the surface in evaluating this controversial provision of the Federal Food. Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

It is my sincere hope that the 87th Congress will have occasion to further study the far-reaching effects of this clause.

Resolution Adopted by the 1969 Convention of the Popular Democratic Party Held at San Juan, P.R., August 21, 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Popular Democratic Party of Puerto Rico held their annual convention on August 21, 1960, in the city of San Juan.

Because of the importance of the political development of democratic government among the people in South America and because the Latin American United States citizens in Puerto Rico are doing such a successful job in their own self-government, I ask unanimous consent to include the text of a resolution which they passed at their convention in the Appendix of the Record:

The following is the text of a resolution adopted by the 1960 convention of the Popular Democratic Party held at San Juan, P.R., on August 21, 1960, with an audience estimated at over 100,000:

"Whereas the fate of democracy in Puerto Rico is tied to that of democracy not only in regard to the political system of the United States of which we are a part, but also to that of democracy in the New World, within the fundamental concept of hemispheric solidarity:

"Whereas the Popular Democratic Party considers that every form of dictatorship and every totalitarian system in our hemisphere are incompatible with the rights of man and with the fraternal relationship that should exist among all the peoples of the hemisphere;

"Whereas international communism is inciting unjust attacks against democratically constituted governments and sowing seeds of hate and discord against them;

"Whereas the most direct and concentrated attack of international communism is aimed at the United States, with whose policy of militant defense of democracy our people are sincerely identified;

"Whereas the understanding among the peoples of the hemisphere requires a system of free institutions based on the respect for human dignity and the free exercise of the right to vote as the basis of a genuinely representative democracy;

"Whereas the Popular Democratic Party has demonstrated, by the history of its own government program, achieved in less than a generation in Puerto Rico, that social justice can be accomplished and high standards of general welfare can be attained not by sacrificing, but rather by strengthening a democratic regime, deeply respectful of individual rights: Therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Popular Democratic Party-

"1. To condemn forcefully all dictatorial regimes or regimes of a totalitarian nature existing in the hemisphere, whether they are supported or not by international communism.

"2. To repudiate vigorously any Communist infiltration and any unjust attack against democratically constituted governments.

"3. To repudiate forcefully the campaign of discredit and hate being waged against the people of the United States and which aims at alienating the good will of Latin America; and to reaffirm the solidarity of the Popular Democratic Party with the people of the United States, with whom Puerto Rico has linked its destiny.

"4. To support the present efforts of the Organization of American States in asserting the principles of representative democracy and the protection of human rights within the inter-American system.

"5. To express its full solidarity with the legitimate aspirations of the Latin American countries in attaining, within the shortest period, economic and social standards which will permit them to abolish extreme poverty and, at the same time, make available to each of their citizens the enjoyment of real freedom, politically as well as economically and culturally."

Retirement of a Distinguished Government Official Who Battled for the Consumer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I have ever met Dr. Albert R. Miller, who has headed the Meat Inspection Service in the Department of Agriculture since 1944, but I am thoroughly familiar with the outstanding work he has done over the years in protecting the American consumer. The Meat Inspection Division has an enviable reputation among Government agencies which have been set up to protect the public interest, because it has been willing to fight to protect the integrity of its programs despite pressures often exerted upon it from within and outside the Department.

Dr. Miller has now retired from the Department after nearly 35 years of service in meat inspection. I learned this upon reading a Department of Agriculture announcement of the appointment of Dr. Clarence H. Pals to succeed Mr. Miller as head of meat inspection in the Agricultural Research Service. I sincerely hope Dr. Pals maintains the high standards of consumer interest demonstrated by his predecessor.

CONSUMERS' BATTLE NEVER ENDS

For it is certain, Mr. Speaker, that the best of laws can be undermined by reluctant administration. The battle to protect the consumer interest is a neverending one. After the long legislative fight to enact badly needed laws to protect the consumer, we have too often seen those laws repealed, as it were, by administrative neglect or official antagonism. Too often, I am sorry to say, Government agencies charged with the responsibility of protecting the consumer interest are pushed or pressured into playing the game of the very commercial interests they are supposed to regulate or discipline.

As sponsor of the legislation to establish for the first time compulsory inspection of poultry, I have seen at firsthand how important it is for the regulatory agency to be able to hold fast against pressures to weaken the administration of the law. The poultry inspection work is done as part of the Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service, which is producer oriented; meat inspection is under the Agricultural Research Service, which is, in my opinion, more oriented to the consumer interest. It makes quite a difference.

MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION DIFFER

When meat inspection officials decide that certain substances should not be used in or on meat carcasses, or in the processing of food, they make their orders stick despite the pressures. When poultry inspection officials make similar decisions, they are more readily overruled within the Department. All up and down the line, for instance, the poultry inspection people insisted several years ago that the kidneys should be required to be removed from cut up poultry; the producers got to Secretary Benson and the Secretary overruled his own experts, and that was all there was to it.

Again, when certain interests fought to limit the inspection process in both meat and poultry processing to the initial slaughter stage, so that further processors would not have Federal inspection of their products, Agricultural Research Service people fought this raid on their program's integrity and won: the Agricultural Marketing Service people, on the other hand, went along with the weakening proposal and put up no fight at all; we in the Congress had to make the fight for them to prevent a serious weakening-the opening of a big loophole-in the act. I should not blame the people in poultry inspection for going along with their superiors even when they feel their superiors are wrong: they have to go along.

### FIGHTING FOR WHAT IS RIGHT

On the other hand, I like and admire the way the meat inspection people under Dr. Miller have stood up for the integrity of their program at every step of the way, and apparently have had the backing of the Agricultural Research Service in doing so—more power to ARS for that.

Mr. Speaker, although, as I said, I have never met Dr. Miller personally, all of these thoughts flashed through my mind when I read of his retirement, and I felt, as a Member of Congress interested primarily in consumer issues, that I could not let this occasion pass without thanking Dr. Miller on behalf of America's consumers for his lifetime of service in their behalf. Consequently, I addressed the following letter to him: (Leonor K. (Mrs. John B.) Sullivan, Third

District, Missouri; Committees: Banking and Currency, Merchant Marine and Fisheries; chairman, Subcommittee on Panama Canal. Home office: Old Federal Building, Eighth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo.)

Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., August 31, 1960.

Dr. Albert R. Miller, Falls Church, Va.

DEAR DR. MILLER: Although I am terribly jammed up with last minute duties, re-

sponsibilities, and problems in connection with the imminent adjournment of Congress and the delayed start of my reelection cam-paign, I cannot leave Washington without extending to you my best wishes upon your retirement from Government, and my sincere thanks for the fine service you have given to the American consumer as head of the Meat Inspection Division.

For reasons with which you may or may not be familiar, I try to keep up with Department of Agriculture releases, trying to glance over the daily summary to see which releases I want to obtain and read, and in that way learned of the appointment of Dr. Pals as your successor. I then had the Department send over the actual release and read with interest the honors which have been accorded you since joining the Meat Inspection Service in 1926.

During the four terms I have served in Congress, I have been in an almost perpetual battle with the Department of Agriculture over one thing or another but I have never, during that period, had any reason to have anything but the highest regard for the Meat Inspection Division. had hoped to see poultry inspection handled as well as you have handled meat inspection, and at least wanted it in the Agricultural Research Service. I have admired the way you have maintained the integrity of meat inspection under what I am sure must sometimes have been heavy pressures, and I congratulate you for it.

Good luck and much happiness to you and

Mrs. Miller in the years ahead. With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours, LEONOR K. (Mrs. JOHN B.) SULLIVAN, Member of Congress, Third District, Missouri.

PRESS RELEASE ON DR. MILLER'S RETIREMENT

Mr. Speaker, I also submit at this point the official press release from the Department of Agriculture on Dr. Miller's retirement and the appointment of his successor, as follows:

DR. CLARENCE H. PALS NAMED HEAD OF FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION

> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, August 11, 1960.

Appointment of Dr. Clarence H. Pals as Director of the Meat Inspection Division in the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture was announced today by ARS Administrator Byron T. Shaw. The appointment is effective September 1, 1960.

Dr. Pals succeeds Dr. Albert R. Miller, who is retiring after a distinguished career embracing almost 35 years of service in the Department. Dr. Miller has headed the Federal Meat Inspection Service since 1944. Under his guidance, and that of his predeces sors, this Service has become internationally recognized for its work in assuring American consumers that meats available to them at grocery and meat stores throughout the country are unexcelled in wholesomeness. The standards of this Service which observed its golden anniversary in 1956, have set a pattern for the entire world.

Dr. Pals also has had a distinguished career in the Department. He joined USDA in November 1932 as a veterinary meat inspector at Chicago. Subsequent field assignments took him to Ford Dodge, Iowa (1934-39), to Esterville, Iowa (1939-40), and Sioux City, Iowa (1940), as assistant inspector in charge. In 1941, he went to New York, as assistant inspector in charge. Dr. Pals came to Wash-ington in June 1944 as assistant to the chief of the Meat Inspection Service in the former Bureau of Animal Industry, and in November of the same year was named chief of the trade label and standardization section.

Like his predecessor, Dr. Pals also is a recipient of the USDA superior Service

Award, granted in 1955. He is vice president of the International Association of Veterinary Food Hygienists, past chairman of the food hygiene committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and a member of the Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates. He was born in Meservey, Iowa, in 1907, and grew up on a general livestock farm. He attended public schools and lower State Teachers College and taught rural school in Iowa from 1925 to 1926.

In 1928 Dr. Pals entered Iowa State College, where he was awarded a doctor's degree in veterinary medicine in 1932. Dr. and Mrs. Pals live at 2338 South Ode Street,

Arlington, Va.

The retirement of Dr. Miller will be effective at the end of August. Aside from a Superior Service Award granted by USDA 1948, he also received the Award of Honor given jointly by the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States. the Food Laws Institute, and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in 1956. Iowa State College presented him with its Alumni Merit Award in 1952. He is author of an authoritative textbook "Meat Hyglene," widely used in colleges of veterinary medicine.

Dr. Miller is a native of Pennsylvania. He received his doctor of veterinary medicine degree from Iowa State College in 1924 and an LLB. degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1940. He entered USDA as a veterinary meat inspector in 1926, spending 10 years in the field—in Chicago, New Jersey, New York City, and South Kortright, N.Y.—before coming to Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Miller live at 366 North Washington Street, Falls Church, Va.

### Panama Honors Two Americans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following news story from the Washington Post of Thursday, September 1, 1960, which discloses that the Government of the Republic of Panama has honored two distinguished Americans-Father Joseph F. Thorning and Attorney Sylvan M. Marshall:

#### PANAMA HONORS TWO AMERICANS

Spirituality and practicality were rewarded yesterday at the Embassy of Panama, when Ambassador Erasmo de la Guardia placed the doubonnet and gold ribbons of the Order of Balboa around the necks of Father Joseph F. Thorning and attorney Sylvan M. Marshall.

"Our government is indebted to Father Thorning for his cooperation in the spiritual realm, and to Mr. Marshall for his cooperation in the practical field of law," the Ambassador declared.

Author of several books on Latin American affairs, Father Thorning serves as priest of one of the oldest parishes in Maryland, Carrollton Manor, and is a teacher at Marymount

The award to Father Thorning, Ambassador de la Guardia SMD, "implies a homage paid to him as a tireless social worker, as a distinguished writer and lecturer and educator Summing it all up, we could perhaps say we simply revere him at this moment as a marvelous person."

Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill. 1961

SPEECH

### HON. NEWELL A. GEORGE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year certain buildings at Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kans., were found to be unsafe by engineers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition, considerable renovation of the existing utility systems at the school is badly needed.

While conditions at Haskell are now such that temporary facilities will have be sought until the condemned buildings are replaced, I am indeed happy that these needs have been recognized and that the second supplemental appropriation bill approved today by the House contains emergency funds to alleviate the crisis which has developed at the institute.

Haskell's history goes back to the 47th Congress during which the Honorable Dudley C. Haskell, Representative of Kansas' Second Congressional District and chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, was instrumental in obtaining approval of legislation authorizing the establishment of an Indian institute.

Haskell Institute opened on September 1, 1884, on a site of approximately 280 acres of land donated by citizens of Congressman Haskell's home city of Lawrence, Kans. The first president of the school was Dr. James Marvin, a former chancellor at the University of Kansas.

Although the initial enrollment was 14 people-all boys-the institute now has a coed enrollment of well over 1,000. Haskell's student body includes young people from widely scattered reserva-tions, largely in the Western and Southwestern United States, who do not have access to adequate educational facilities in their own communities.

The curriculum at Haskell is designed to achieve two main goals. First, in coneration of the welfare of its students who will return to their home communities after they finish school, the institute strives to train its young people for leadership, to teach them how to improve the economic conditions of their people, and to provide them with social training that will help them live happier and richer lives. In addition, Haskell prepares many of its students for vocational employment in order that they may make a living in a highly competitive economic system.

The success of the institute in achieving these goals can be seen in their 100 percent placement record established in recent years for graduates who received vocational training, and in the leaders Haskell has produced in Government, industry, and sports.

The people of Kansas, and particularly those of the city of Lawrence, join with me, Mr. Speaker, in expressing our gratitude to the Honorable ALBERT THOMAS, chairman of the Appropriation Subcommittee, and the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, chairman of the full committee. as well as to the committee members, for their efforts in obtaining \$2,050,000 in order that a construction start may be made at this great Midwest institute.

Construction of Cheney Division, Wichita Federal Reclamation Project, Kansas

SPEECH

OF

### HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

The House had under consideration the bill (S. 1092) to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kansas, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, S. 1092, to authorize construction of the Cheney division of the Wichita reclamation project, and S. 2195, to authorize the western division of the Dalles reclamation project, are both meritorious measures and I am glad to support their passage even though there has been no opportunity for debate. Normally I would not be agreeable to passing bills authorizing projects involving expenditures in the amounts involved in these bills under such a procedure because I believe every Member of the House should be fully informed on what is involved. However, because of the situation we find ourselves in with respect to time and the urgent need for immediate authorization of these projects, I am convinced that they should not be held up.

I want to assure my colleagues that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has given detailed and studied consideration to both of these measures and has recommended their enactment. The committee found both projects to be engineeringly and economically feasible, and the provisions of S. 1092 and S. 2195 are consistent with present law and policy relating to the authorization and construction of reclamation projects.

S. 1092 provides for construction of the \$18,274,000 Cheney division in Kansas. Construction and operation of the Cheney Dam and Reservoir would provide an urgently needed supplemental water supply for the city of Wichita, a high degree of flood protection in the Ninnescah Valley and much needed fishing, hunting and recreational opportunities in the area.

S. 2195 provides for construction of the \$5,649,000 western division of the Dalles project in Oregon. Water would be pumped from the Columbia River to provide a firm water supply for 5,420 acres adjacent to the city of The Dalles. Some 2,340 acres in valuable orchard crops now receive an inadequate water supply from ground water pumping. The area has been declared a critical ground water area by the State and unless a new source of water is obtained, the existing valuable orchard economy will be lost. More than 90 percent of the

area will be in fruit production and the project will not contribute in any way to our agricultural surplus problems.

### Four Steps to a Stronger Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, one of our most difficult domestic problems centers on the rural area of America.

As a farmer myself, I present my views today—not in an attempt to add to the growing literature of partisan bickering on the subject, but in a sincere effort to contribute to an earnest public study of a problem which affects not only agriculture but the economic well-being of all America.

It seems to me that those who discuss the farmers' problems have a twofold responsibility: A responsibility to examine the root causes and current aspects of the problem, and a responsibility to recommend steps for our Nation to follow to eliminate the causes and solve the prob-

Only by meeting these twin responsibilities will a discussion on the farm problem contribute to its solution.

Acknowledging these responsibilities, let us begin by surveying the dimensions of American agriculture.

U.S. FARM PEOPLE ARE THE STRENGTH OF OUR AGRICULTURE

The true dimensions are as vast as the spirit of our Nation's farm people.

This is because, first of all, agriculture is people.

Farming is more than just an industry. It is more than just another way to earn a living. It is a way to live a life.

The tremendous achievement of agriculture in this country is not a tribute to machines. It is a tribute to the mastery over machines by people who, dedicated to life on the land, have provided our Nation with the greatest outpouring of food and fiber the world has ever seen.

American farm people are the strength of our agriculture.

They are also a vital resource for our

country in the cold war.

Today the United States is tooling up for an intensified production duel with the Soviet Union. The goal is not only top production honors, but world prestige for our philosophy of freedom. That is why this competitive race is important.

But, if Americans want to become encouraged over their country's economic power, they should consider the record of our agriculture. In no other area of activity does America prove its superiority over other nations, and other systems, than in the field of agriculture.

The victory for America is so lopsided as to be almost embarrassing.

One American farmer enough to feed and clothe 20 people.

In contrast, one Russian farmer produces enough to feed and clothe only three, or at the most, four people.

This victory for U.S. agriculture reflects not only the incomparable skill and mastery of the farmer over his great trade. It illustrates the fact that American abundance in food production is a great resource and must be put to the best uses.

For, American production has been, and must continue to be, an invaluable tool for peace in the cold war. Guns and nuclear weapons may deter aggression, but food for hungry stomachs and clothes for shivering backs win adherents for freedom-and adherents are needed to turn the balance in the cold war in freedom's favor.

If farm production has accomplished all this-and if it carries the potentiality for further achievements-is production itself the farm problem?

The answer is "No." Production in itself is not the farm problem. Far from it. Our farm production is a blessing which presents us with the moral challenges to devote our overabundance to the best possible use for ourselves and

What is the farm problem? The problem is this:

Our Nation's farmers are not, generally speaking, receiving an adequate return for their management, investment, and labor. It is ironic but true: The very people who have placed modern agriculture at the service of America, the very people who have built agriculture as a giant potentiality for peace-our farm people—are themselves not sharing as they should in our Nation's prosper-

This is the farm problem.

Every full-scale problem is surrounded in some way by misconceptions. This is true of the farm problem.

One misconception is typifled by the complaint we hear from some quarters that the American farmer himself has produced the farm problem.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The farm problem is not farmer The responsibility lies elsewhere. Far from causing the problem, the farmer has been victimized by it.

Another misconception is that the farm problem only concerns farmers. This, also, is untrue. The farm problem affects everyone. America is an economic unity. Trouble for one economic segment means trouble for the entire economy.

Now, if we have discussed the heart of the farm problem, what are the root causes of that problem?

I believe there are four main causes, four central reasons why farmers are not receiving adequate returns for their labor. Let me list them.

First, Government-stored commodities are depressing prices.

Second. Production from the land continues greater than demand.

Third. Farmers' costs have increased greater than their gross income.

Fourth. Farmers' bargaining power has not been fully developed.

What course should the Nation take to remove the causes of the problem? the Nation should not take.

This is the course of partisan politics-the course which, in 1960, may be the path of least resistance.

Our political parties should not try to outpromise themselves or each other. They should not engage in a duel of accusations at the expense of agriculture.

This means that our parties and our candidates should not try to treat the symptoms but the illness itself. A variety of politically sponsored "aspirin tablets" or sedatives should not be administered to agriculture.

Political barbs and partisan accusa-tions should be allowed to lie idle. On one hand there has been a great effort in the current campaign to blame the Secretary of Agriculture, who has administered our farm laws for the past 71/2 years, for all the troubles that beset agriculture. On the other hand, there has been a strenuous countereffort to blame Democratic-controlled Congresses for not passing remedial legislation to help agriculture.

Nothing can come of these accusations but a crop of trouble for agriculture.

Instead, let us try to solve agriculture's problem as coolly and objectively as we

To do this, we must label some current prescriptions for agriculture as exactly what they are-sedatives and tran-

One sedative prescription argues that high price supports will restore agriculture to health. High supports in themselves have not been helpful. Recent history is replete with examples. In 1954, for instance, price supports on dairy products stood at 90 percent of parity but all milk at wholesale sold at 84 percent of parity. This year, with supports at 77 percent of parity, all milk at wholesale has sold at 85 percent of parity, since supply is now more closely balanced with demand.

Another sedative-type prescription has insisted that low price supports would help the farmer by reducing production. This is unsound. All primary producers tend to produce to the best of their ability, no matter what the price. Farmers produce from fence row to fence row-and I've never yet seen the farmer who decided in the spring whether or not he would plant the back 40, depending on the price he could receive for his commodities.

So let us now toss into a cocked hat the bromides that high supports or low supports in themselves will serve to bring production to a controllable level, thus raising farmers' income.

Now, what steps should our Nation follow to provide sound assistance to farmers?

Probably the best way to survey the recommendations is to assemble all in a "cause and cure" order, matching the causes of the farm problem with the suggested cures.

First cause: Government-stored commodities are depressing prices.

Cure: Congress should enact legislation to insure that Government-stored commodities will not be sold on the

First, let me point out what course domestic market for less than 105 percent of full parity.

Under the operation of our present law, whenever the market price reaches 105 percent of the current support level, plus normal carrying charges, surpluses come back onto the market holding prices down at the support level. Under our price support programs, we made an effort to withdraw commodities from the market in order to create a lesser supply. thereby attempting to balance supply and demand, holding prices to the support level. The program of selling at 105 percent of parity serves to hold prices down below the support level, making it a price ceiling rather than a price floor.

By taking this remedial step, Congress could act to relieve the psychological and actual price depressant influence of the surplus. After harvest, if this action were taken, prices could then work up toward full parity in the marketplace, meaning increased income for farmers.

Second cause: Production from land continues greater than demand.

Cure: Enactment of a payment-inkind program which would use the surpluses themselves, through negotiable certificates, to pay farmers to reduce production.

The payment-in-kind program would have a twofold effect. First, it would serve to bring surpluses down to a normal carryover level. Second, it would balance supply and demand.

May I say here that the objective should always be to balance supply and demand-not to eliminate all Government-held commodities? We must continue to hold adequate stocks of food in reserve just as we hold other resources for future use.

Third cause: Farmers' costs have increased greater than their gross income. Cure: Continued support of anti-inflation measures.

Inflation is a familiar word to American farmers-because inflation is a very real enemy of agriculture. Farmers have been hit harder by cheap money than any other group of Americans. The fact that for years major national leaders have been warning of inflation, have been urging a greater awareness of its dangers, makes the problem no less acute. The trouble is that because "inflation" is a familiar byword in America, we may become less than alert to its menace.

Anti-inflation measures are never popular. They call for more than a determination to balance the U.S. budget. Spending for spending's sake without worry of red ink deficits is a timerecorded temptation, especially in an election year.

But farmers who are concerned in improving their status in our economy will continue to urge that Congress and the administration discharge a full measure of responsibility in enabling our country to live within its means. Thrift in practice is no less important in Government than in farm management and household planning.

By holding down inflation, the Government halts a possible stampede of rising costs which could plague the farmer and jeopardize his future along with all other Americans.

Fourth cause: Farmers' bargaining power has not been fully developed.

Cure: Encouragement for expanded marketing agreements and orders as well as an intensified search for new uses and new markets for farm commodities.

Because the people of agriculture have not yet fully developed their bargaining power, they are not receiving the prices to which they are entitled. The cure lies in greater encouragement for marketing agreements and orders-as well as with an expanded research.

Few Americans have a greater stake in research than farm people. Laboratory findings to pave the way for new uses of farm products may have direct bearing on farming's future. Yet, unfortunately, only 1 percent of the total budget allotted to agriculture has been devoted to research.

We cannot afford to neglect research. To inadequately provide for this vital arm of the total operation is not a saving—but a costly oversight which can shortchange today's needs and tomorrow's demands.

Believing that Congress had a responsibility to be of concrete assistance to agriculture, on February 29, 1960, I introduced H.R. 10770, which would provide a payment-in-kind program for products of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans, and flaxseed, and would provide that Government-held grains not be sold for less than 105 percent of full parity. No action has been taken by the Congress on this bill.

In order that immediate action be taken, I introduced on August 22, 1960, House Joint Resolution 794, a joint resolution which would in broader language provide for a payment-in-kind program for the above-named grains.

Under the payment-in-kind proposal, farmers would have the opportunity to idle their wheat and corn and other feed grain acreage in return for rental payments in kind from surplus Government stocks. The payments would actually be made in the form of negotiable certificates which cooperating farmers could either sell or redeem for the surplus grains. The exact rate of payment would be based on local land values and production costs.

Farmers participating in the program would be required to idle at least 10 percent of their wheat allotments or corn or feed grain acreages. In addition, the idled land must be devoted to protective vegetative cover which could not be harvested or grazed. The program would apply to approximately 60 percent of the Nation's cultivated land, emphasizing the continuing importance of land retirement and soil conservation in the national interest and in furtherance of a sound national agricultural policy.

The resolution would also increase the release price on Government-held stocks to 105 percent of full parity, plus reasonable carrying charges, a provision that the Commodity Credit Corporation. whenever a commodity was sold due to its going out of condition, replenish its stocks forthwith by purchase from the market.

Oats provides an excellent example of how this provision would operate. Last year the demand for oats was strong because of the small crop. Market prices advanced. CCC, however, was able to dispose of its stocks at 63 percent of parity-5 percent above the current support price of 60 percent of parity-plus carrying charges. This tended to keep prices down even though oat supplies were in seasonal balance. Under the new proposal, CCC would not be able to release its stocks of oats for less than 105 percent of parity-5 percent above the full parity price.

I am disheartened, as I realize now this session is drawing to a close and it is impossible to enact this greatly needed piece of legislation which would have the greatest beneficial effect on farmers' prices at this time when farm income

is low.

In January, if I am returned to Congress, I will work with renewed vigor for this type of program, for Government policies which will keep our total economy sound, that is, holding inflationary or recessionary aspects to a minimum. And, if the conferees on the agricultural research bill do not compromise their differences this session, I will be working next session for increased research for new uses and new markets for the products which we are raising in such great abundance on our American farms.

This, coupled with our humanitarian programs providing food for needy people at home and abroad, I believe will help farmers' income increase to the point where farmers can again receive their proportionate share of national income.

### The U-2 Operation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

#### HON. EDGAR W. HIESTAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HEISTAND. Mr. Speaker, history, I am sure, will show the U-2 operation over the past 4 years as one of its most brilliant pages.

The "Cracker Barrel" column of the Los Angeles Herald-Express, frequently very critical of the administration, has, in my judgment, a well merited com-

ment:

THE CRACKER BARREL "(By Jack Moffitt)

Eagle Rock, August 26.—By old-fashioned standards, I suppose Francis Gary Powers may have been guilty of espionage; but by deeper, moral standards, I don't believe he was. President Eisenhower repeatedly has advocated an open skies policy of reciprocal Russian-American inspection to prevent surprise atomic attack by either power. Had his proposals been accepted, the Soviets would have been unopposed in flying inspection flights over our territory. But Russia never would agree to an inspection plan that honestly worked both ways. Faced with this

dilemma and committed by his oath of office to protect this country, Ike went ahead with the development of the U-2 that has successfully been inspecting Russian missile sites since 1956. One of these inspection planes flew, successfully, within 70 miles of Moscow. Meanwhile, Ike kept quiet in the face of Russian missile threats and criticism from Americans (including myself) who thought he was doing nothing. This makes him seem one of the biggest, most self-sacrificing men in American history. And it puts Powers in a class with Nathan Hale. With the development of TV equipped satellites, it seems that open sky inspection will be inevitable, whether Russia likes it or not. And we have Ike to thank for it.

### The U.S. Dollar, Gold Reserves, and Politics

· EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. HOSMER, Mr. Speaker, an article in a recent issue of the Northern Miner, a Canadian publication, illustrates what other countries are thinking about as respects to U.S. election year politics and platforms, in relation to the stability of the U.S. dollar and the flow of gold reserves out of our country. The article is as follows:

How ABOUT GOLD IF KENNEDY WINS? SOME'S TRICKLING OUT ALREADY—DEMOCRATS FAVOR MEASURES THAT MAY CREATE DISTRUST OF U.S. DOLLAR AND CAUSE FLOOD OF FOREIGN TRANSFERS INTO GOLD

Gold is beginning to leave the U.S. Treasury again, after months of no change.

It's not a flood, it's just a trickle, but it

may develop significance in view of a Demo-cratic platform bluntly favoring easy money, full employment, unbalanced budgets, if necessary, no restrictions on union demands, inflated economic growth, all the things that could cause a loss of foreign confidence in the U.S. dollar.

If in the course of the election campaign it appears to foreign governments and bankers that there is a good chance of the Demo-crats winning, sentiment may swing toward hard gold and away from soft dollars.

The possibility that the present trickle will

become an outflood of Treasury gold has to

be considered.

Reports of the past 2 weeks show the Treasury stock down to \$19,253 million, for a loss of \$68 million, compared with a loss of \$135 million in all the previous weeks of the

It is agreed that the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Robert Anderson, has shown consummate skill in avoiding difficulties over his inadequate gold position. He masked pronounced shrinkage by borrowing gold from the International Monetary Fund (a half billion of his reported gold reserve is actually repayable to the Fund on demand, although hardly any American knows this). He arranged a gentleman's agreement with foreign governments whereby they were to go easy on demanding American gold. But he, or a successor, may find there are no gentlemen around if the specter of distrust of the dollar appears.

U.S. Diplomacy Marches On

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the action of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic came as a shock to many persons in the United States. I have received many letters from various parts of the Nation voicing strong opposition, one in approval. A thoughtful discussion of the subject appeared in the September 3, 1960, issue of the National Review Bulletin, which I include under unanimous consent.

#### U.S. DIPLOMACY MARCHES ON

When they get around to trying us, we hope it will be according to procedures rather more formal than those by which the members of the Organization of American States found Trujillo guilty of the attempted assassination of President Betancourt Venezuela. It is quite possible Trujillo did it: but it has not, at least not in the public testimony, been so established beyond a reasonable doubt. Nevertheless, the American States have resolved to take against Trujillo the gravest action ever taken in peacetime in the history of international associations against a member state. We are going to boycott Trujillo economically, and send home his ambassadors. We are, in a word, about to apply sanctions which are sure to bring down the Government of the Dominican Republic.

Very well. And shall we make a universal principle of our action, to govern our policy hereinafter? Well, no. The Soviet Union has assassinated heads of state for years, including one or two in Latin America, but we have not applied any such sanctions against her, nor were any suggested by the irate moralizers at San José. One distinction, then, is that it is only small countries attempting assassinations which will be discriminated against. Large countries can do it and go scot free; or, at any rate, large countries which are governed by Communists: in which case we suspend all require-

Or did we, in voting at San José against Trujillo, intend not a general rule about such things, but just a specific ad hoc deal? Betancourt and others promise us that if we joined in boycotting the Dominican Republic, they would join us in-in what? wrangled all week long, trying to get from the OAS an expression of corporate displeasure against Cuba. We have met with very little success. As for the suggestion that we crack down on Cuba economically and diplomatically-why, that is out of the question: Cuba is part Communist. If she were wholly Communist, she would be totally immune: and we should presumably not even undertake to censure her.

What, then, will we have accomplished? We'll have overthrown the Dominican Republic-a grubby little despotism, not a bit to our taste, but one which nevertheless has never given us a moment's worry in respect of the overarching concern of American foreign policy, Communist imperialism. are unsure who will succeed Trujillo; not a bit sure, even, that it will not be someone infinitely worse; not a bit sure it will not be a Castro. Meanwhile Castro himself is adjudged in the eyes of the world as less offensive than Truillo, for up against the same tribunal one received a capital sentence, the other a bare and ambiguous reprimand. Well, if he is no worse than a tiny bit as bad as Trujillo, and Trujillo was around for 30 years without disturbing the peace except for Dominican democrats and New York liberals-if that is all the bad that Castro is, we can relax, can't we?

A typical week, in a word, in the annals of U.S. diplomacy.

# Are You a Democrat?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the August 26 issue of the California Jewish Press, a newspaper printed in Los Angeles and edited specifically for adult Jewish people carried an article entitled "Are You a Democrat?" which posed the question of whether or not those in California who consider themselves Democrats have been abandoned by their party. The question was broken down by calling attention to various planks of the California Democratic council's platform so the Democratic reader could judge for himself whether plank by plank it coincided with his own beliefs. The article is as follows:

#### ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT?

Nixon said the "Democrats have not deserted their party, their party has deserted them." Now let's see if he is right. If you're a Democrat you make up your own mind, because if you vote Democratic next November this is what you stand for:

1. Remold the United Nations into a world

organization that can enact and interpret and enforce world law upon individuals and

governments alike.

- 2. Demand the United States disarm, even if negotiations to achieve world disarmament fail, even if the U.S.S.R. does not dis-
- 3. Include Red China in negotiations to halt nuclear tests.
- 4. Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.
- 5. Abolish all loyalty caths, State and Federal.
- 6. Oppose all legislation which would inhibit the powers of the U.S. Supreme Court. 7. Outlaw secret congressional committee

hearings (thus making top secret testimony

available to the public, et al.).

- 8. Strip the Postmaster General of powers to halt the use of the U.S. mails by purveyors of pornographic materials.
- 9. Extend all-out Federal aid to education, including funds for teachers' salaries. 10. Extend the right to organize and the right to strike to all public employees, fire-
- men, police officers, etc. 11. Repeal the Landrum-Griffin labor re-
- form bill of 1959. 12. Liberalize unemployment insurance benefits.
- 13. Ban the use of Mexican nationals and other aliens for farm work.
- 14. Establish local police review boards to hear complaints against police methods.

This is the condensed platform adopted February 12, 13, and 14 at the California Democratic Council held in Fresno, Calif.

Remember, every Democratic candidate seeking office in the State of California is pledged to this platform and will do his utmost to see that each of these portions are made law.

This platform is socialism in its truest form. This marks the elimination of the rights of the individual, the rights of the States and puts the centralization of all government control in the Federal Government. It goes even further, into one-world government through the support of item No. 1 It subordinates the United States to Russia by demanding that this nation com-pletely disarm even if Russia does not. If you vote for candidates supporting this platform you have elected to become a satellite nation of the U.S.S.R.

Please reread the above platform, study it, realize its meaning.

The Retirement of Hon. Edward H. Rees. of Kansas, Terminates a Highly Successful Congressional Career of One of the Finest Members of the U.S. House of Representatives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, the impending retirement from Congress of my good friend and colleague, EDWARD H. REES, recalls the bond of friendship that has existed between us since my three-term administration of the office of commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. I was highly pleased when ED REES was elected to the 75th Congress and 2 years later I began my congressional career as a Member of the 76th Congress. From the day when I took my seat in Congress in 1939, ED REES has always proved to be a dependable source of encouragement and counsel on many legislative matters and has always been willing and able to help me with his sage advice born of a legal mind. Born on a farm, he has been greatly interested in farm legislation. His ability as an attorney and as a State and National legislator enabled him to develop a reputation for thorough analysis of all issues while his unquestioned integrity clothed his views with authority and respect. This is especially true with respect to ED REES' membership on the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service where his views are highly valued as the ranking Republican member of that committee.

When the 86th Congress adjourns and our genial colleague En REES enters voluntary retirement from the congressional scene, he will have completed a legislative career that began in 1927 with his election to the Kansas State Legislature and which embraced 24 years as a Member of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, there is no Member of Congress for whom I have greater affection or respect than our colleague En REES. Serving with him in Congress for over a score of years has given me added opportunity to supplement the knowledge I had of his many fine qualities and which, as stated previously, I first discovered in the early 1930's before either of us were elected to Congress. Therefore, ED's retirement is tinged with sorrow because it means that Congress is losing one of its most valued Members. I join in extending best wishes to Ep on the eve of his retirement and it is my fervent hope that continued good health and a full measure of happiness will continue to attend him, for he has justly earned the right to happiness and peace of mind for his years of dedicated service as a Member of Congress.

"Fair or Foul," by Roger O'Gara

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Pittsfield, Mass., are proud of their American Legion junior baseball team. Post No. 68, which is currently competing for the national championship in Hastings, Nebr. There is good reason for this pride. The team has displayed the qualities of courage, tenacity, and good sportsmanship, as this article clearly indicates, on the trail for national honors. It was a spectacular saga against great odds. Win or lose, we of Pittsfield and the State of Massachusetts will always be proud for their gallant display of those great American qualities in athletic competition, of teamwork and maximum effort. An article from the Berkshire Eagle, Saturday, August 27, 1960, entitled "Fair or Foul" follows:

[From the Berkshire Eagle, Aug. 27, 1960] NO EASY PLAN-FAIR OR FOUL

(By Roger O'Gara)

They were licked before they started, but they didn't know it. They have been face to face with the end of the season many times, but they refused to believe it. They are Pittsfield's Northeastern American Legion junior baseball champions, who winged westward yesterday to bid for greater glory.

The path hasn't been easy, nor will it be. It was tough right from the outset, because Pittsfield was required to play a compressed schedule. Thirty-three thousand teams started play in this program early in the summer. Only eight now remain-Pittsfield and seven others.

Berwyn, Pittsfield's opponent tomorrow in the first game of the tournament, borders on Cicero, a tough community where one Al-phonse Capone bounced more than base-

balls around 30 years ago.

Berwyn's boys presumably come from the wrong side of the tracks. That means they will be a clawing, never-say die ball club. Pittsfield is used to that type of opponent. Staten Island was that way. It fought back to beat Pittsfield in the first meeting, and almost repeated the trick the second game.

Most teams would have wilted under the pressure that came from a heavy slate for weeks. Whereas other teams were playing one or two contests a week, Pittsfield was catching three or four. That was because the Legion season started long before Pittsfield High drove to the State interscholastic title. In one stretch, Pittsfield played six contests in 7 days.

These kids were scheduled on the road through most of the early games. Finally, they came home, and fell on their collective faces. They were edged by a Brightwood team they had beaten in Springfield. They were shut out. Several days later, they were humilitated by Holyoke 9-3, at Clapp Park.

The next night, they had to play in Hol-Joke. A defeat here would have put them out of the lead. They won handily behind the fine pitching of Joey Costanzo.

That was the end of their losing in the league. They stumbled occasionally, but it wasn't anything serious. They concluded the Hampden County League schedule with an important one-game margin over determined Fairview, which couldn't beat Pittsfield but did defeat the teams that conquered Pittsfield.

There would be five byes in the first round of the State playdowns, it was announced. Would hard-pressed Pittsfield receive one? No, all five went to eastern Massachusetts teams. It was ever thus.

Pittsfield sped through Worcester and vaunted Miliford in straight games and in that order. Then came always-tough Somerville. When Pittsfield was beaten 9 to 4 on Somerville's all-dirt track in the second game of the series, some observers felt the boys had run out of gas. They bounced back to kill Somerville in the rubber game here.

Then came the result that looked like the end of the road. Brockton thrashed Pitts-field at Brockton. Yet Pittsfield railled to score straight decisive wins for the State title.

In the opener of the northeastern regional at Keene, the Massachusetts champions looked like shoo-ins. They had a 4-to-0 lead in a "ho-hum" engagement through seven innings. Then the supposedly invincible Costanzo lost both speed and curve, and Pittsfield was in trouble.

Staten Island railed for three runs, then won on Carvin Young's two-run homer in the bottom of the ninth.

Early the following afternoon, St. Louis Cardinals' Scout George Kissell predicted that Pittefield would take all the marbles. All it would have to do to turn that miracle would be to win six successive contests.

Less than half an hour after Kissell made his now memorable prognostication, Pitts-field was locked in a death grip with White River Junction, Vt., a community more famed for its proximity to Dartmouth College than for the quality of its baseball teams.

Through the early innings, the score was tied. Pittsfield looked ghastly. Then it rallied for a 9-2 victory.

On Saturday, West Warwick scored 4 runs before Pittsfield came to bat. At the end of 2, it was 6-3 in favor of the Rhode Island team.

Pittsfield stayed at it. Ray Woltkowski improved, and the West Warwick pitching suddenly soured. A 13-run sixth put Pittsfield ahead to stay. What was only a few minutes earlier a matter for grave concern suddenly drew widespread laughs. One West Warwick pitching draftee was so green, he had to be given instructions on how to stand on the mound.

Pittsfield was at death's door in the 10th inning of the Concord game. The bases were full, there was only one out, and Concord was the home club. The count went to two and nothing on the batter. A base on balls would have done it. Eight other things could have written finish. They did not happen. Instead, the ball was hit on the ground to first baseman Ronnie Kelly. He threw home for the force out. Then Costanzo ended the threat with a strikeout.

Seconds later, Mark Belanger homered, and Pittsfield had won another one.

It was much the same the next night, with Staten Island tough as expected. Pitts-field went ahead twice. Staten Island rallied to tie, Pittsfield widened its gap. Staten Island came to within one run. Then it won out 8-6.

West Hartford was easy one night, a foe worthy of the name the next. In fact, Pittsfield again was on the edge of the ash pile. After 13 consecutive scoreless innings, it was unthinkable that both teams would cross the plate in the 14th.

Pittsfield did it, not with any power display other than Belanger's long single, but with a succession of little things.

Marty O'Gara, who played with Dalton High's 1943 western Massachusetts champions, went to Keene from his home in Framingham.

After watching these guys twice, he said, "This is the best amateur club I ever have

#### Paul Brown-A Great Patriot

SPEECH

### HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I include therewith my tribute to Hon. Paul Brown, distinguished Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the departure of Paul Brown from the Congress of the United States leaves a void that will be difficult to fill. PAUL BROWN has established a record of constant attendance never before equaled in the history of the Congress. For over two decades he answered every rollcall and every quorum call of the House of Representatives. He was equally vigilant and attentive to his official duties. His dedication to his people was reflected in the fact that he seldom experienced opposition in either a primary or general election. His devotion to his people was as constant as his love for his country.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the great Committee on Banking and Currency PAUL BROWN contributed to the economic growth and stability of this Nation. His wise counsel and sound judgment brought forth much constructive legislation in the field of banking, housing, and other lines of endeavor indispensable to the free economy of this country.

The Congress will miss this lofty son of Georgia. The Congress will long remember this amiable and wise man from the most democratic State in the Union. His close friends will long remember his eagerness to give advice when it was sought and his generosity in sharing his knowledge with those of us who were less fortunate.

Mr. Speaker, America wishes for Paul Brown a happy and healthful retirement of tranquillity and contentment on his native soil from which have come other distinguished statesmen and patriots to the service of their country.

Summary of 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. NEAL SMITH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the 1959 session of this 86th Congress, I summarized my version of the year's activities. This was reprinted and mailed to constituents. Hundreds of these constituents responded asking me to do the same thing at the end of this 1960 session; therefore, I am making this summary on this last day of this session which, of course, is the soonest it could be made; and I am going to have reprints made at my expense and distributed immediately.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

The status of our national defense is still a matter of argument even among high military officials. In 1954, we decided to concentrate on small missiles and at about the same time, the Russians decided to concentrate on developing more powerful thrust for bigger and longer range missiles.

Now we have the best small arms and they have the tremendous ability to thrust huge missiles, thermonuclear war instruments, through to targets in other countries including the United States, and this is demonstrated by shoving vastly larger planets into space. Everyone agrees that we must do all we can to catch up. Faced with these facts, Congress set up an Aeronautics and Space Agency with wide authority to speed development.

#### DEFENSE COSTS

We are spending more than 50 percent of our total Federal taxes on defense and the facts reveal that billions of taxpayers' dollars are lost through procurement policies. Only 16 percent of all contracts are now let on lowest bid basis, and more and more smaller contractors have to become subcontractors to big contractors.

One of the subcommittees I serve on started looking into this last year. It is difficult to determine the exact remedy but by this summer, I had three bills which I believe will help greatly. One, the Anti-Kickback Act of 1960 was passed and became law but lack of time caught the other two, and they must be pushed hard in the next Congress. I believe there is more opportunity to save taxpayers' money here, without hampering performance, than in any other category of expenditures.

#### AGRICULTURE

A bill to help stabilize the supply and price of fluid milk was passed last week and some minor farm bills, but the two major farm bills that had been vetoed exhibited the great difference in the views of the Congress compared to those of the Secretary of Agriculture and the administration. It seems to me that many people on both sides make conclusions and then argue from a fixed position rather than trying to be reasonable.

The Poage bill reached the floor in June of this year. It had four parts: First, let wheat farmers choose between the Farm Bureau proposal of low support and no controls or allotments with higher supports, second, give farmers of other commodities a more direct voice and way to recommend a new program or amendments to Congress, and third, increased distribution of protein foods to the needy, and fourth, a payment-inkind program for acres taken out of production. It failed by a vote of 170 to 236 divided as follows: For-9 Republicans and 161 Democrats; against-136 Republicans and 100 Democrats.

I doubt if there is any single area where more work was done and less actually accomplished. Months and months of work was lost by failure to agree. Congress could secure agreement by a majority but could not muster the two-thirds to override the vetoes. The administration could stop legislation by veto but could not muster the majority necessary to pass further amendments they desired.

#### FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Congress extended the surplus farm products law last year under which millions of tons of food have been distributed to other countries.

A food-stamp plan to give more food to needy families in this country and perhaps help reduce local taxes a little by reducing local welfare costs for food was passed last year, but the administration has refused to use it. This reflects a difference of opinion as to whether more food should be distributed directly to the needy.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

The second civil rights law in almost 100 years was passed this year. Almost one-fourth of the total legislative time this year was spent on civil rights bills which mainly involved voting rights. In addition, the Civil Rights Commission was extended for 2 years.

#### LABOR-MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION

One of the most controversial pieces of legislation to pass during the 86th Congress was the Kennedy-Ervin labor bill, which most people now call the Landrum-Griffin bill. Actually, as finally adopted, it isn't either one. Both labor and management are now citing revisions they believe should be made. Most everyone favored remedial legislation that would eliminate corrupt elements without imposing punitive measures against clean unions and impair the collective bargaining process, but almost no one had the same definition of these terms when applied to a particular provision of law.

The final bill, adopted after blending the two bills together, provides for a secret ballot in union elections, financial reports for unions and employers, and some restrictions on organizing activities.

It also removed many small businesses from the category that can secure the services of the National Labor Relations Board.

#### HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Some additional funds were provided for the highway program. The admin-

istration asked for another one-half cent per gallon increase in the gasoline tax and asked that the 1 cent per gallon increase be continued beyond June 30, 1961, with the money going to the fund, but it did not pass. Highway users are now paying about \$1.6 billion more in taxes than is used for roads, but an amendment to transfer some of this to the fund was opposed by those backing the tax increase.

An investigation into the expenditures under the program uncovered waste of funds in some States. The State high-way commissions spend the money and Federal authorities were not checking very closely on waste. Some new regulations have been adopted by the administration, but there will be further investigation to seek improvements and reduce waste.

#### EDUCATION

A bill to provide funds to States to help with school construction and teachers' salaries passed the Senate. A similar bill limited to school construction passed the House. In the House an amendment was passed referring to integration. It did not add anything to present law but the mere reference assured that southern Democrats on the Rules Committee would join the Republican members and oppose letting the conference adjust the differences; it then died in the Rules Committee.

With most local taxes being school taxes, and going higher each year, there is considerable sentiment to shift a part of the tax burden from real estate and give more Federal aid to States from the growth in Federal tax receipts so that real estate taxes and other local taxes can be reduced or increased school costs met through increased Federal aid to education.

#### POSTAL AND INTEREST RATES

The administration requested an increase in postage rates, but Congress refused to do so.

The administration also requested authority to increase Government bond interest above 4½ percent. Although Congress increased the interest rates on the E- and H-bonds individuals can own, authority to increase the interest rates above the present legal maximum on commercial bonds was denied by Congress. Interest rates on these commercial bonds have since been going down.

#### AIRPORT PROGRAM

More aid for a national system of airports was approved this session. It is cheaper and better to have cities use and improve airports that could be used by the military in time of war then to have a whole separate system. Des Moires and other cities in Iowa to a lesser extent are in the system and slated for more improvements to meet the requirements of modern jet planes.

#### INTERNATIONAL APPAIRS

The President requested an extension and increase in foreign aid programs that have been in existence and last month requested a program for Latin America. The Latin American program was authorized in this August session. The President secured most of the foreign aid he requested; however, more

and more resistence is developing to these programs and mostly because some unfortunate examples of bad judgment in administration have been exposed. Most everyone agrees that vast improvements need to be made, but I believe in supporting the President on international affairs unless I am thoroughly convinced the national interest is to the contrary. The President as Commander in Chief has access to all secret information.

#### HAWAII STATEHOOD

The 50th State was admitted to the Union. With the recent losses to our prestige and safety from events in Cuba, we can surely feel fortunate Hawaii is a prospering and loyal State rather than in some other category.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

Bills to develop natural resources still stir considerable controversy, but some further progress was made in this area. I feel pleased to have been the author of one of the most important bills that passed and was signed by the President. It protects against giveaway transfers of Government minerals in forest lands. Another special committee I serve on found almost unbelievable loss to the Government in transfers, primarily in Arizona and California. We are now working on legislation to protect against trading valuable Government land for worthless land. We found many cases of this. One involved a transfer of land costing a company \$50,000 for Government land for which a \$5 million offer had been made. It becomes more and more apparent why our forefathers provided ways for each branch of Government to check on the other branch. A recent report reveals that the U.S. Government, which is all of us, now owns \$265 billion worth of property, including 722 million acres of land. It is important to protect these assets.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

A new law just passed, that I believe the President will sign, broadens slightly the amount a person can earn and still receive benefits. It provides that for earnings between \$1,200 and \$1,500 per year, \$1 will be deducted for \$2 earned. Above \$1,500 it is \$1 deducted for each \$1 earned. It left unchanged the eligibility to benefits in any month in which less than \$100 is earned.

The bill also will: First, remove the arbitrary age requirement for disability benefits; second, increase payments to children of deceased workers; and, third, make more eligible by reducing the average required after 1950.

#### RED ROCK AND SAYLORVILLE DAMS

The first appropriation to begin construction of the Red Rock Dam passed last year over the President's veto, but he did not oppose another appropriation approved this year. The earth-breaking ceremony was held June 4 of this year and construction is now underway.

The first appropriation for surveys for the Saylorville Dam was secured last year and some more this year. I am hopeful the surveys will be complete enough in another year so construction can be started. The minimum size of the lake at Red Rock is 6,300 acres, and I am in the process of getting the necessary protection against it ever being reduced below that size. A 1958 law that authorized a lower level at a later date is being overcome.

I have appreciated very much the cooperation Members of Congress from other areas and States have given me so we can secure these improvements. Such great improvements are hard for us in central Iowa to visualize because we have never had any such improvements before.

#### AUGUST SESSION

Congress reconvened for a 2-week period just ending today. Some expected more legislation to pass in this 2-week period than usually passes in a year, and, of course, that is not possible—especially because opponents of legislation can use delay tactics such as quorum calls and filibusters to keep committees from meeting and hammering out their differences.

Several appropriations bills were passed during the August session and I believe a considerable savings of tax-payers' dollars resulted from having the additional time to screen these bills for nonessential expenditures.

#### MEDICAL CARE

The short session passed a bill providing some medical care through welfare agencies. The bill was not a payas-you-go measure but was agreed to by the administration and seemed to be the only one sure of passage without being killed by a veto.

#### HOUSING

The short session also extended FHA loan authority for 1 year so more people could buy a home under that program. It also included college housing. An omnibus bill in 1959 included public housing, college housing, nursing homes, and urban renewal as well as FHA.

#### BUDGETS

Congress must spend most of its time every year working on appropriations measures, and as shown by tables I am submitting, in 1959 the President submitted spending requests totaling \$74,-859,008,445 and \$72,977,598,352 was appropriated. In 1960, the President submitted spending requests totaling \$73,-845,974,490 and \$73,634,335,992 was appropriated. Thus the total amount the President's spending requests were reduced by this 86th Congress is \$2,093,-048,591. There was a difference of opinion concerning some items, but by the time both additions and subtractions were made, the amount appropriated Was less than the request.

For example, Congress increased appropriations for research and health programs, subsidies to medical schools, and so forth to a record \$715 million, but did not grant all the increased bureau personnel that were requested.

I believe the 1946 law concerning budgets should be changed so the budgets submitted separate the various items and include an item for debt retirement. It is too easy to hide unnecessary expenditures under the present law and distort the true picture.

A subcommittee on which I serve started to look into this in the interest of economy and efficiency. I am very pleased that the chairman has expressed agreement with my proposal for a full study and hearings early next year. Some real savings and efficiency can come from making the budget fully reveal what we are paying and not paying for.

#### TOTAL RECORD OF 86TH CONGRESS

There was much more legislation passed and some very important, but I obviously cannot discuss all of the more than 300 bills that became public law this year. Some bills which I believe were worthy did not pass and a good many that were not worthy did not pass.

Although this Congress has worked for more days than most Congresses, it is not necessarily the most or the least productive. As it is about to end, many Members still have a bill they would like to call up for action, and that would still be the case no matter how long we stayed here.

1959 session final action on appropriations

Title	Amount agreed to by conferees	Increase or decrease compared to President's budget estimates to date			
1959 SUPPLEMENTAL 2d supplemental	\$2, 764, 500, 380	-\$136, 298, 990			
SUPPLEMENTAL Supplemental Temporary (July) Temporary (August) Temporary (September)		-240, 744, 947			
District of Columbia) Federal payment Treasury-Post Office. Interior Labor-HEW Independent offices Agriculture General government State-Justice-Judiciary Commerce Legislative Defense Public Works Atomic Energy Mutual Security Military Construction Public Works	(241, 289, 076) 27, 218, 000 4, 643, 383, 000 481, 809, 100 4, 016, 485, 981 6, 504, 382, 200 3, 971, 382, 200 648, 941, 200 712, 672, 900 128, 797, 380 39, 228, 239, 000 (1, 215, 477, 888) 2, 683, 029, 000 3, 626, 718, 137 1, 263, 309, 003	(-4, 700, 924) -7, 000, 000 -44, 964, 000 -9, 292, 300 +259, 637, 400 -82, 035, 800 -110, 002, 190 -145, 000 -33, 446, 400 -19, 518, 100 -4, 850, 800 -19, 961, 000 (+30, 071, 549) -35, 686, 000 -119, 766, 000 -119, 786, 000 -1197, 786, 000 -97, 166			
Total regular	69, 235, 752, 364	-1,504,366,156			
Total, all bills	72, 977, 598, 352	-1,881,410,093			

1960 session final action on appropriations

Title	Amount as approved	Increase or decrease com- pared to budget esti- mates to date
1960 APPROPRIATIONS NASA supplemental	\$23, 079, 000	-\$63, 134, 885
2d supplemental Labor supplemental	955, 370, 003 6, 000, 000	-\$63, 134, 885 -2, 000, 000

gets submitted separate the various 1960 session final action on appropriations—items and include an item for debt re-

Title	Amount as approved	Increase or decrease com- pared to budget esti- mates to date		
1961 APPROPRIATIONS				
District of Columbia Loan authorization Federal payment Commerce Interior Treasury-Post Office General Government Labor-HEW State-Justice-Judiciary Independent Offices Agriculture Loan authorizations Military construction Legislative Public works Mutual security Supplemental 2d supplemental	557, 667, 600 4, 841, 914, 000 14, 207, 500 4, 354, 170, 331 705, 032, 567 8, 311, 893, 400	(-\$2, 932, 567 (+1, 400, 900) -7, 000, 000 -69, 999, 625 +7, 337, 340 -55, 939, 900 -420, 900 -333, 948, 359 -27, 997, 828 -105, 503, 600 +661, 608, 900 -141, 165, 590 (+210, 900, 900) -193, 145, 900 -3, 948, 075 -43, 810, 695 -559, 354, 900 +89, 906, 250		
Total, all bills	73, 634, 335, 992	-211, 638, 498		

#### DECAR

Total the President's spending requests were decreased by the 86th Cong.: 1959 session	\$1,881,410,093 211,638,498
Total reduction	2, 093, 048, 591

### Pork Rejection

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. R. WALTER RIEHLMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to insert in the Record an editorial that appeared in the Syracuse (N.Y.) Post-Standard on August 22, 1960, about my good friend and colleague, Representative Thomas M. Pelly, from the State of Washington. The contents of this editorial certainly come as no surprise to those of us who have been in close association with Tom Pelly for so many years, and are fully aware of his conscientious and relentless efforts to achieve economy and fiscal responsibility in government. This is indicative of the feelings of people from all parts of the country in men who have the best interests of the taxpayer at heart:

#### PORK REJECTION

As our lawmakers dive into the pork barrel in the form of rivers and harbors legislation it is refreshing to note that at least one sees no need to spend \$5,698,000 to build a warehouse near Seattle, Wash., when one abandoned by the Army would do just as well.

Representative Thomas M. Pelly of Washington astonished the General Services Administration with this information, and probably will go down in history as one of the few Members of Congress who ever turned down a little gravy for his constituents.

The GSA said it would be delighted to drop the warehouse project if Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker would agree to use the old one. Perhaps he will, if Representative Pelly presses the matter in the interests of economy, often preached but not followed when your own baliwick is concerned.

Representative Pelly deserves a taxpayer salute, and we hope Washington voters react in the way they should. Who ever heard of a Congressman suggesting use of an existing structure when he could get a new one?

### The Last Inning

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF TLLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an article entitled "The Last Inning," by Stan Musial, which appeared in the August 21, 1960, issue of Family Weekly:

THE LAST INNING (By Stan Musial)

(Stan Musial bows out of baseball this year, leaving behind a record certain to establish him in the hall of fame. As his last inning approaches, here's what he can look

(Seven batting championships, three Most Valuable Player Awards, five home runs in 1 day, the National League career record for doubles, a share in the major-league record for getting five-hits-a-game four times in one season, being 1 of only 8 players to col-lect 3,000 hits, and most All-Star appearances (19). His pinch single and homer in this year's All-Star games brought tremendous ovations.

(He ranks second only to Babe Ruth in extra-base hits and behind only Ruth and Ty Cobb in total bases. He has played in more consecutive games (895) than any other National leaguer.

(Here, then, is Stan's farewell to baseball, the game he loved and the game he played as few did in the long history of the national pastime.)

I know it sounds unbelievable, but to me the greatest thrill in baseball has been just putting on a big-league uniform day after day. So it figures that the toughest moment for me is taking it off for the last time.

Except for reunions or special occasions, I doubt that you'll see my red No. 6 after this season because the St. Louis Cardinals have said they plan to retire it—and I know that I have no intention of returning as manager or coach.

Managing is too tough. You have to be too many things to too many people. Mostly you have to be unpleasant more than I care to be. I never disliked anyone, not even the pitchers I tried to blast out of the box every time I stepped up to the plate.

You see, the kick out of just playing baseball was even greater to me than the satisfaction of having been a poor kid from western Pennsylvania who became famous and wealthy. Imagine getting paid so much to play a boy's game, a game other men regret-fully outgrow only because they have to earn a living.

I'm proud that I've become prominent. I'm happy because my mother is pleased, my wife Lil, and our children-or at least 3 of our 4. I'm afraid little Jeannie, just 11/4, came along too late to see the "old man" hit one. Come to think of it, though, my rolypoly youngest may show me a little more

respect than my son Dick did the evening I burst through the door, head high, after becoming the first player to hit five home runs in a double-header.

'Gee, Dad," said Dick, then 13, "they must have been throwing you fat pitches today."

Dick is nearly 20 now, a track man and premedical student at Notre Dame University. I learned that blood really was thicker than water the first time I saw him play prep-school football, and watched with great pride as he broke away on a long touchdown run.

I think I was more excited then than the day the Cardinals upset the New York Yankees to win the World Series in 1942, my first full season in the majors. They say I almost bawled like a baby when Lil and I left New York for Donora that night. We had earned more in that World Series week-\$6,000than I'd been paid all season.

My daughters Geraldine, 15, and Janet, 10, have seen to it, too, that my retirement won't come as a complete letdown—they've never let me get too high. Three years ago when the Cardinals made a surprising pennant bid, and I won my seventh batting title, I might have had my ego fattened in some homes.

But my girls weren't interested in my .351 average. They were only interested in having me bring home to dinner our phenomenal rookie pitcher Von McDaniel, 18, and the Cardinals' handsome bachelor played second base, Don Blasingame, another bobby-sox idol.

During those wonderful years when I was fast enough to get some "leg" hits along with the line drives against and over the fences, I knew there had to be a day when the speed would go, when the bases would seem more than 90 feet apart, and the base paths uphill all the way. But it was hard, I confess, to admit I was an old Musial rather than the Musial of old.

I wanted to keep going because the thrill of putting on that uniform was still there. I especially wanted to put together a performance this season so I could bow gracefully. I've always tried to be a team man first and to consider myself second, but I confess I found riding the bench extremely hard to take. I know now, even more than before, that I couldn't sit there as coach or manager, powerless to help with my glove or bat. I'm just not a cheerleader.

Baseball was always fun. though—not when there's a question whether I can help or hurt a club or there's a doubt that I return value, dollar for dollar, with interest.

If this, then, is to be my last inning and the time to take off my uniform, I at least feel that the whole experience was really great while it lasted. I hope I'll be remembered just as fondly as I'll remember baseball.

### Hon. Toby Morris

SPEECH

### HON, FRANK E. SMITH

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Speaker, I want to join in the tributes being paid Toby Morris. He has been a friend to all of us who have served with him in the House, and it has been a genuine pleasure to know someone who has such a friendly feeling for all.

TOBY MORRIS has always conscientiously served in the best interest of the

people of his district and the Nation. We shall greatly miss him in the coming Congress.

# Pentagon Helps Small Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues an article which appeared in the New York Times on August 25, 1960, dealing with the report recently filed with the Senate Select Committee on Small Business about the Department of Defense small business program.

I am happy to see that a realistic consideration has been given to small business by the Defense Department and that meaningful results can be counted. This is a matter of great importance to business as well as our entire defense effort, and I hope that the Department will continue such progress in the future.

The article follows:

PENTAGON HELPS SMALL BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, August 24.-The Pentagon disclosed today that it had taken new steps to increase the small businessman's share of

defense procurement spending.

The disclosures were made in a report sent by Perkins McGuire, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply and Logistics, to Senator John Sparkman, Democrat, of Alabama, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business.

The Sparkman committee earlier this summer criticized the Pentagon for not pushing harder on behalf of smaller companies in defense procurement policies.

"Many problems to small business," Secretary McGuire said today, "are created by the imperative needs for major complex weapons, but the Defense Department is helping small business overcome these problems to the fullest extent that it can. .

#### STEPS ARE LISTED

Among the steps taken by the Pentagon were these:

Making mandatory instead of voluntary the establishment by a major prime contractor of a liaison office to coordinate with the Pentagon and the Small Business Administration on choice and work of subcontrac-

Giving "favorable consideration" when setting profits or fees in negotiated contracts, for "unusual opportunities" provided by the prime contractor to small companies seeking a share of defense work.

Closer scrutiny by Pentagon contracting officers of prime contractors' decisions to make or buy needed items to give more protection to efficient small subcontractors.

The new regulations apply to companies with contracts amounting to \$1 million or

#### NO PERCENTAGE SET

It was noted by Pentagon procurement officials that the Department of Defense was not planning to step in between the prime contractor and his subcontractors." Nor was any specified percentage of the defense procurement budget going to small business. Such practices, though advocated in the past by some Congressmen would hamstring efficient procurement practices, it was said.

The effectiveness of the new steps to encourage participation by small business in defense contracts will be determined in Pentagon evaluation studies this winter. In addidition, Secretary McGuire reported, the Pentagon has increased the money volume of the daily Department of Commerce synopsis of proposed Federal purchases by \$3,600 million to "broaden and facilitate" competition for defense contracts.

The report also contained figures indicating the problems of small business in com-

peting for defense contracts.

With the trend in defense buying going increasingly to major complex weapons systems, small business was able to compete successfully for less than 5 percent of prime contract awards through the year ended in May 1960.

#### BIGGER SHARE OF SERVICES

In the category of services, however, small companies did better—19.2 percent of the total. In all other categories—construction, food, petroleum products, textiles—small business got 47.9 percent of the prime contract total.

Since 1957, small business has received defense contracts at a rate of \$7 billion a year out of a total defense procurement from all businesses in the United States of \$21,233 million.

In the last half of 1959, figures from 207 prime contractors showed a total of \$1,690 million going to small business subcontractors compared with \$1,411 million 18 months earlier.

### Social Security Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. PHIL WEAVER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing problem having to do with the care of the elderly citizens of our country who have spent a useful life and who have now reached the time when they, by rights, should be able to relax and enjoy their declining years.

All too often these remaining years are not pleasant ones. The inroads of age have often so weakened the body that

it becomes prey to disease.

To combat these ailments incident to age is an expensive business. Doctors' fees have gone up—due largely to the fact that they must have more and more equipment and equipment is becoming more and more expensive. Hospital bills, too, are becoming more costly. Here, too, the need for new equipment and the expense of nursing and other assistance have increased costs. Naturally, medical bills reflect some of this increase.

It is conceded by all that the costs of medical care have gone up for the aged as these costs have gone up for everyone.

Many proposals have been made relative to this situation. Perhaps the most famous in recent years has been that introduced by my good friend and colleague, Hon. AIME FORAND. Known as the Forand bill, this legislation stirred up a great deal of interest throughout the Nation during the 86th Congress. It stirred up, too, a great deal of bitter opposition.

Recognizing the need for assistance to the elderly, I was nevertheless very much opposed to the compulsory socialized medicine feature of the Forand bill. I am still very much opposed to this compulsory medical care program.

For one thing, dramatic progress has been made by the insurance industry of this country along these lines. Only a few years ago it was impossible to get medical insurance for those over 65. Now, there are a score of companies offering this type of medical insurance. These programs have met with instant approval and are doing well.

I also do not like the idea of the Federal Government through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare dictating to any individual which doctor he or she should see and how much he or she should be charged. This smacks to me of "big brotherism" of the worst type.

Finally, I think that the problem as it now exists is not a permanent one. As insurance companies take up more and more of the load the need for public assistance in this field will become less and less.

For these reasons the State-Federal partnership program which we adopted here appealed to me as it did to a great many others on both sides of the aisle.

I am glad that we are moving in the humanitarian direction of assisting the people who need assistance. I am equally glad that it is being done by the States and will be controlled by the States and not the Federal bureaucracy.

The American States Must Not Allow Cuba To Become a Soviet Satellite

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, anyone so naive as to think the present Cuban Government is not today virtually dominated by communism must, following what took place at San Jose during the past 2 weeks, have any possible doubts removed.

The conduct of Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa throughout those proceedings was the conduct of a Communist or of a Communist puppet. His illtempered ravings when his Communist connections were unfolded exposed the depth of his enmeshment in the Com-

munist conspiracy.

It is an old trick of the Communists to hide guilt by violent and unfounded accusations. That technique is a dead giveaway of guilt. It is a pattern that is uniformly followed whenever the Communists take over. It has happened scores of times in different countries in recent years. Look at South Korea, invaded from the north under Russian direction, to avoid invasion by the unarmed, impoverished, peace-loving South Koreans, Look at the "yakking"

that has been coming out of Red China for years—about the threat of attack by imperialists. And remember the Soviets that try to keep their own people whipped into a frenzy by the threatened aggression by imperialists. And all this despite the fact that is undeniable, that the only imperialists in the world today are Communists—and they know it.

Now we see the same technique being employed in the Communists' newest satellite, the Caribbean island of Cuba. Is it any wonder, therefore, that at the recent meeting of the Organizaion of American States at San José, Cuban spokesmen there were repeating the old discredited Communist bromide of aggression by the imperialists? The American States are not so dumb as to believe any such tripe. It is a part of a plan handed to the Cuban puppets by their Communist masters, and they know it. Just how dumb do those Communist agents think the people of South, Central and North America are, to expect them to be fooled by such hokum?

The alertness and intelligence of 19 members of the OAS was demonstrated by the adoption at the end of their historic meeting of a resolution condemning the Red Chinese and Russian interference with the freedom, peace and tranquility of the Western Hemisphere. By a vote of 19 to 0, the Cuban involvement in communism was established and recognized by the jury of States that heard the evidence, and then returned their verdict.

OAS FINDING SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY POSITIVE STEPS

It is to be hoped that the OAS finding will be followed by such positive actions as may be necessary to stamp out this threat to the peace of this hemisphere. If a break in diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic is a good thing, then surely similar action should be taken at once against Cuba. And the economic boycott should be included, plus whatever other measures as may be needed in effectively dealing with this Communist maneuver. Halfway measures will not suffice.

The Communist beachhead in Cuba got going with the secret arrival there more than a year ago of one Vadim Kotchergin from Soviet Russia, who at first spent about 20 days in Cuba. There he conferred with Raul Castro, the well-known Communist, who is today head of the Cuban military. Kotchergin, a colonel in the Soviet secret service, was in Cuba to give secret instructions in Communist tactics.

Kotchergin called for indoctrination of the Cuban Army and Navy in Marxist-Lenin theories. And that order has been carried out.

He directed that a propaganda campaign be launched at the Cuban people that would depict the Communist image of the United States to them as an enemy, and to be strongly anti-American in character. He required that the line play up the counter revolutionary interests, and to talk and talk and talk about the "Yankee imperialists," intent on aggression.

immediately begin preparing the Cuban people for confiscation of all foreignowned property. And that order was carried out.

The adroit Soviet colonel also called for a preparation of public opinion in Cuba for the taking over of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo, maintained there by virtue of a treaty. And accordingly the Castro government has been busy lying about aggressive appearances within their territorial waters of American naval craft. Just something to feed the Cuban people in an attempt to poison their minds and deceive them.

He also called for a virtual end to all trade with the United States, and a devaluation of the Cuban peso. That order has been complied with.

Kotchergin expressed particular interest in the Oriente Province. He obtained topographical maps and detailed information of the province. He was par-ticularly interested in the coast of Oriente Province, and this was provided.

Reliable information is available to the effect that Russian agents are making, and have for more than a year been making, frequent trips to what is known as Cienega de Zapata, and that three highways are being constructed to that part of the coast of Cuba. Reinforcing steel and cement in considerable quantity has been reported moving to that area. A Soviet submarine base? A Soviet missile base? They wasted no time. While some in the west were equivocating and trying to imagine the Castros were interested in doing something for the Cuban people, the Soviets and Red Chinese were moving in-and gradually taking over.

RUSSIANS AND CHINESE MOVED IN

When Secretary of State Herter recently informed the Organization of American States that Cuba is marked by Communist conspirators as a base for operations in an all-out attempt to communize other American states, he supported his charge by evidence of a well camouflaged school located in the Oriente Mountains, being used to train students in the art of Communist infiltration, sabotage, and other Communist devices.

Before Kotchergin left Cuba he agreed secretly with Castro to send a Russian military mission, to come secretly to

The Russian's visit to Cuba has been followed by many forms of loans, trades, and economic aid. And it has been followed by Red Chinese emissaries who have become very active in the Communists' newest satellite. Large numbers of Chinese have poured in, dis-guised, many reportedly for military use if and when needed.

The Communists are taking no chances. They want to be prepared to stamp out any outbreak of resistence inside Cuba.

One of the Russian officers who since Kotchergin's departure has spent a lot of time in Cuba is a Colonel Truesoff, a Soviet Air Force colonel. He has been in close contact with Raul Castro, spending a lot of time in and out of San Antonio (Cuba) Air Base.

Colonel Kotchergin instructed Raul to followed by many other forms of aid, much of which has been disclosed in the press.

> All freedom of press has been wiped out. Most of the newspapers and other news media have been confiscated, Communist style, their editors either in prison or now refugees. Religion is under heavy attack, and it is only a matter of time until the Soviets decide how to handle that sanctuary for freedom among the Christian people of Cuba.

> The University of Havana is today under Communist control, following the taking over by force exerted by leftist students and faculty, undoubtedly acting under Communist direction.

> A vast propaganda machine has been at work in Cuba, carrying out orders from Peiping and Moscow. Not confined to Cuba, this propaganda is being spread throughout Latin America.

> With total disregard for the freedom and welfare of the Cuban people, the Communist-dominated government is pressing for complete control over the life and activity of every citizen. Who today would dare stand on a street corner in Havana and criticize one of the Castros? Or, for that matter, Red China or Soviet Russia?

MONROE DOCTRINE MUST BE ENFORCED

President Eisenhower, very wisely in my opinion, has said that the Monroe Doctrine must be observed by these foreign imperialists. That doctrine, proclaimed by President James Monroe on December 2, 1823, directed that any attempt by European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere" would be considered "dangerous to our peace and safety."

The Eisenhower reminder, issued on last July 9, should be implemented by whatever is necessary. I have no doubt that with the understanding our sister republics in this hemisphere must now have of what is taking place in Cuba, the United States will have substantial backing among the American States who are concerned, just as we are, about this

Communist grab.

Nikita Khrushchev's missile-rattling threats should be treated as rubbish and condemned for what it is-an imperialist threat and a gratuitous act of attempted intimidation. The "Big Bluf-fer" wanted to make headlines in the Communist press in Havana, and he suc-

WE SHOULD MAKE TRUTH KNOWN TO CUBAN PEOPLE

Mr. Speaker, if this attack on the freedom of the Cuban people by the imperialists of Peiping and Moscow is impressing the people of Cuba, then it is our duty, as I see it, to retaliate by making the truth known to the Cuban people. A lot has been done, but even more needs to be done. The rank and file of Cuban people are good people, and they love freedom. The freedom-loving American States, spearheaded by this country, should saturate the air waves of that Caribbean island with messages of warning and truth. Every time Castro or Guevara tells them a lie-and that is very often-we should send a message of truth three times.

The Cuban people must be made to Kotchergin's visit to Cuba has been realize that any legitimate objectives of the revolution is being thwarted by evilminded men, intent upon using the revolution to disguise their determination to destroy their freedom and their liberty. It is but a snare and a delusion. These warnings can be documented and their truth undeniably established.

The Cuban people must be made to realize that the best friends they can have are the American people. They should be reminded that for more than half a century Cubans and Americans have fought and died together against common enemies, and that for these many decades we have lived in friendship and mutual respect for each other.

They should be reminded that only 60 years ago Americans fought and died with Cubans in the cause of Cuban independence. And they should be reminded that "imperialist" America promptly yielded to Cuba its complete independence following the Spanish-American War.

And, above everything, they should be reminded, day after day, that everything they have fought for in the past is now at stake, with the Communist noose being gradually tightened about their necks. These are simple facts, and they should be brought home, repeatedly, to the Cuban people.

We must fight this menace with every weapon at our command, because a Communist beachhead in Cuba is a threat to the freedom of all the Amer-

The Cubans should be reminded, time and again, of the fate that awaits them. And all of the peoples of the Americas should be reminded.

Let us hope, Mr. Speaker, that the President and the Congress will act boldly and resolutely in this time of peril, when freedom in this hemisphere is under real attack. And I feel certain that the American people will applaud and support every action, drastic though it may be, which will effectively cope with this bold attempt by these Communist warlords to impose tyranny and slavery upon our island neighbors who are being hoodwinked by men whose motives are to use them or destroy them.

# A Survey of the 11th Congressional District In Illinois

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF HAINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following results of a survey which I recently conducted among constituents of my district. We received more than 20,000 replies from my constituents to the questions which follow, and this represents about a 30 percent response.

I am most gratified that my constituents show such a keen interest in the affairs of their Nation.

The results of my survey follow:

		Percent			Percent		
	Yes	No	Unde- cided		Yes	No	Und
Should the United States continue its self-imposed ban on the				19. Do you favor denying further loans or other aid to Egypt		100	
testing of nuclear weapons? Are you satisfied with the administration's progress in oute	52	40	8	until Nasser opens the Suez Canal to free access by all nations?	77	15	100
space research and development?	- 44	47	9	20. Have you noticed any adverse effect that increasing foreign imports into the United States are having on your business			
our guided missile program under one command?	76	17	7	or the place where you work?	37	51	100
vent duplication in defense expenditures?  Do you favor Federal aid for public elementary and high	- 83	14	3	business or employment, that we are heading for another economic slump?	31	57	100
school construction? Do you favor use of Federal funds to help improve teachers	49	48	3	22. Do you favor further revision of our Federal income tax laws in favor of small and medium size business enterprises?	200	12	
salaries?  Do you favor use of Federal funds for long-term, interest	- 37	60	3	23. Do you favor passage of a uniform Federal unemployment compensation act to provide a more effective economic	80	12	1
bearing loans to private schools for construction and reno vations?	57	40	3	cushion during recessions?	66	25	
thould parents of students attending institutions of higher education be able to claim the tuition as an income-tax de-		40		24. Do you favor extension of the \$1 minimum wage law to cover many industries and commercial ventures not now covered?	81	12	100
duction?  Chould social security benefits include surgical and hospital	72	21	7	25. Do you favor raising the Federal minimum wage law above the present \$1 an hour minimum?	63	29	H
fround social security beneats incline surgical and hospital payments for the recipient? thould the eligibility age for receiving social security benefits (now 55 for men and 62 for women) be lowered to 60 for men	- 75	21	4	26. Do you favor a suggestion made by the AFL-CIO for President Eisenhower to summon a White House conference of the Nation's top leaders of labor and industry as a broad national effort to improve the level of labor-management			
and 55 for women?	- 57	40	3	relations in America?  27. Do you believe Congress should remove the 4¼-percent ceiling	78	15	100
of social security be increased to \$2,400?	- 84	14	2	on long-term Government bonds?	36	53	10
Do you favor my bill to permit employers to claim a full tax credit on the additional cost involved in hiring people 40 years old and older to eliminate present discrimination		1115		28. Should Congress pass a civil rights bill which will include voting guarantees for all American citizens?  29. Should Congress grant President Eisenhower his request to	83	10	
against the hiring of older workers?  Do you approve my bill which requires that 1 percent of	- 83	13	4	restore the Federal tax on local telephone calls?	9	75	Į.
each annual Federal budget bereafter must be earmarked for retirement of the national debt?	92	4	4	increase in postal rates?	38	57	1
To you approve U.S. economic and military aid to those of our allies which really need it if Congress first ascertains		3		increase in the Federal gasoline tax?	22	73	10
that unnecessary expenditures have been eliminated? Do you believe the administration's foreign policy has helped	78	20	7	powers to keep obscene and pornographic literature from going through the mails?	92	5	Ħ
stop the spread of international communism?	35	57	8	33. Do you favor my suggestion to substitute the selective service program with a well paid, professional Defense Establish-		-	B
that we abandon our position in West Berlin? Jo you believe the United States should base its dealings with the Soviet Union on a firm and decisive demand that		90	4	ment of volunteers?  34. Should Congress repeal that part of the law making loans available for college students which requires them to state	62	30	
the captive nations of Europe be given the right to free elections?	- 85	9	6	under oath that they do not belong to or support a subver- sive organization?	25	66	10
Oo you believe the Communist rulers of Soviet Russia can be trusted to keep their word on any mutual arms inspec- tion agreements which we might negotiate for total world disarmament?		87	15.1	35. Do you approve of the idea for me, as your Congressman, to poll my constituents in this manner on their views?	100	0	

#### Ohio's Library Needs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, in the debate over the passage of S. 2830 to extend the Library Services Act for 5 years several of my colleagues from Ohio argued that Ohio had adequate library service and that the intangibles tax which supports Ohio libraries was so productive that it was unnecessary to extend the act, citing \$21,261,612 as the amount spent for libraries.

However, the distribution of this amount does not support the contention of my Ohio colleagues. On the contrary it points up how great is the need for assistance in many rural areas

of the State.

Sixteen million dollars or 75 percent of that total, went into the nine metropolitan counties in which are situated the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Akron, Canton, Youngstown, and Lorain.

Nineteen million dollars or 90 percent of the total, went into the above countles and adjacent industrial counties containing such cities as Warren, Hamilton, Lima, Ashtabula, Springfield, Salem, Mansfield, Steubenville, Newark, and others.

Thus 31 counties received \$19 million or 90 percent of the total library income in 1959; 57 counties had to exist on 10 percent of the total or approximately \$2,200,000.

What does this mean to the libraries in some of these 57 counties?

Adams County had a total of \$6,526 on which to operate two libraries in the county, located in the communities of Peebles and Manchester. This is not enough to hire one librarian and rent a building, to say nothing of buying books, which is the library's reason for existence; yet this amount had to be divided among two libraries. How could such a library or libraries even begin to think of buying a bookmobile to serve the small towns and rural areas in the county? A bookmobile itself costs \$15,000 to purchase and another \$15,000 annually to operate.

How could a county like Carroll in northeastern Ohio with a library income of \$17,713, get an additional \$30,000 to establish bookmobile service? If it received 100 percent of the tax collection in that county, which it didn't, there wouldn't be enough to do this.

How could Union County in central Ohio with a library budget of \$27,000, which you might consider adequate, pick up an additional \$30,000 to start bookmobile service?

Monroe County in 1959 had a total intangibles collection of \$10,509. How much library service will that provide? Noble County had a collection of \$6,170, of which only \$4,000 could be spared for

the library. Pike County had a total of \$6,333, not much better. Vinton County had \$4,417. The library there received 100 percent of the tax collection, which sounds wonderful, but it still is only \$4,417.

Most of Ohio's libraries are small. Of the 270 tax-supported libraries in the State 51 have an annual budget of less than \$5,000; 93 less than \$10,000; 123 less than \$15,000; 144 less than \$20,000; 161 less than \$25,000. Personnelwise, 191 libraries have 5 or less employees; 231 libraries have 10 or less employees. Only 39 have more than 10.

Less than 1,000 books each year are added by 117 libraries; less than 2,000 books are added by 181 libraries.

Many libraries in Ohio are handicapped in their efforts to provide basic library services. Consequently many residents of rural areas still have sadly inadequate library service. A great many have none at all.

### William R. Thom

SPEECH

## HON. SAM RAYBURN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of William R, Thom his commu-

nity, his State, and the country have lost a valuable and patriotic citizen in public service. It was my pleasure to serve with Bill Thom during his 5 terms in Congress. He was always on the side with the right as in his heart he wanted to serve his day and generation. He was a fine Representative, a fine man, and a great American patriot.

### Paul Cunningham, Gifted ASCAP Leader

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the music world and the Nation were shocked and deeply saddened just recently to learn of the unexpected passing of Paul Cunningham, late distinguished president of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, ASCAP, and at the time of his death director of public affairs of that great American organization.

Mr. Speaker, it was my melancholy duty on Wednesday, August 17, to serve as an honorary pallbearer at the funeral services of this dear friend, celebrated by a solemn high requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City.

Among other honorary pallbearers on this sad occasion were representatives of the U.S. Senate, well-known composers, members of the broadcasting industry and of the music publishing firms, the American Legion, the legal profession, and prominent figures of the entertainment world, including ASCAP President Stanley Adams, Morton Downey, Paul Whiteman, Nick Kenny, Meredith Willson, Harry Woods, Frank Weldon, and the longtime collaborator with Oscar Hammerstein II, the great American composer, Richard Rodgers.

A successful songwriter in his own right, possessed of impressive talents, Paul Cunningham unselfishly devoted much of his life to the betterment and improvement of the lot of songwriters and musical artists.

There was an endearing warmth and joviality in the personality of this great man, a magnetic charm, appealing sincerity, and easy sense of humor that captured the hearts, tenaciously held the affections of a multitude of friends, and drew the admiration of a legion of people in every part of the country.

His vital exuberance and faith and assurance in his cause inspired optimism and won for him the confidence and support, not only of his fellow professionals, but of people in every walk of American life, from Members of Congress to humblest citizens in the byways and highways of America.

There was a depth of understanding and sincerity in Paul Cunningham's makeup, a quality of loyal dedication, an unbounded faith in the rightness of his aims and objectives that won for him the ready cooperation of his fellows, Only a broad, big man of genuine ability, quiet patience, charity in his heart, and sheer determination could succeed as he did, in bringing and keeping together the ofttimes discordant elements of the popular musical world.

More than a devout spirit of dedication was required for this difficult task. Rare, diplomatic talents, knowledge of human nature, a bright, clear mind and exceptional ability to keep conflicting and divergent interests and elements solidly lined up behind the greater cause, were of the essence of his responsibility and achievement.

Above all, untiring and indefatigable efforts, and exhausting, energetic work, were required to carry forward his brave, well-conceived crusade for the songwriter, and to answer the many appeals for his sage advice and unstinted assistance.

Paul Cunningham died with his boots on, worn and exhausted by his seemingly never-ending labors. Unwilling to spare himself, he worked and fought to the very end to further and advance the cause of the people and the profession he loved and in that sense he was a true martyr to his high ideals and their cause.

Many very distinguished Americans have preceded him in the leadership of ASCAP, but none could ever exceed him in sincere dedication or in mobilizing behind the worthy cause of ASCAP, such complete understanding, unity and public support.

Paul Cunningham will go down in the illustrious history of ASCAP and his times as a superb creative talent and a forceful, tactful and diplomatic crusader, who brought better understanding between the members of his own organization and inculcated better, more realistic and sympathetic appreciation of the objectives of ASCAP than ever before into the hearts and minds of the Congress and the American people.

ASCAP and the songwriters of America owe to Paul Cunningham—tireless leader, inspiring crusader, brilliant and beloved interpreter of men—a very great debt for his long-sustained, unselfish and selfless devotion to its aims and aspirations

The Congress is deeply indebted to him for bringing to our midst a keener and deeper comprehension of the serious problems of songwriters and composers and the great injustice being done to many of them by oldtime, outmoded discriminatory national laws that should and must be changed if fairness, impartiality and justice is to be done.

The best service any of us can render to the enduring memory, and noteworthy contributions of Paul Cunningham is to continue to strive for his ideal of justice for all American composers.

I am sure that his distinguished successor as president of ASCAP, the able and popular Mr. Stanley Adams, will carry on the great traditions of this famous society.

In his struggles and travail, anxieties and sacrifices, there was one great sustaining force that stood out above all others in the life of Paul Cunningham and that was the love, loyalty, devotion, and help of his life partner and beloved wife, Florrie, who survives him. Through every trial and tribulation, and there were many in the long, busy life of this inspiring and beloved man, this good, devoted woman stood beside him at all times with a fortitude and love that knew no bounds to lift his spirit and to give him the strength, inspiration, and courage to carry on his work with unabating and ever-increased vigor.

As a representative in the Congress of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which even before it joined with the other Colonies to form a new Nation was foremost as a cultural leader in the New World, I wish to add my humble tribute to this great worker in the musical vine-yard. Paul Cunningham's valiant battles in Washington and elsewhere, on behalf of his musical colleagues and fellow writers, will not be in vain, but will stimulate renewed efforts and final victory.

He has left a great gap in the ranks of musics' leadership. It will be a fitting perpetuation of the memory of this distinguished gentleman of song when the Nation finally provides, both at the Federal and State level, adequate protection for the musical property of all creators, and sufficient guarantees that they will continue to create works of genius, to the everlasting gratitude of all Americans.

Florrie is now alone with her memories of a kind, generous, and devoted husband and a respected and beloved public figure who won the heart of America. Better than anyone, she knew and understood the loving, charitable nature and deep spiritual qualities of this gifted leader. She best understood his innate modesty, his self-effacing humility, his implicit faith in his God.

And she best observed as a daily living reality the stirring example of the broad humanity of Paul Cunningham, his love of country and his love of his fellow men, regardless of race, color, or creed.

Paul Cunningham was my dear friend; he was a dear, loyal friend to very many people. We cherished and loved him in life, and now we sorrowfully join in mourning his passing from the American scene where he achieved so nobly and so well. We pray devoutly, as we believe truly, that the good Lord will keep and cherish him in his heavenly home.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include in the RECORD as part of my remarks, the New York Times account of Mr. Cunningham's passing:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 15, 1960]
PAUL CUNNINGHAM OF ASCAP WAS 70—
SOCIETY PRESIDENT, 1955-58, DIES—LYRICIST
FOR "I AM AN AMERICAN," "TRIPOLI"

Paul Cunningham, a songwriter and director of public affairs of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, died yesterday of a heart attack in his home at 60 Sutton Place South. His age was 70.

Mr. Cunningham wrote the lyrics for several hundred songs, including "I Am an American," "The Shores of Tripoli," and "Please Take a Letter, Miss Brown."

From 1955 to 1958, he was president of ASCAP. He was named to its board of directors in 1945.

Born in New York, Mr. Cunningham received a bachelor of arts degree from Man-

hattan College in 1914. He then worked for a music publishing company as a singer and staff writer. For several years, he and his wife, the former Florence Bennett, played in vaudeville as Cunningham and Bennett.

Among the other songs on which he collaborated were "Have a Smile for Everyone You Meet," "Coronation Waltz," "All Over Nothing at All," "That's How I Believe in You," and "You Can't Make a Fool Out of Ma." Me.

Also "Piggy Wiggy Woo," "Hats Off to Mac-Arthur," "Four Buddles," and "From the Vine Come the Grapes."

Last year, Mr. Cunningham was appointed by President Esenhower to serve on the advisory committee of Washington's proposed National Cultural Center.

He leaves his wife.

# Twentieth Anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, this fall marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This committee is a uniquely united national organization Which reflects the thoughts, hopes, and ideas of some two and a half million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry.

I am proud to rise on the floor of the House this day to salute this outstanding organization and its distinguished chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University and its Institute of Ethnic Studies. Dr. Dobriansky is an authority on the Soviet Union and the menace of world communism. His views have been widely quoted in many leading newspapers and governmental studies throughout the free world.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee, under the leadership of Dr. Dobriansky, has dedicated itself, first, to the proposition of protecting the interests of the United States of America in its continuing struggle in the cold war with Red communism, and secondly, and I might say even more importantly, to preserving the integrity, security, and freedom of the United States of America. It has done this by constant vigilance in presenting to the American public and to the leaders of the free world the fact that there are behind the Iron Curtain today enslaved millions who have been overrun by the force of communism and Who are still striving desperately in their silent struggle for the freedom which is rightly theirs.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee represents a noble heritage—for the Deople of the Ukraine, some 42 million in number, comprise the largest of the non-Russian nations within the Soviet Union. These people have a long and devoted heritage of dedication to those principles of freedom that are the very foundation stone of our Government. They, along with the other enslaved nations of Europe stretching from the far

northern regions of that continent down to the southernmost tip of Europe, are at the present time unable to help them-But the Ukrainian Congress Committee is attempting to help not only the people of the Ukraine but all the enslaved nations of Europe by constantly placing before the eyes of the free world the plight of these people. They are performing a service to this country which I believe is invaluable in the psycho-political and propagandist area of the cold war in which we are now engaged.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that through the force of such organizations as the Ukrainian Congress Committee, some day in the not too distant future all these enslaved countries now under communistic rule and the people within them will have the right to self-determination and to their own form of government.

I trust that the Ukrainian Congress Committee will continue its fine work of informing the free world of the problems faced by these people, and that on its 20th anniversary it will continue to flourish and grow as it has during the past 20 years.

Communication From Adm. Philip White, Retired, to the Secretary of Defense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

# HON. PORTER HARDY, JR.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, several times recently I have had conversations with Adm. Philip White, who is now a practicing attorney in my district. Since the admiral's retirement several years ago, he has given much thought to the need for an effective test procedure to assure that our fighting forces are at all times alert and ready to meet any emergency. It was in this connection that earlier this year, he addressed a communication to the Secretary of Defense. His letter is as follows:

NORFOLK, VA. March 8, 1960.

The Honorable Thomas S. Gates, Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SECRETARY: It is respectfully submitted that, in addition to the so-called truth squad, that you are reported to be having organized, another squad of "devil's advocates," completely independent of any other body in your Department be created.

Such a squad would be composed of civilians and retired military professionals with reputations for independent thinking, moral courage, and professional competence.

A large part of its duties would be to conduct surprise inspections and set up surprise drills. A police or fire department of a city is constantly being kept alert by crimes and fires. Why then should the Armed Forces have to wait for another day of infamy?

That there is cause for constant alarm is indicated by the fact that although less than two decades have passed in history since De-

cember 7, 1941, we have been caught with our guard down by foreign powers at least twice.

Fortunately, the first attack was friendly. It happened in the harbor of Sidney, Australia, on May 7, 1957, when the United States aircraft carrier Bennington was captured by 10 students of Sidney University who were garbed as pirates. They rowed out to the ship at dawn in an old wooden boat flying a skull and crossbones flag, and they were armed with paper cutlasses. They scampered up the unguarded gangway and proceeded unseen to the deserted bridge where they sounded the chemical warfare alarm. Surprised officers and men stumbled out of their bunks and hurried to quarters. Eventually the boarders were arrested by U.S. Marines, who escorted them off the vessel.

The second attack should still be fresh in the memory of the public. It was an assault by a MIG jet on a U.S. Navy Mercator off the coast of North Korea in June 1959. As quoted from an interview with the Associated Press, Aviation Electrician 3c Donald Corder, the tail gunner who was wounded, said: No one who flies these missions ever thinks he is going to be attacked. I was more surprised than scared. They didn't try to look us over or anything. They started opening fire with no warning. There was no hesitation in their attack at all as they closed in.

"The was quite a bit of confusion. Everybody was talking at once. I was asking the pilot's permission to fire. I called several times. Either the second or third time, he heard me and answered, "Tall turret, open

fire. Tail turret, open fire."

The foregoing reports were of intense in-terest to the writer since, as an inspector, he had conducted surprise attack drills at all hours of the day and night, holidays not use the day and hight, holidays not excluded, to test the combat readiness of U.S. naval aviation supply departments. These tests were made for the dual purpose of determining the military alertness of personnel and the effectiveness of supply procedures in producing critical materials

promptly during emergencies. The usual drill procedure required that I report to a station unannounced at some such time as 1 a.m. on January 1 when the New Year's celebrations were at their gayest. The officer of the day would be asked to notify the personnel on duty in the supply department, or anyone who could be found immediately, that an emergency attack was expected and to be prepared to issue stores upon demand. Then I would go to the supply department forthwith and ask for some such items as vital ordnance equipment or parts for a jet interceptor. After requesting the parts, a stopwatch was used to record the time interval required to produce the requested material. Thereafter, I would select at random a few stock cards and take a physical inventory of the items represented to determine the dependability of the rec-

Typical of the conditions found were those at one of our largest coastal naval air stations, where I had been asked to investigate the reasons for tactical failure of aircraft in fleet operations due to lack of vital parts. To test the readiness of the supply department under simulated conditions of surprise attack, I conducted an unannounced drill commencing at 1:49 a.m. on the morning of June 3, 1953. A critical item needed by a type of aircraft employed in submarine search, although stored on the station, could not even be found by the duty section during the entire night.

It was further found and reported that some supply procedures, methods, and practices were being ordered by business administration activities in the Department of Defense, which actually made material harder to find and slowed issues in emergencies. Consequently, it was recommended that no

procedure, method, or practice be employed until it had been tested by simulated surprise

The employment of such a body in this nuclear age should greatly increase the public confidence in the Department of Defense and aid the Secretary in formulating judgments as to how effectively men and material are being used, something fiscal balance sheets and financial analyses alone can hardly do in the case of a military organization.

Very respectfully, PHILIP WHITE, Ref Rear Admiral (SC), U.S. Navy, Retired.

Concerning this same subject, the Assistant Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Charles C. Finucane, in a letter dated July 27, commented as follows:

You no doubt are aware of the duties of the Inspectors General of the Services and the fact that surprise inspections are not new to the military departments.

For the past several years the services have been conducting their inspections un-der the most realistic conditions. For example, many inspections are made under a surprise or "no notice" concept. Even scheduled inspections are conducted on a strict need-to-know basis. Further, inspectors impose unannounced alerts and demand that emergency plans be exercised at all command levels. Also, inspection teams evaluate the tactical and support units capabilities to react under minimum warning conditions and against overt and covert penetration efforts. We feel this system gives us an accurate picture of the true state of readiness of our various activities.

In view of these facts, I am confident the existing organizations are carrying out their duties in a satisfactory manner and that the expenditure of additional funds for more employees would not be justified. We have, however, forwarded a copy of Admiral White's letter to each military department for information and any action they deem

appropriate.

Hon. Wint Smith

SPEECH

### HON. AUGUST E. JOHANSEN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker. I share the deep regard of my colleagues who have spoken in tribute to WINT SMITH over his decision voluntarily to retire from this House.

Both as a military officer and as a Member of this House, WINT SMITH had occasion many times to take the oath of office in which he swore to "defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic."

No man ever took that oath with greater sincerity and integrity of purpose, and no man was ever more diligent and dedicated in his devotion to that solemn commitment.

Defense of the Constitution of the United States was and is a very real and compelling obligation in the mind and heart of WINT SMITH.

I recall, as I am sure many of my colleagues do, occasions on which a dis-cussion of some constitutional point arose in personal conversation with WINT SMITH. Invariably he would reach into his pocket and pull therefrom a small vest pocket edition of the Constitution which gave evidence of being often and well used.

In his brilliant service as an army officer, in his steadfast dedication to basic constitutional principles in this House, and most particularly in his persistent and unrelenting hostility to the vicious forces of international and domestic communism, WINT SMITH demonstrated over and over again his unqualified devotion to the Constitution and its defense

For the privilege of his friendship and of service with him in this House, I shall

always be deeply grateful.

Mrs. Johansen joins me in every good wish to Congressman and Mrs. Smith in the years ahead.

### Polish American Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on September 30, 1960, the Polish American Congress will hold its fifth national convention in Chicago. I am sure that not only the people of Chicago but the people of the entire Nation will watch this very important convention with a great deal of interest because since the founding of the Polish American Congress in 1944 this patriotic organization, headed by its dynamic president, Charles Rozmarek, has time and again provided the stimulus and fresh ideas in our country in the never-ending struggle against communism.

The Polish American Congress has chapters in 28 States in this country and today speaks as a unified voice for the hopes and aspirations of more than 12 million Americans of Polish descent scattered throughout the United States.

I am sure I speak for the mayor of Chicago and all other officials of our great city in expressing a deep welcome to the Polish American Congress when it

convenes in Chicago.

I am taking the liberty today to include in the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Polish American Congress newsletter and which so concisely spells out the great challenge of the future not only for this organization, but for freedom-loving people throughout the world:

"TAKE THIS BANNER, GWARD IT, AND GOD WILL PROSPER THEE

The Fifth National Convention of the Polish American Congress will be held in seemingly peaceful and normal times.

On the surface, everything tends to point toward quiet climate, save for the political ripples of the presidential campaigning and the cold war rumblings in distant places.

This quietude, however, is deceptive and dangerous. International situation fraught with uncertainties, laden with explosive elements of tensions and crises.

Truly difficult and trying times lie ahead, times of bold challenges, new strategies, new frontiers in the struggle for freedom and dignity of man.

Due to geography and historical processes, Poland holds the key to peace and stability in central and east central Europe, and consequently, the key to overall European order

and to American security.

The Poles of today, unthinkingly relegated by Western Powers at Teheran and Yalta to the periphery of the Soviet communistic empire, cannot speak nor act for themselves. They hunger for freedom and for the return to the Western family of nations. They believe that we will help them in regaining their rightful place under the sun as a free, independent, sovereign nation.

It remains for us to keep that faith and

hope alive.

It remains for us, spiritual heirs of Poland's 1,000-year-old legacy of freedom based on dignity of man and international order based on Polish centuries-old concept of commonwealth of nations, to present the case of Poland to the free world.

It remains for us to commemorate Poland's millenium and to keep her banner of freedom flying; to-paraphrasing Longfellow's immortal words dedicated to Pulaski:

"Take this banner.

Guard it, till their homes are free. Guard it, and God will prosper thee."

### Communications in Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. GEORGE S. McGOVERN

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I submit a most interesting address by Mr. Gilmore N. Nunn delivered at the Town College luncheon at Yankton, S. Dak., June 6, 1960, to be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD. I believe that the Members of Congress will find the address to be a most stimulating analysis of an important problem:

### COMMUNICATIONS IN ACTION

"In the beginning was the word." This first sentence of the first chapter of the Book of St. John clearly establishes both the importance and the priority of "communication."

Communications, the plural of the noun, in its generic sense is a word which in-stantly brings up before our mind's eye the picture of some sort of message. According to our own interests and environment we think either of a letter, a telegram, a newspaper, or a powerful radio transmitter and tower. Inevitably the thought of a message is involved. Actually, that's as it should be, for the message itself is the thing—not the method of transmitting it. Having spent all of my business life in either the publishing business or the broadcasting profession I, naturally, think first of the radio set or the newspaper or the television screen. Authors would think of books or magazines. ministers would think of the sermon from the pulpit, natives of darkest Africa would think of the jungle drum. Every individual method of communications is of utmost importance in its own way. Collectively these more obvious mental picturations of the word communications are the most powerful forces affecting not only our daily lives but indeed the destiny of our world—or, now I should say, of the universe. Most everyone will readily agree that communications and transportation have done more

to change our way of life than any of the other forces being exerted on its pattern. The more important of these two is communications, for the end result of transportation is, of course, communications. there were nothing to communicate there would be no reason to transport.

All of this is both elementary and obvious-although not too frequently considered in its proper perspective—so let's turn our thoughts for a few minutes to the more intangible, yet by all odds the more basic, aspect of communications. This concerns not so much the method of communications, or the message itself, but rather the manner of communicating. Once the message is decided upon—and we must assume that it is one of truth and high value-and Once we have decided upon the method of transmitting it, then we are confronted with the most important consideration of allthe manner in which it is to be presented.

The message may embrace the greatest idea of the decade, and the method of transmitting it may excel any previously employed, but unless it's presented in an acceptable and understandable manner, it will be rejected before it is considered—if, indeed, it's ever received. Whether one's trying to make love or make money, the pitch is the thing—the manner in which the idea is presented.

In accepting this high honor and kind invitation to address the town-college luncheon, I've chosen to talk with you for a few minutes about communications in action—the common denominator in the broad field of communications—the area of the subject within which we are all vitally concerned and busily engaged adding, subtracting, dividing, or multiplying our potentials—the manner in which we, as individuals, as a society, as a nation, communicate.

Because of my interest in hemispheric affairs, and the wonderful opportunities Which have been afforded me over the past two decades to observe and work with our neighbors in Central and South America, I have chosen to relate these observations on communications in action to the Western

Hemisphere.

To communicate simply means to give or to receive, to impart, to be understood in our everyday dealings with our fellowman. In our giving and/or receiving, each of us personally becomes a communicant of the highest order. Collectively, we human beings are by all odds the most important methods or vehicles of communications in the universe. We impart love, or hate, or knowledge, or advice, or hope, or fear, or confidence, or deceit, and/or a million and one variations of intelligence and emotion. In the process, we're shaping our futures and forging our destinies, and as such we can ill afford to disregard the manner in Which we communicate.

Since I personally feel that our way of life, and indeed our very existence, is de-pendent upon a close-knit family of nations in the Western Hemisphere, it's quite natural for me to advocate superior lines of communication with them. The world about us is no longer a remote one. money-mad and power-hungry blunderers no longer wallow in their own stupidities, every greedy, frimy, gluttonous move they make affects us directly, and sooner than later. Toward the same purpose that we need and can benefit from the cohesive attitudes and actions of a United States of America, so we need a close-knit family of nations here in the Western Hemisphere. Quite obviously it would be far more noble, if less realistic, to aspire to a worldwide family of nations. God willing that may come someday, but there is no reason to hope for peace and understanding between all the families on the block until it exists between the next-door neighbors.

Having been catapulted into a position of world leadership, not so much by our own desires as by our own devices and inherent abilities, our Nation has its obligations and responsibilities to communicate to the rest the world our formulas, the benefits and justifications for our democratic way of life. We've come so far so fast, our ability to communicate these basic principals, unfortunately, has not kept pace with our temporal progress and power. Certainly we should start on our own side of the street by helping our neighbors fortify the concept of unity, fraternity, and solidarity as long as there are those in our own block who do not enjoy the full exercise of their democratic privileges, and are constantly being subjected to the big lie technique from the envious and unscrupulous people across the street.

While we as a Nation are coming of age, newer and younger nations are developing, and unless we communicate to them the beauty and the attainability of our design for living we not only will stand libeled by the ludicrous lies and baseless charges of despotic usurpers, but we shall have no excuses to make for our fate. If the tutor tells the growing child that the grass is red, and the parents do nothing to correct the impression, the child will properly doubt the parents years later when they try to convince him that the grass is green instead of red. It's just that simple.

We've been so busy for these nearly 200 years building this Nation of ours we haven't taken the time to communicate our way of life, or to sell our design for living, or even to evaluate our achievements and count our many blessings. Ours is not the privilege of pointing with pride, but rather the obligation of viewing with alarm as long as we have the formulas for health and happiness and security and fail to share them.

By all odds we live in paradise. We can write a symphony of liberty, equality, and happiness, or toot a silly tune on our horn of plenty as we stroll through this utopia into oblivion and self-destruction. It's a very simple choice, and it's as imminent as it is easy. This choice must be made first by the individual, then spread through the family at home before it can be taken seriously by our next-door neighbors. And the rest of the block, and the community at large. Through such fine institutions as Yankton College, and communities such as this one throughout our wonderful land, I think we're doing a pretty good job at home, so while keeping the world at large in mind, of course, let's concentrate on communications in action with our hemispheric neigh-

Benjamin Franklin once said that communication is also involved in the translation of our thoughts into interpretive action. Let's have a look, then, at the fields in which we as individuals can play our personal roles, properly presenting this message of ours to those who are so desperately willing and anxious to hear us. There are numbers of basic fields in which our individual contributions can lend force and effect to the whole concept of communications in action.

Unquestionably, the most elementary and most powerful force of all communication is that of human understanding-man's relation to man. On many historic occasions when foundations of agreement have begun to disintegrate, the day has been saved by one personal expression of appreciation, or understanding, or sympathy, or moral support. A practice of the golden rule on the personal level can remove mountainous obstacles, span valleys of doubt. Our Latin American neighbors are inherently sentimental, sensitive, and desire sympathetic understanding. The human understanding of one "sympatico yanqui" is more effective than a dozen treaties.

It goes without saying that the ability to communicate through the other person's language would complement even the finest human understanding. Even if the grammar is bad and the pronunciation is impossible, the effort is what counts. Frequently our Latin friends find our efforts amusing to the degree that it would be embarrassing if we didn't know they were laughing with us instead of at us. Since we're building our hopes on the Western Hemisphere, at stage of the game in our efforts to reshape world affairs, I should personally prefer a concentration on the teaching of Spanish instead of the so-called "language of the diplomats" French, in our elementary and secondary schools. Having learned it, and being able to use it so close at home, the desire to continue it in the upper levels of education would be automatic.

Obviously, culture is one of the greatest areas in which nations must communicate. The arts and sciences-music, literature, art, architecture, sculpture-all are basic molders of society, and through an exchange of such culture, every individual on both sides of the imaginary "border" can do much to communicate if not to contribute.

Next, I should like to touch on communication in the field of religion. The preponderance of religious influence in Latin America stems from the Roman Catholic Church, but our own Roman Catholics might feel almost as "away from home" in some of the Roman Catholic services in Latin America as would a Protestant. So whether Catholic, or Protestant, or Jewish our visitors to Central and South America have both the opportunity and important duty of commu-nicating tolerance and understanding, not ridicule or condescension. Regardless of faith, ours is the privilege and obligation of communicating the cooperative extension of evangelistic truths and benefits, in the quiet and charitable approach of the good Samaritan, rather than force feeding of sec-tarian creeds and isms. The Latins are basically religious, God-fearing people will respect and appreciate our individual approaches to religious behavior. We can do no less than communicate the same tolerant understanding to them. They're entitled to a relationship with us in the field of religion that shares with them the uplifting, soul-winning promise of "one God and a salvation," rather than a dogmatic proclamation of the pseudoreligious principal "My God or damnation."

Economic assistance through mutually beneficial, cooperative undertakings, not the dole, is the best and only way to present our message in the world of business and finance. Central and South America have the resources, we're fortunate enough to have the know-how. They have a burning pride of achievement, a desire to learn, and a yearning for recognition of ability. want charity no more than they deserve ex-ploitation. It's time we communicated to them our willingness to get in the harness. The teamwork of such a combination could create a bastion of economic security here in the Western Hemisphere the rest of the world could never breach.

Political understanding is, of course, another field in which we could do much to demonstrate our genuine solidarity through diplomatic communication. I think have a long way to go in communicating to them our genuine desire to establish cooperative assistance and political understanding through diplomatic channels, but that's another subject upon which I could speak on several different occasions and twice as long. Our diplomatic shortcomings in many instances are quite understandable, but in many more quite inexcusable. Obviously, we want them to have, and hope they can attain, democratic government. Even with our support of their dedicated efforts,

however, we can't expect them to adopt our system to the letter, and certainly not over-night. A majority of the Latin Americans, too, want democratic government, but they don't want to have it crammed down their throats. Given time, and encouragement, they'll work it out. It's difficult to realize, but they've made lots of progress in the past 25 years. The printed word-news papers, magazines, books-has done much to help the people understand democracy, but as a broadcaster I'm particularly proud to say that since the advent of communications by the spoken word over radio, the meaning of democracy has spread tenfold. High percentages of the people in the interior in many Latin American countries can not read or write, but all of them can-and do-listen. It's true that dictatorships still exist. But they are on less firm footings and they are of shorter duration. I'm of the opinion that our good neighbors to the south, with their temperament and emotion, probably will always have some sort of a revolutionary show occasionally. Perhaps it will take the place of our primary-and who knows but what it's as effective as well as more colorful-but their ultimate claim to democratic government is as certain as the importance of Western Hemispheric solidaris indisputable. I think the maturity of our approach to educating and training people exclusively for diplomatic service is one of our greatest steps forward in establishing the open line of diplomatic communication.

This thought then brings us to the keystone in the arch of communication—education. Nothing could be more important than the education of the individual, and its subsequent communication to the masses. The exercise of true wisdom is based upon education, for education is the catalyst responsible for the transmigration from knowledge to wisdom.

The ultimate success or failure of education is more or less dependent upon the communication of wisdom. A man of intelligence not only understands the value of knowledge, but has the wisdom to communicate it to others, for knowledge is not subject to diminishing returns. The more you give away the more you get in returnand this applies to our communication of the basic principals of democracy as well as the exportation of know-how. The chaotic state of the world may well be largely the result of improperly directing or communicating, if you will, our mental powers, our wisdom. Whether our communications be in the fields of human understanding, or language, or culture, or in the areas of religion, economic security, political understanding, or just being good neighbors, wisdom is the propellant of communications in action.

The acquisition of true wisdom is not without its effect upon the soul, and is marked by a power to communicate spiritually as well as mentally. Wisdom self-contained, without being communicated, consumes the whole being. Generously shared it lends its own wings to bear its communicator up to God. True wisdom triggers introspection. It prompts an educated man to ask himself just how wise he really is. Am I wiser in that I am more self-controlled, braver in misfortune, less dominated by my own passions? Am I better? Better in that I'm more charitable, forbearing, forgiving, and genuinely interested in the welfare of others, more hesitant in criticiz-ing their shortcomings? Am I happier? Happier in that I strive to derive all possible benefits from my station in life, and to be more contented with it? Do I try to beautify life rather than to alter it? Have I more faith in God, and a greater peace beyond the reaches of reason?

An affirmative answer to these questions is the hallmark of true wisdom. The per-

sonal satisfaction of such wisdom properly communicated is a permanent and abiding thing. It furnishes the donor, as well as the recipient, a spirit refreshed, and a renewed sense of power. It inspires teamwork. It is communications in action.

The noblest achievements of any age are its best thoughts, its wisdom, translated into action. Without the proper communication, including both the presentation and the interpretation of the thoughts, the

achievements are stillborn ..

In communicating the advantages, benefits, and rewards of our way of life, however, we should at the same time clearly point out its inherent obligations and responsibilities. The mere embracing of the philosophies of freedom is no guarantee of Utopia. Without the constant and considered participation of every individual, without the continuous exercise of reason and the highest degree of self-discipline, without the persistent and sometimes painful and exacting collaboration required of a democracy, communications break down and the force of freedom becomes tyranny. Living together in a free society is far more difficult than resigning oneself to the regulated existence of a dictatorship. The full import of these obligations, these hardships of democracy, if you please, and the fact that freedom is never final but an unremitting endeavor must be understood before the full flavor of democracy can be relished. The wisdom of communicating these basic truths through education is self-evident.

It is, then, our obligation to maintain this freedom, to cherish and champion our ideals—and to communicate. It's our privilege to embrace them, to defend and perpetuate them—and to communicate. Safety alone is no assurance of freedom, upon which the very existence of our privilege to communicate is based. In closing, then, let us simply offer up this prayer for freedom to the one great Communicator of life itself:

"Epaulettes of Farragut,
Powder horn of Boone,
Hawaii's fateful morning,
Shiloh's fearful moon.
(Be with us as we embark.)

"Bayonets in Belleau Wood, Song of Marion's men, Foxholes in the Philippines, Wake's grim garrison. (Be an example unto us.)

"Lincoln's face, its sadness;
"That from these honored dead
We take increased devotion \* \* \*
Other things he said.
(Support us in the battle.)

"Stars above our cornfields,
Morning-colored wind,
Snow, and wood fires burning
On hearths we leave behind,
(Shine for us, dear beacons.)

"God of the hidden purpose, Let our embarking be The prayer of proud men asking Not to be safe, but free."

Hon, Paul Brown

SPEECH

### HON. SAM RAYBURN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, the retirement of Paul Brown from the House of Representatives is regretted universally by all of his colleagues in the House of Representatives regardless of party. If I were selecting what I call a good man, I would select Paul Brown. His services in the Congress have been outstanding. He has been conscientious, he has been wise—in words, he has been a great Congressman. He has been my close, personal friend for many, many years, and I, from a personal standpoint, deeply regret his retirement from the House of Representatives. I wish for him that his path may lie through green pastures and beside still waters because by his life and his work he deserves the best.

Hon. James R. Breakey, Jr., Nominated for Supreme Court of the State of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. GEORGE MEADER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable James R. Breakey, Jr., cir-cuit judge for Washtenaw County. Mich., has been nominated as a candidate for the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. I have known Judge Breakey throughout my practice of the law in Ann Arbor, Mich., and have developed a very high regard for his legal skill and judicial performance. Judge Breakey has personified the highest traditions of the bar and the bench. A scholar and student of the law, he has displayed not only a penetrating grasp of legal principles which he applies with absolute impartiality, but he has also been understanding of human problems and the frailties which are exposed in both civil and criminal litigation. Judge Breakey will be a great asset to the Michigan Supreme Court and I am confident that the people of Michigan who are aware of his performance as circuit judge will draft him to serve on Michigan's highest court.

Mr. Speaker, the Ann Arbor News of August 22, 1960, carried an excellent editorial on Judge Breakey as a possible nominee for the supreme court. This was prior to his actual nomination at the Michigan Republican convention at Detroit on Saturday, August 27. I include the Ann Arbor News editorial at this point in my remarks:

BREAKEY WOULD MAKE OUTSTANDING CANDIDATE

The News welcomes the decision of Washtenaw Circuit Judge James R. Breakey, Jr. to seek the nomination as State supreme court justice this weekend at the Republican State convention. Judge Breakey's record as an attorney, a trial judge, and a citizen makes him a natural for such a choice.

The Ypsilanti jurist has made a record in 15 years as a circuit judge here that probably isn't equaled anywhere in Michigan-Respected by attorneys of all political complexions for his fairness in the conduct of his court, Judge Breakey has won overwhelming endorsement again and again.

Heading the court system in one of the fastest growing counties in the State and one that soon will demand the services of two judges, Breakey not only has kept his docket up to date but has found time to ploneer in several fields allied with the duties of his court. His energy in handling this unusual workload has at times amazed fellow attorneys. He has accomplished this by expert use of pretrial procedures, as well as by his insistence in punctuality of opposing counsel.

Judge Breakey has a number of important firsts to his credit, not the least of which was his establishment of the post of marriage counselor attached to the court, in an effort not only to effect reconciliations where that was possible but to assist in the orderly disposition of divorce cases. His first choice for that position in 1951 later was hired by Wayne County to set up such an office in the metropolitan area.

Only last year a committee of the Michigan State bar recommended that the circuit courts of the State follow the lead of Washtenaw County in overhauling the justice of the peace system. Supreme Court Justice Black praised Breakey for his pioneering

efforts in this field.

Judge Breakey has a rather unusual background of training in the fields of education and music, with a master's degree in history and social sciences. He has served in numerous civic activities and has been cited many times for his work with the Boy Scouts.

If the convention of his party is concerned about whether or not he would be a vote-getter, it need only look at the record in Washtenaw County, where Breakey overwhelmingly defeated a prominent Ann Arbor municipal judge. He is one of the better known circuit judges in Michigan, having substituted on the bench in many areas of the State. In 1951, he won considerable attention as the presiding judge in a charity fraud case that at the time was the longest trial ever held in Detroit Recorder's Court. He has been honored on several occasions by the Michigan Judges Association.

These are facts which perhaps bear heavily upon his acceptability as a candidate for justice of the Michigan Supreme Court. But we like best the citation given him by his legal fraternity in 1956, when they honored Judge Breakey for "typifying the highest qualities of justice and judicial administration sought by the legal profession." In his case these were not empty words.

# VFW Gold Medal of Merit Award Goes to John Daly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, over the past 18 months we have heard a great deal of criticism of the television industry. This has tended to cause us to overlook the many fine services which this industry has given to the American public not only in the entertainment field but also in the field of public affairs.

I am therefore pleased to commend the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the recognition which they have given to one of the Nation's best-known and well-regarded commentators and newsmen, Mr. John Daly, vice president of the American Broadcasting Co.

On August 24, 1960, in Detroit, Mich., during the course of the Veterans of

Foreign Wars' 61st annual convention, Mr. Daly was awarded the Veterans of Foreign Wars Commander in Chief's Gold Medal of Merit for his outstanding achievement in the field of newscasting by Lewis G. Feldmann, of Hazleton, Pa. As Mr. Daly entered the convention hall to receive the award, he was given a standing ovation by the 10,000 delegates present.

In announcing the award Commander Feldmann said:

For many years now we of the VFW have been watching with great interest the efforts of Mr. Daly, and have been happy to note the great emphasis he has placed on our Nation's defense program. There is no question that through his efforts we have today a far better informed public and hence a more secure Nation.

The Commander in Chief's Gold Medal Merit Award is one of the highest the organization can present to any individual. The citation of the award stated that it was given to Mr. Daly "in recognition of his distinguished public service in the field of information, and especially for his consistently objective reporting of events affecting the everyday lives of the American people."

### Labor Day 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the following is a Labor Day editorial which appeared in the AFL-CIO News, which I believe summarizes more eloquently than I could the full significance of Labor Day 1960.

I wish this editorial could be read by every American because it spells out so succinctly the great contribution that organized labor has made to the growth of this country.

The editorial follows:

#### LABOR DAY 1960

Over the years American labor has observed Labor Day as a holiday dedicated to the worker, a day on which working people can look back over the past with its injustices, its failures and the successes that marked the building of the trade union movement.

Trade unionism is the logical result of the workers' desire for security on the job, a decent standard of living, education, and equal opportunity, dignity and the chance to participate in society as respected citizens.

On this Labor Day 1960 the labor movement, in paying homage to the past, rededicates itself to the basic concepts of justice, brotherhood, and equality. In the continuing struggle to reach these objectives there is no stopping, no resting. As Samuel Gompers said 45 years ago, the working people "will never stop in their efforts to obtain a better life for themselves, for their wives, for their children, and for all humanity. The object is to obtain complete social tustice."

In 1960 the problems confronting the trade union movement are problems requiring political solutions if the objective of com-

plete social justice is to be achieved. These are problems of legislation, of national economic policies, of administration, and enforcement of existing statutes.

Over the years the basic principles and objectives of the trade union movement have evolved into a philosophy that holds that whenever there is a conflict between human rights and property rights labor unqualifiedly supports human rights.

This philosophy holds also that as long as our Government is controlled by the people—and labor knows that free-trade unions cannot exist except under a democratic form of government—to fear the participation of government in establishing programs to serve all Americans is to fear the people.

Labor does not accept the proposition that the welfare of the owners of property is inevitably equivalent to the welfare of the Nation. Business prosperity is essential to our economy but the soundest basis for business prosperity is the prosperity of the people as a whole.

It is against this background that labor is participating in political education and political action—programs designed to elect to public office candidates who will place human rights and the welfare of all Americans at the top of the list, who will dedicate themselves to the problems of stepping up economic growth so that there will be enough jobs and so that America's productive power will be sustained so that it can throw back the Soviet challenge.

In immediate terms this means the election of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

That's the challenge of Labor Day 1960. That's the No. 1 job for organized labor, a job that must be completed on November 8.

# The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN H. RAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following message of greeting to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America which will be celebrating its 20th anniversary this fall:

THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA: FIGHTER AGAINST SOVIET TYRANNY

During the Korean, war we in the West were shocked to learn of the inhumanity perpetrated by the Chinese Communists on captured American soldiers. We call this horrible action brainwashing and were revolted by it. Yet this was not a new technique of warfare; men of evil have always endeavored to change other men's minds by force.

The Soviet Union has, from the time of its conquest of the 12 non-Russian nations, assiduously tried to brainwash these heroic peoples. But long years of persecution, of terror, of murders and tortures and exile have only strengthened the resolve of the people of the Ukraine and the other captive nations not to bow down before their Soviet captors and not to surrender their spirits.

One organization which has done an incalculable amount of good in this respect is the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Not only has it reinvigorated the tired souls of the subject peoples but it has also channeled the interest of the free world toward a greater appreciation of the sad plight of these peoples. In a long enduring cold war every possible ally, every possible circumstance which can be turned toward our own good is of inestimable value to us. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has demonstrated time and time again the strategic import to our national security of these nations and offered stimulating ideas on the waging of effective psychopolitical warfare against the U.S.S.R.

It is therefore most fitting that I express on this occasion my heartiest congratulations to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and to its membership my heartiest commendation for their work and best of wishes for the future.

# New Challenges and New Opportunities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to include in the Appendix of the Congressional Record a speech made on August 25, 1960, before the National Student Congress at Minneapolis, Minn., by Charles H. Percy, president of Bell & Howell Co., who served as chairman of the Republican committee on program and progress and as chairman of the Republican platform committee:

NEW CHALLENGES AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES

(An address by Charles H. Percy before the National Student Congress (campus leaders, college editors, college officials), Minneapolis, Minn., August 25, 1960)

When your chairman wrote to me inviting me to appear before you this afternoon, his kind letter of invitation included this statement: "We would be interested in the convictions that you hold regarding the role that young people can play in facing the key questions outlined in the Republican platform." I am most appreciative of this opportunity to refer to a document which has more than a passing interest for me. I believe that the preamble of the Republican platform tells something of the nature of our times and of the questions which puzzle all of us and with the problems which all of us face. I would like to quote you a few sentences from the preamble:

"The United States is living in an age of profoundest revolution. The lives of men and of nations are undergoing such transformations as history has rarely recorded. The birth of new nations, the impact of new machines, the threat of new weapons, the stirring of new ideas, the ascent into a new dimension of the universe—everywhere the accent falls on the new."

New nations, new machines, new weapons, new ideas, new dimensions—everywhere the accent is on the new. In all this newness, however, there is a thread of the old—as there always must be—running through

events about us. There is a great deal that you and every other individual American citizen can do to work for the achievement of the basic goal of the Republican platform—"building a better America." I want to talk about some of the new things, some of the new problems, and some of the new ideas which confront us, but I would like to relate these to some basic principles which are old and everlasting.

#### NEW NATIONS

Freedom is the most difficult idea in the world to understand. One aspect of the idea of freedom, however, is very easy to understand: The right to be free from the arbitrary and despotic rule of others. It is more difficult to understand the other aspect of liberty, the duty to govern ourselves. Free men rule themselves. Men who do not understand their responsibilities and who do not accept them cannot be said to be free. They become the slaves of anarchy, chaos, and uncontrolled passions.

As new nations come into being and as old nations seek new economic, social, and political achievements for their people, America and the free world have a deep obligation to provide leadership, to offer assistance, to give guidance from our experience, and to be constantly on guard to be absolutely certain that the foundling nations do not mire in a chaos of unrealistic aspirations and fall in with the easy delusion that individual freedom can be realized in a captive nation.

America must join with the mature and developed nations in making available resources and technical aid to the emerging nations in such a manner as to assure maximum independence and mutual respect. For new nations and new problems there must be new ideas. One of the oldest ideas in international relations is the idea of colonialism. We must forever reject vestiges of colonialism in our relationships with all nations. And we must be ever mindful of our own heritage, for America was a new idea not so many years ago.

The alternative to bold American steps with respect to new and developing nations is a continuation of the expansion of Soviet domination and a continued shrinkage of the areas of freedom in the world. Russia seeks dissolution of American alliances in Western Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East. Neutralization of Germany and Japan and domination of the Middle East would be followed by subversion in Africa below the Sahara and by subversion of Latin America. We see signs each day of this strategy. As the Communists relent in Japan, they pressure us in Cuba and the Congo. As they offer relief in Lebanon, they shell our allies off the China coast. As they quiet their de-mands on Berlin, they challenge our foreign bases. Everywhere the strategy is to squeeze and to isolate. And if they are ultimately successful, that part of the earth left to American influence will either be so small as to constitute grounds for surrender, or as a minimum bring about a drastic reduction in our economic well being.

Are we to say that America is not up to the demands this situation imposes? Will American inertia at any time of crisis be counted among the deadliest of Soviet weapons? Or can we say that we will think anew and act anew and approach this most dreadful of all probabilities with bold and forceful action in the tradition of a nation which has never yet recoiled from a moral responsibility? You and I know the answer.

### NEW MACHINES

Science and technology have brought us further in the past few years than ever before in history. It took 5,000 years to move from the saliboat to the steamboat. It took 100 years to progress from the steamboat to the airplane. But it took only 40 years to move from the air age to the atomic age and but 12 years to progress from the atomic age to the space age. The speed of change is accelerating, and in an important part of these vast changes is the change in the modes of production.

Individual human beings work fewer hours and produce more goods today than in any time in history because of the machines and tools which modern technology has given us. There are virtually no back breaking jobs left in America today. Every man and woman has an opportunity for and a right to a productive job of dignity with rewards that are related to productivity. But new problems are created by new machines. And these new problems call for new ideas and new approaches.

As machines do the labor of men, men must seek higher skills. New training and education are required. New employee-employer relationships must be developed to ensure the maximum benefits for both employer and employee from the new capital-labor ratios. As mass production extends and as labor-saving machinery makes lower costs and lower prices possible, the consumption habits of people all over the world will change radically and the markets served by America will expand.

### NEW WEAPONS

The most frightening of the new world's new developments is the vast array of new weaponry now available to the two most powerful nations on earth. In 1945, when the atomic bomb was a toy as compared to the weapons we now have, E. B. White said "nobody knows which way you turn after you have learned how to destroy the world in a single night." This crisis has worsened rather than passed since then the requirement for new ideas and new approaches becomes more urgent as each day passes.

The worst alternative has been described by Philip Noel-Baker, Nobel Peace Prize winner. He said this year: "I think it quite likely that within 10 years the governments will not have disarmed. We shall have had a nuclear war; we, our children and grand-children will all be dead, and the world will be spinning a lifeless, radioactive, incinerated globe throughout eternity."

I do not believe this to be a certainty, nor do you. But we must recognize that a nuclear war could happen and to say that it is unthinkable is only to say that we do not want to think about it. It is not at all inconceivable that there will be men in power in the world who will think about possible advantages from nuclear war. Looking ahead 10, 15, or 20 years, it unhappily would seem that such a war is possible.

There must be an alternative.

America stands ready to negotiate realistic disarmament with adequate safeguards. We must seek agreement on nuclear testing. We must work toward arms control so universal, so well guarded and so effective as to neutralize the gains in weapons which have been made over the past 15 years. We must give the human world, the political world, a breathing space, a chance to devise new institutions and new relationships which will provide a new setting for the achievements of science. Never before in history has the potential lag between man's scientific achievements and man's political achievements been so great. This must be repaired. The gap must be closed with whole new concepts of how men can live together.

#### NEW DIMENSIONS

We have no doubt by now all watched our Echo satellite move across the skies, marveling as all men do at the majesty of this great achievement. As we have established another small but historic speck of influence in the universe, we have come to realize the immensity of the new dimension that has been opened, and the relative unimportance we occupy as human beings un-

less we can demonstrate and use the Godgiven reason that we possess. No more dramatic challenge has ever been laid before the people of this earth. If our eyes are not now lifted, when ever will they be? If our horizons are not now expanded, can they ever If our minds are not challenged by these vistas, how can we ever come to grips with the problems which beset us on this planet?

The great opportunity which space exploration offers us is not the chance of going to the moon, not the possibility of finding life on Mars-it is the opportunity to gain a new perspective on ourselves. The achievements of science will be meaningless if they tell us nothing of ourselves.

If we do not stand humbled by the findings in the universe, how can we lay aside our Petty quarrels and differences on this earth?

The probing of space offers America and Russia and the rest of the world an opportunity to rediscover the earth. If we pass by this chance because we fail to think anew and act anew, we may never have another.

In all of our talk of the new, we cannot bypass the old. Think about some old ideas: Freedom is better than slavery, change is inevitable, the individual is more important than the state, all men are created equal.

These are a few of the fundamental principles that we must always hold to. No new idea can conflict with these fundamentals. No new principle can be valid, lest it is tested by these old principles. We meet the de-mands of the new by devising new concepts

based on ancient principles.

Lincoln said to the Congress and the Nation: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise—with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country." He did not mean to lay aside the old which was true and good. He meant to shuck off that which was irrelevant to the new forces which were at work about him. He met the crisis of our Nation by breathing new life into old ideas. This is the basic challenge to you—the young, the bold, the hopeful.

All across the earth today there is a swelling tide of revolution. The young are in turbulence—dissatisfied with the world about them, anxious for change, eager for action, crying for leadership, groping for answers. In India and Cuba; in Japan and Africa; in Italy and Korea, students are re-Volting against a status quo they did not

make and do not like.

There is nothing wrong with a restlessness of spirit and striving for change. There is nothing wrong with an exercise of exuberance on behalf of an idea. But there is something desperately wrong in parts of a world Where the brightest young men and women Plunge their energies into a blind struggle against their environment instead of turning toward opportunities that can bring about more rational and enduring change. The meaningful changes over history have come from the steadfast labors and abundant energies of purposeful and thoughtful men attack problems with reason and who Work change by the very impact of their ideas

Young people in every generation have always looked anew at the world about them and found it wanting. They have always looked at the old ideas, rekindling them, giving them new meaning and adopting them to the context of the times. New vigor comes to enduring old ideas from young people.

Some wonder whether it is really true that students and young people in the United States and across the world are really concerned about effecting change and bringing about a more orderly and more livable world. Do the students mcrely riot and demonstrate and walk in picket lines and gather together to discuss the great questions of our time; or do they have the initiative and the will and the strength and the energy to do something constructive about the problems they see in such sharp focus?

Not long ago I met a young African on an airplane between Chicago and New York and we fell to chatting and then discussing some of the urgent problems that he and his people are facing. This was a young man of 26 or 27 years of age, and I took him to be an exchange graduate student. It developed that his own new nation-Somaliland-which was to be born 6 days after our conversation, had named him Ambassador to East Germany. Here is a young man going into the councils of world power representing a new nation in one of the most difficult spots on the face of the earth.

We talked of the level of economic, social, political, cultural, and educational achievements among his people and he told me that eight—only eight—people out of 3 million in Somaliland have a college degree.

In the new Congo, there are 13 million people. Of these, only 17 have a college education.

America and Americans are already doing something about this. There were 48,486 foreign students from 141 countries and areas in the United States during 1959-60.

But many of these students come here totally unprepared for America, for an American education and for the great culture shock imposed by the vast change from their native land to America. They come here with great hopes and high ambitions and then become lost in complexities all about them. They fail and they return un-educated or they go home bitter about America, their image of her forever tar-Better selection and screening of nished. these students would prevent these tragedies. Better individual care and counseling by American students, university administrators and faculty members would be a great step toward making the American experience of the foreign student fruitful and rewarding.

Selection, orientation, guidance: these are the required steps for a foreign student

program of achievement.

If a student from Iowa wants to go to college in Minnesota he must withstand the most rigorous screening process—college board examination, high school records, counselor's recommendations, physical examinations, admission office interviews, letters of reference and so on and on. Once on the campus, he is oriented to the point of wondering whether there was every any other world before he came to college. Once oriented, he is guided and counseled and advised by facuity members, counselors, guidance experts, fraternity brothers, and house mothers. And still some fail, some leave, some drift through without accomplishment.

Now, imagine the student from Iran, accepted by mail for admission to an American college, arriving the day before registration and being drawn into the vortex of the swirl of activities, requirements, registration regulations, and housing rules. He too frequently becomes lost. Once in school, he is too frequently neglected by students, teachers, and counselors.

The responsibility of university and college administration is to make certain that proper screening, selection, and orientation take place and to see that the foreign student gets the extra care and attention an individual always requires in a strange place.

The responsibility of the American student extends beyond this, for it is the student who has day-in-and-day-out contact with the foreign guest.

This is a job for individuals in America. We must come to the realization that individual freedom relies upon individual achievement. Whenever a Congolese stu-

dent or an Indian student or an Egyptian student goes to the Soviet Union to take advantage of a Russian education, the state is his host. He sees everything through the eyes of the state. The people with whom he deals represent the state. Does it not strike you that the image of America must be conveyed to the people of the world through the eyes of individuals? Are we as individuals willing to assume the responsibility for carefully and arduously inculcating the idea of freedom and the idea of America in the minds of other individuals?

While they are here we must make sure that they do learn of the potential power of a free people in a free society. But they can only learn this from those who fully

understand it themselves.

When we have fully established a foreign student program that effectively meets the needs of most students coming to this country, then we should vigorously work toward an expansion of this program. Again the responsibility can be yours. Your own college could double the number of college graduates in Somaliland by sponsoring the American college education of eight individuals, or double the number of college graduates in the Congo by providing for an American education for 17 students. You may say that you do not know how to go about making the necessary arrangements, but you can surely find out. You may say that you do not have the time, but you Or you may say that you cannot have. afford it, but you can.

This is the kind of responsibility you are asking for when you say to me, "What can we, as college students, do to implement the principles stated in the Republican platform for 1960?" This is the kind of this This is the kind of thing that is expected of you if you are to make a mature contribution now to building the image of America, rekindling the idea of freedom, and strengthening America's position in the

In a world where the speed of change is accelerating, there is little time to adequately educate the men and women who will have the responsibility of leadership 20 years from now. The leaders of the 1980's have all been born and are largely educated already. The teachers of the leaders of the early 21st century are all in school today. Educational institutions are the reproductive systems of the society. If the reproductive system is to give birth to an ever more enlightened species-if, indeed, we are to have a species at all—then the education offered the average American, the average African, the average Indian, the average Latin American must be vastly improved in quantity and quality. It will little benefit the American of the year 2000 to be the best educated citizen of the world if all about him is ignorance and slavery.

We have talked about new nations, new machines, new weapons, new dimensions and we have talked about some old ideas and how they can again be fired with meaning if we are purposeful and hopeful and bold. The world has never known a more frightening prospect. Therefore there never has been a greater need for courageous men,

Robert Frost once said "There is nothing I

am afraid of like scared people."

The greatest deeds we are called upon to do as a nation demand the unsparing individual effort of many millions of citizens. A nation is most secure and its future brightest when its citizens are trained in private self-legislation-self-discipline, if you will, Men who do not discipline themselves will sooner or later fall under the discipline of adversity or the discipline of other, sterner men. As self-reliance is decreased, self-esteem and resolution are diminished.

There are concerned people and there are thoughtful people, but there must be no frightened people here. Your responsibility has already begun and you must not shirk

it. I ask of you only that you hold with the fundamentals, that you act anew because the occasion is new and that you learn from the past because this is the only guidance we have. If you can go away from these sessions with a conviction that you have on your shoulders a tremendous responsibility to act alone as an individual in a free society, and to do something to maintain that free society, then your days here will have been one of the most fruitful experiences in your college career.

The Republican platform of 1960 does not make any promises that it cannot fulfill, nor does it offer any easy road or panaceas. It avoids advocating measures that would go against the grain of a free people but purposes programs, at home and abroad, that will preserve our freedom. I believe Richard Nixon and Cabot Lodge to be the two best men in the United States to carry out these

programs.

I have brought with me 1,500 copies—one for each of you—of the 1960 Republican platform entitled "Building a Better America." I hope you will read it, study its proposals, discuss its conclusions. As a result I hope that you will better understand why I, and many of you, find it exciting to be a Republican, why we all find it exciting to be Americans, and will concur with the final paragraph of this platform when we say:

"We offer toll and sweat, to ward off blood and tears. We advocate an immovable resistance against every Communist aggression. We argue for a military might commensurate with our universal tasks. We end by declaring our faith in the Republic and in its people, and in the deathless principles of right from which it draws its moral force."

The San Joaquin County, Calif., Medical Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. JOHN J. McFALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I would like to insert in the Record today a few remarks about what I consider to be one of the most progressive, social-minded medical societies in the country. It is a society in which I have great pride.

Throughout the United States and around the clock physicians are continuously rendering medical care to those in need of their services. Individually, the physician's responsibility does not stop with rendering medical care to his patients. His spare time is taken up with continued postgraduate education, active participation in civic affairs, and with the socioeconomic aspects of medicine.

The physician's individual social conscience and his desire to adequately respond to the broad aspects of public service to which his profession is dedicated finds its expression in the policies and actions of his local county medical society. My county medical society is the San Joaquin Medical Society of California and covers the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, and Tuolumne.

My medical society is not large—at least by California standards. Its membership is 225 and the society has kept growth through the years with the ex-

ploding population in that area of California.

In reviewing the accomplishments of San Joaquin Medical Society it is impossible to find a program established by the society that did not, in a major part, stem from public need or desire. Dr. C. A. Luckey, president of the society, refers to this public awareness as being "patient oriented." My society has an emergency call system which guarantees the availability of a physician 24 hours a day. It has an established public service committee to which patients may bring their grievances. The society has a code of cooperation with all news media in order to enhance the accurate reporting of all medical news. The society is active in matters pertaining to school health, encouragement of adequate hospital beds, and nurse's recruitment. It has established a poison control information center in an attempt to cut down on the number of accidental deaths from poisoning. It operates a community blood bank which serves 26 hospitals in 5 counties with all of their blood needs.

To continue to recite the various public service activities that have become so much a part of county medical societies throughout the United States does not, however, set my county medical society apart.

The main reason for my pride in my county medical society is its leadership in the field of socioeconomic problems of medicine, and equating medical care to the patient's ability to pay, and in guaranteeing medical care for all regardless of the patient's ability to pay.

All of us are familiar with the tremendous strides being made by prepaid medical care programs in the United States. As early as 1952 the San Joaquin County Medical Society began a detailed study of prepayment and came up with three conclusions:

First. That the local medical profession must assume a position of leadership in the encouragement of prepaid medical care programs that are as broad as possible in their coverage.

Second. That the local medical profession should sponsor adequate prepaid medical care programs agreeing to accept adequate fees as full payment thereby giving patients the certainty of coverage and the predictable costs that they desire. This sponsorship should be available to all service plans, insurance carriers, and all other prepaid medical care programs including those financed by governmental funds.

Third. That the local medical profession must assume responsibility and leadership in the area of "quality control." This is done in San Joaquin County by medically reviewing all claims so as to evaluate the type of medical care being given and to correct deficiencies by education or disciplinary action.

Realizing these purposes, on March 1, 1954, the physicians of the San Joaquin County Medical Society set up a separate corporation called the Foundation for Medical Care of San Joaquin County. Ninety-seven percent of the active physicians of the medical society are members of the foundation. This corpora-

tion is designed specifically to study the problems of bringing medical care within the reach of the population of this area regardless of their ability to pay.

area, regardless of their ability to pay.

The standards established by the foundation for medical care give voluntary prepaid medical insurance plans a realistic criteria upon which to base their policies. It helps to improve the type of coverage offered in these policies and, in general, raise the standard of prepaid medical care contracts. A person sceking this type of coverage has, under the foundation's plan, the certainty of coverage which he so desperately seeks.

One of our most important foundation concepts is based upon the belief that most physicians are willing to adjust fees downward for people with low incomes. The foundation believes that a great deal of medicine's predicament is due to the inability of doctor and patient to get together on their financial arrangements; that is, both are reticent about discussing it. Because of this reticence, an administrative mechanism that sets up guideposts is needed. The foundation has, therefore, established a fee schedule which represents an accumulation of usual fees for this area. By and large, these fees represent what is actually being charged. Above this schedule, the doctors will not go. Any adjusting of the schedule is downward.

At the present time the San Joaquin Foundation for Medical Care sponsors 65 programs underwritten by 14 insurance companies and the Blue Shield Plan of California. Approximately 20 percent of the residents of San Joaquin County are covered by these programs.

One of the newest programs to come under foundation sponsorship is one in which the foundation has dealt directly with the Federal Government in establishing a comprehensive prepaid medical care plan for employees of the Federal Government. My medical society's foundation plan is 1 of 40 different health benefit plans approved by the Bureau of Retirement and Insurance of the U.S. Civil Service Commission under Public Law 86-382 signed into effect September 28, 1959. Sixteen counties in California participate in this program through the San Joaquin Foundation for Medical Care. All of these counties have foundations for medical care patterned after the parent organization in San Joaquin County. Their cooperation with the San Joaquin Foundation for Medical Care in its contract with the Federal Government allows the foundation's comprehensive program to be available to approximately 80,000 Federal employees and their families in the 16 California counties. Over 3,000 physicians and surgeons are now participating members of these various foundations. For the purpose of the record, let it be shown that the other California counties are San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Kern, Tulare, Kings, Fresno, Merced, Madera, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and Sonoma.

More than anyone else, Dr. Donald C. Harrington of Stockton is responsible for the establishment of the San Joaquin Foundation and for its vigorous growth during its first years. Dr. Harrington is

the president of the San Joaquin Foundation for Medical Care and has been since its establishment in 1954. Dr. Harrington has been quoted as saying that the foundation's Federal employees contract is the most comprehensive prepaid medical care program ever offered in the great Central Valley of California. The foundation's Federal program operates on the service concept and with one or two minor exceptions gives complete coverage for all physicians' services. Surgery is covered in full as are the services of the assistant surgeon, anesthesiologist, radiologist, and pathologist.

Consultations with all specialties are covered without charge to the patient.

Extensive out-of-hospital coverage is provided for each Federal employee enrolled in the program. The program stresses early diagnosis as the best pre-Ventive medicine and covers such items as examinations and well-baby visits.

Before us in this Congress has been the difficult problem of providing medical care for those in the old-age groups. As we conclude this session, it is unresolved, but in my opinion, the next Congress must present an adequate solu-

tion to the people.

I am proud of this forward-looking group of physicians who are blazing new trails for bringing care to more people, for whom the organizational methods of Yesterday are not good enough but who are willing to face and help solve today's problems with initiative, courage, and original thinking. They are acutely aware of the specific problems of bringing medical care to our older people for which this Congress has sought and is seeking an adequate solution. While they and I may not entirely agree on every issue, I am proud to know we can depend on their advice and assistance in arriving at a solution to the medical care problem that will be equitable to all segments of our population.

# Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr., Secretary of Defense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. PHIL WEAVER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, in this time of intense defense activity and progress we tend; perhaps, to emphasize the marvelous technological strides we make. And this is only right. The marvels of our space vehicles, the terrific capability of our Polaris submarines, the power of nuclear armed bombers, all are most impressive.

However, I believe there is something even more important than these material things-the people upon whom our security rests. No system or weapon is any better than the people who are involved in its direction. Leadership is, I believe, the most important ingredient of our defense strength. Without leadership, dollars and equipment are little more than wasted. It is the people involved in our defense effort, and their leadership, which weld the total of our defense effort into meaningful strength.

We have this leadership and we can be thankful that we do. As an example, I commend for your consideration a study of our Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Thomas S. Gates, Jr., which appeared in the Washington Star on Sunday, August 21, 1960:

# SECRETARY GATES: A BORN LISTENER

(By Richard Fryklund)

The big, quiet Secretary of Defense sat at the conference table doodling. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and their top aides sat around the table. One of the chiefs was talking persuasively. The Secretary, his head down, listened and raised his eyes occasionally from the sketch he was making of his home in Maine. Then the speaker wound up his case.

Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr., looked up, broke into a broad smile and

"That was a good try, Arleigh. I used to use the same thing myself when I was Secretary of the Navy. But Charlie Wilson always turned me down, and I'm turning you down."

Adm. Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, laughed too, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff turned to another problem.

This is just one incident in a working session of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but it shows how Secretary Gates operates, and it explains why he has gained a reputation in the Pentagon as the most effective Secretary of Defense of the Eisenhower administration.

The Gates success story is not only a lesson for future Presidents who will be hiring Defense Secretaries, but it also is the basis for the feeling in Republican circles that Mr. Gates should be extended in his job if Mr. Nixon wins.

#### SECRETS OF SUCCESS

There are two secrets to the success of Mr. Gates. The first is given by the men who work under him, the Chiefs of Staff, for instance. They say Mr. Gates is effective because he is experienced. He has been in the Pentagon as Undersecretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Navy, Deputy Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of Defense for 7 years. He knows all the questions and most of the answers.

The second secret you can learn from Mr. Gates himself. The secret: He's a listener. His friends confirm this. In a meeting

he makes no effort to be the center of attention. Unlike Secretary of Defense Wilson. whose ebulient personality dominated every meeting, Mr. Gates prefers to watch other people and listen.

"It is easier to make decisions after giving the interested people a chance to be heard and getting educated myself," Mr. Gates said. "Sometimes I can anticipate the argument, but I still listen. Usually I learn a good many things that are new, however, so I have to study the arguments carefully."

By giving people a sympathetic and complete hearing, Mr. Gates believes he puts them on his side, and when he must rule against them they are not hurt.

#### ON MAKING DECISIONS

No easy problem comes up to the Secretary. His predecessors often found it im-possible to make clear, quick decisions, and military men say American defense suffered as a result. But Mr. Gates not only makes decisions, he makes the disputants like it.

He has done so well that he could say one day last week that "there is only one paper left to be decided in the Joint Chiefs of Staff." This was the first time in Pentagon history this was true.

Furthermore, the Chiefs of Staff do not resent his decisions. Air Force leaders, who were suspicious of Mr. Gates at first because of his Navy background, now say he has been fair and reasonable, even when rul-

ing against Air Force proposals.

Mr. Gates says he does not want the job of Secretary in another administration, even if offered. But he said the same thing once before-last January when he was nominated for the secretaryship. He said he wanted to return to private life—but that he could not in good conscience turn down the President's request.

When asked how long a man should remain

Secretary of Defense, he replied:

"I used to think 3 years was ideal for positions of this type. But secretaries in the De-partment of Defense find it difficult to resign in an election year. So they should stay either for 2 or 4 years. Obviously the better choice is 4 years."

#### THOSE WHO OWE SERVICE

This feeling, plus deep convictions that wealthy men owe their country an extended period of public service if called, make Pentagon observers feel he would be a pushover for a plea to stay on after January.

Mr. Gates is a Philadelphia investment banker and the son of a banker who gave up his career to become a university president without pay. Used to wealth, Mr. Gates has no urge to grab for more. But he feels he has obligations to his business career and to his family. He has spent most of his adult life in Government service-in the Navy during the war and in key Pentagon jobs afterward.

He wants to spend more time in that Maine home which is so much on his subconscious mind that he draws it on a yellow pad while listening to the arguments that beat on him without letup.

His skill at handling the Nation's second most important job is obvious, but how has

he affected military policy?

In general, he has carried out the broad policies laid down by the President. And he has produced what the President wants. A deterrent fighting machine to be purchased within budgetary limits. But he is not wedded to any one defense philosophy or any static spending figure. He is flexible. He says:

"'Continuous review' is not just a catch phrase. So many changes are coming so fast and so many technical studies are coming up, that you can't have a fixed program. You must continually watch your own progress-and the U.S.S.R.'s.

So if Mr. Nixon came to the White House with a reasonable program for more spending based on new developments in defense, Mr. Gates could work with him.

But whether Mr. Gates stays on after January or not, the new administration could at least learn from his success story that experience and ability to listen and then decide is what makes an effective Secretary of Defense.

# Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NERRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, later this year a significant anniversary will be celebrated throughout the Nation—the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of Amer-

This committee has been a leader in the battle against the wiles and insidious methods of the Soviets. We in Congress have often turned to this group for information and discussion about the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain.

I would feel remiss indeed if I did not pay my respects to this organization and pay sincere tribute to its work these past 2 decades. The road ahead is difficult to see, but we know that with guidance from above, the right of every man to be free will be guaranteed.

The way may be long, but we will march together toward dignity and peace for men everywhere.

# Back to School

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in recent months radio stations throughout America have launched a very effective series of radio editorials dealing with problems being faced by our Nation. I am very happy to call the attention of my colleagues today to a recent editorial which was broadcast over radio station WIND, an affiliate of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., Inc. This editorial, entitled "Back to School," reflects the high degree of concern which WIND has for the increasing tendency of youngsters to drop out of high school.

I believe WIND has performed a profound public service in calling attention of this problem to the people of my district. As a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I must confess that this editorial relates conditions which heretofore had not been

known to myself.

This editorial reflects the high standards of public service which WIND has provided to my community and the people of Chicago for many years.

Mr. Speaker, the editorial follows:

BACK TO SCHOOL

(By Gordon Davis, general manager, radio station WIND, Chicago)

WIND is embarking on a campaign, a campaign to urge children to return to school this fall.

If you think all children reenter school in

September, perhaps we should explain.

For the hard truth is that all children don't return to school in September. In Chicago, half of all children drop out before graduating from high school. That's a pretty high percentage one out of every two.

Why is this? A combination of reasons, not the least of which is the fact that many of these students come from homes where the parents aren't interested in the education of their children. To these students. books and study and learning are directly opposed to everything they experience in their own homes. They grow up in a climate where education is given little value.

That's a pretty good reason for not being interested in homework and the groping for knowledge which is called study. So, since their parents couldn't care less, the children leave school.

Another big reason they may be slow learners, find themselves in the typical over-crowded classes of 40 students and thus unable to get the extra attention they need from their teachers. So they flunk and find themselves in classrooms with children younger than they.

A boy of 17 feels deep shame if his friends have gone on ahead of him, and he sits in a classroom with 15-year-olds. And so, he's apt to quit, and without any kind of work

skill.

Only 5 percent of the jobs in this country call for unskilled labor. With automation rising, this figure will soon be cut in half.

Thus, these schoolchildren, completely without work skills, will be in worse trouble in the future than they could possibly

And so WIND hopes to persuade potential dropouts that they need a skill, a profession, more education, in order to make a good living in the future. We hope somehow to cut down on the thousands of youths who may become drifters and delinquents. They must demand more of themselves than that.

The Difference Between an American and a Satellite Worker

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. ALBERT H. BOSCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, August 22, 1960

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, as we approach Labor Day 1960 it might be well for us to consider the position of the American laborer as compared to the laborers of the satellite nations. John C. Sciranka of Passaic, N.J., has prepared an article on this subject which commend to the attention of my colleagues. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the aforementioned article:

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN AMERICAN AND A SATELLITE WORKER—AMERICA OFFERED LAND TO IMMIGRANTS—COMMUNISTS ARE TAKING PEOPLES' LAND

(By John C. Sciranka)

This 1960 Labor Day brings to our minds the words of President U. S. Grant, who said that anything we have here and in other countries, came from the labors of a worker, who is an author of all greatness and wealth. Without labor we would not have the Government, the leading class nor any worthwhile thing to leave to posterity.

According to the teachings of men of faith: Christ honored labor as a carpenter from Nazareth and said that the "laborer is worthy of his hire."

It is to the labor and the laboring class that man owes everything of exchangeable value. Labor is the talisman that has raised men from the condition of a savage; that has changed the deserts and forests into cultivated fields, that has covered the earth with cities, oceans with ships, and the skies with airplanes and missiles; that has given us plenty of comfort and elegance instead of waste, misery and barbarism, such as communism introduced.

It is an established fact that hard workers are usually honest, for industry lifts them above temptation.

What the people want is a purpose in life and not just a talent. They do not need force as much as they need will and opportunity. The other will come to them naturally, as proven by the immigrants who came to these shores during the past centuries from various countries, many of which are enslaved by the Communists. They had the will and America gave them the oppor-tunity. Now, the hidden talents they had are shown in their children and grandchildren, as stated by the eminent American anthropologist of Czech origin, the late Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C., also a renowned scientist and humanitarian: "How often myself have I seen droves of immigrants from Slovakia, Hungary, Italy, being taken at Castle Garden by padrones or agents, led like a flock through the gloomy downtown New York and over the ferry to Hoboken, where trains of old cars were waiting to carry them directly to the Pennsylvania coal fields and factories." Professor Hrdlicka describes the hardships of the first immigrants. Yet they flocked to America for they learned "that every male child and a member of a family would be given 160 acres of good ground in America for nothing or nominal payment." Professor Hrdlicka continued with his observation that "they just trembled with eagerness to come and avail themselves of that great boon. It was this that brought hordes of immigrants, and immigrants of desirable class, to America; and these immigrants finding the lands, settling upon them, giving them their whole life and energy, and building on them new and better homes than they ever had, be-came regardless of nationality the best, the strongest, the stanchest Americans."

Now, what do we find in comparison in the satellite countries overridden by the Communists? I write especially about Slovakia, where my family still had small holdings to perpetuate the Slovakian heritage and to remind it of their native soil. This land kept by some families from generation to generation for centuries, is taken away from them by the Reds. The land, which was their great pride and desire and drove hundreds of thousands of those who did not own it to America to acquire it here or make money enough and purchase it there, is being taken away from them by the so-called people's Communist state. Unfortunately, our neighbors in Cuba are being lured to accept the wonderful land reform system from Czechoslovakia. Experts are being sent to Cuba to teach the Cubans how to develop the "druzstva," which are kolhozes and which the people of Slovakia despise. American Slovaks, who visit their native Slovakia return disappointed and with heavy hearts over the intolerable labor conditions. Everyone is forced to work for the state, which is supplying food and ammunition at the command of Moscow even to African natives to lure them into communistic slavery and to fight for the peoples' democracy. people of Slovakia and other satellite countries are forced to supply this even if they are short of bread themselves.

While for centuries the people of Slovakia and other Slav countries clung to their native soil and gladly suffered and fought for it, today and in the future they have nothing to fight for. This, we think, will spell death

to communism.

On this 1960 American Labor Day we are aware of the suffering of labor in the satellite countries and pledge them our support. We remind and console the suffering people that Communists forget what the American anthropologist, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, who was born and raised on the Bohemian soil and who knew both the Old and the New World, stated recalling that if we read the Byzantine histories about the invasion of the Balkans by the Slavs we will find them to complain that the newcomers, as they penetrated into the Balkans, attached themselves like crabs or ticks to the soil and it was hence impossible to dislodge them. Professor Hrdlicka warns the world that "the Slavs were not warriors; they were agriculturists; they attached themselves to the soil; the country became their country; there they stayed on the land and there they are

today."

The reason the late President Thomas G. Masaryk won fame in the first years of the Republic of Czechoslovakia was because he introduced land reform to benefit the peasants and which, unfortunately, later become a political football aimed especially against the church properties. The Slavs love their land and it was the first bait of the Communists to parcel the land of the Russian aristocrats. Now the land is being confiscated and no one cares to look after it, as the visitors to Slovakia describe. "Let the state take care of it," and the state is too busy aiding revolutions in various countries, including our neighboring Cuba, where Castro is expected to visit Czechoslovakia soon and where his brother Raul studied the Communist ideology and warfare in the Prague Communist schools.

Since the new immigrants found land plentiful in the free and democratic America and an opportunity to own a better home, which many of them did not have in their native country, the cultural contributions of these immigrants, as Dr. Hrdlicka predicted, are being manifested and they will continue to manifest in the further questions, where conditions be propitiuous. As Dr. Hrdlicka stated: "They are heredities of the soul and as such are not lost, even if for a time submerged by rude necessities." The Commuhists are trying to kill a soul of the Slav people, forgetting that the great Jan Kollar, "When archpriest of Pan-Slavism, stated: "When you call on a Slav, a man answers." Yes, a man and not a beast and not his brother's exploiter. The people of the Slav countries believe the genius begins great work but labor alone finishes them. Also that next Also that next to faith in God is faith in labor.

# Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, in the fall, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will mark the 20th anniversary of its founding. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in extending greetings to the committee and to its chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky.

Many members of this organization reside in my district and I have had opportunity to observe their efforts. These Americans, knowledgeable in Soviet matters, have served our Nation by advancing the cause of the capitive nations, by informing our fellow citizens about the struggles for independence of the dozen captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R. by exposing the myths about Soviet unity and by proposing courses of action to counteract Soviet propaganda.

The people of the Ukraine have long suffered political and religious persecution. They have been deprived of the freedom for which they long fought.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the 2½ million Americans

of Ukrainian ancestry, will not rest until freedom has been restored.

That spirit must be continually rekindled. Enlightened concern for human dignity is paramount with all of us.

I salute the committee for its 20 years of dedication and service.

# Income Tax Deductions for Tuition Payments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, on August 22, 1960, I introduced H.R. 13072, a bill which would provide a deduction of not more than \$600 for tuition paid for each dependent for educational purposes. The legislation is in furtherance of Federal aid to education. Although it is not a direct Federal grant, it would assist the taxpayer by allowing \$600 tuition costs to be tax free. This allowance will benefit many families and students who have found it difficult, if not impossible, to pursue further education in face of the increasing costs of colleges and universities.

An article dated March 6, 1960, in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch sets forth the fight by the citizens for educational freedom to obtain U.S. tuition grants and presents an answer to a possible objection to my proposal. A copy of the article follows:

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Mar. 6, 1960]

GROUP WAGING CONGRESS DRIVE FOR AID TO PRIVATE SCHOOL PUPILS—ORGANIZATION SEEKS U.S. TUITION GRANTS, SAYS SEPARA-TION OF CHURCH AND STATE WOULD NOT BE VIOLATED

A campaign to win congressional approval of a plan whereby parents of children attending private and parochial schools would receive tuition grants from the Federal Government is being waged by a St. Louis organization.

The group, known as Citizens for Educational Freedom, says that separation of church and state would not be violated under such a plan.

The organization believes that parents have a claim against Government for a fair share of tax-provided educational benefits.

"When Government fulfills its obligations to parents of independent school children by giving them direct grants to pay tuition charges, it neither aids nor supports the school of their choice," James P. Bick, president of the group, said.

"It aids only the students and their parents," he added.

Bick, a sales representative for the Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. here, said the organization has about 1,300 members nationally, of which about 300 are in St. Louis.

When the Government provided tuition grants to veterans who attended 474 Protestant, 265 Catholic, and 5 Jewish institutions of higher learning, Bick continued, it did not aid or support these schools.

The distinction between aid to the student and his parents and aid to the school is "good constitutional law," Bick said.

"In the Everson case, the Supreme Court, in upholding direct grants to parents who pay ther children's bus fare to and from church-related schools, declared that "the State contributes no money to the schools'," Bick declared.

He said the Court ruled that such legislation "does no more than provide a general program to help parents get their children, regardless of their religion, safely and expeditiously to and from accredited schools."

When the Government will provide children with educational benefits on condition that they attend public schools, the Government is violating the constitutional rights of parents to control the education of their children, Bick asserted.

"It is using economic pressure to compel them to send their children to State-controlled schools," he added.

Letters and petitions have been sent by members of the group to Congressmen.

The group objects principally to provisions of an aid bill passed last month by the Senate whereby the Federal Government would make an allotment to each State on the basis of the number of school age children within its borders. Only public schools would receive the aid, however.

This provision, the group stated in one letter, "discriminates against more than 5 million American children who attend nonpublic schools by denying them any share in the educatonal benefits to be provded out of Federal funds."

In another letter, the group said, "the parents of children who attend independent schools must bear the tax burden of this legislation and yet they receive none of its benefits."

"They are discriminated against because they have exercised their constitutional right of choice in education. This means that you are also penalizing freedom of mind and freedom of religion."

The Honorable William E. Hess, the Honorable A. D. Baumhart, Jr., the Honorable John E. Henderson

SPEECH

OE -

# HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to have this opportunity to have a few minutes to pay tribute to our three distinguished colleagues, BILL HESS, DAVE BAUMHART, and JACK HENDERSON, who are retiring from the Congress. Delighted as I am to have this opportunity to say a few words, it is not without a deeper feeling of such sadness and regret at losing from our daily midst three wonderful friends.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives will suffer a serious loss in their retirement. Not only their respective congressional districts, but all America will lose valuable public servants, men whose dedication to their country's welfare has always been foremost. The plaudits that one could say about any one of these fine gentlemen would fill many pages of this Record. Each possesses many wonderful attributes and exemplary qualities that words cannot adequately describe.

Mr. Speaker, we are proud of our Ohio Republican delegation in the Congress. It possesses an esprit de corps of which we are all justly proud. Our delegation meetings are punctuated with goodhearted joking and raillery. We have a motto in our delegation, "When you've got a man down, kick him." We have all had our share of kicks and will miss having these three distinguished Congressmen around to be the recipients of our motto, but wish them Godspeed and the best of luck in their future endeavors.

# South Bend Tribune Calls for Action on Freedom of Information Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the Congressional Record the following excellent editorial entitled, "Let's See Some Action," from the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune of August 28, 1960. The editorial urges passage of the bill introduced by the distinguished Senator from Missouri, the Honorable Tromas C. Hennings, Jr., to provide for a wider degree of dissemination of Government information to the American people.

The editorial follows:

LET'S SEE SOME ACTION

Disturbed by the manner in which Government bureaucrats for years have denied information to which the public is entitled, the American Society of Newspaper Editors has been trying to break down the door of secrecy.

To this end the chairman of the freedom of information committee of the A.S.N.E. last May asked the leading candidates for President: "What position would you, as President, take on the people's right to all information (except military secrets) about their Government?"

The answers which the committee chairman, Eugene S. Pulliam, managing editor of the Indianapolis News, received from the two men who were nominated by the two major parties, are worth noting.

Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON'S reply: "The only justification for classifying information—top secret, confidential or whatever the classification may be—is for the security of the Nation, not for the security of the administration which may be in power at the moment. I recognize that it is a problem to keep Government bureaus from hiding information under the guise of security. Vigorous steps should be taken to avoid this."

Senator John F. Kennedy's reply was:
"Within the rather narrow limits of national security the people of the United
States are entitled to the fullest information
about their Government—and the President
must see, that they receive it. The goal of
our Government is the widest possible dissemination of information to all the American people."

In the Senate Judiciary Committee is a bill introduced by Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Democrat, of Missouri, clarifying the statutes concerning the withholding of Government information. It would amend a section of existing law to make it clear that the section, often cited erroneously as justification for withholding information, is designed to make information available to the public.

The Hennings bill is not excessive. It does not require disclosure of information specifically exempt from disclosure by statute, that must be kept secret in the interest of national security, that was submitted in confidence or is of such nature that disclosure would be unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

It would outlaw secrecy for the purpose of concealing waste, inefficiency, and blunders.

The Hennings bill is a good move toward

breaking down walls of secrecy that should be smashed in the public interest.

Both Vice President Nixon and Senator Kennedy should use their great influence within their own parties to press for pasage of the Hennings bill. They have a chance right now to make good on their statements to the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

# Usher L. Burdick

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON, GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in the death of our former House colleague, Usher L. Burdick, the Nation has lost one of its most colorful and brilliant statesmen.

It was my good fortune to be associated with him on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee after I was elected to the 81st Congress. Although we carried different party labels, our votes were much the same.

On the House floor, Mr. Burdick, with his ready wit and courage, always attracted attention when he rose to speak. He always had something important to say. All were eager to listen.

His service to his State and Nation won for him admiration and respect of all who knew him. Politically he was progressive and liberal.

He successfully opposed conservative opposition in his own party. His name in North Dakota is a byword. He was a fighter for the farmer and for the common folks of the Nation.

The election of his son, QUENTIN, as a Democrat to the U.S. Senate from North Dakota, can be attributed to a great extent to the popularity of Usher Burdick's name in North Dakota.

QUENTIN has already indicated that he is a chip off the old block. His short but splendid record in the House and his successful campaign for the U.S. Senate gives promise of a successful career in public service.

Usher's daughter, a talented woman of strong character, is the wife of the Honorable Robert W. Levering, a Democratic Representative from Ohio.

To all members of the Burdick family I wish to express deepest sympathy on their great loss.

# Equal Opportunity for Employment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, in all the controversy and discussion over civil rights that has taken place in recent years, I believe that John Q. Public has tended to identify civil rights with racial equality alone. He has thought of civil rights in terms of school desegregation, lunch counter "sit-ins," bus boycotts and the like. While all this has certainly been true, it would be a great mistake indeed to exclude from the concept of civil rights the many other areas that fall within the much broader connotation of that term. For in addition to discrimination based upon color, there is also prevalent discrimination based upon race, religion and national origin. Furthermore, discrimination rears its ugly head in many different areas of everyday life: In voting, in education, at lunch counters, in housing, in the administration of justice, in employment. It is this last area, employment, with which I wish to concern myself today. Equal opportunity for employment-an opportunity open to all citizens-is not widely enough recognized as the true civil rights issue that it actually is. If anything, Mr. Speaker, this is an even more pressing aspect of civil rights than what is at stake in the lunch counter "sit-ins." because discrimination in the area of employment directly affects the ability of a man to support himself and feed and clothe his family. Discrimination in employment can deny a man the opportunity-and thus the right-to live among his fellow men in a manner commensurate with simple human dignity. Few issues, therefore, reach to a more fundamental level than the question of discrimination in employment and the opportunity therefor.

In addition to the discriminatory considerations of race, color, religion and national origin, discrimination in employment is often based also on age and sex. As the 1960 Democratic Party platform points out: "Unemployment strikes hardest at workers over 40, minority groups, young people and women. We will not achieve full employment until prejudice against these workers is wiped out." This is indeed a sad commentary on the current temper of our society, but it is nonetheless true. And it must be corrected and eliminated entirely and permanently from our great Nation.

One may ask, how this is to be done. The answer is spiritual, moral and intellectual honesty in facing the problem squarely and acting in a bold and positive fashion within the framework of our Constitution and our inherent belief in the equality of all men. This is how it is to be done—not by talk but by action; not with bitterness but with conviction in the right of what must be done; not with contempt or disregard for

the traditions and sentiments of some of our fellow citizens but with dedication and adherence to the broader principles for which this whole Nation stands.

The Democratic platform for 1960 is poignantly entitled "The Rights of Man." Time and again it takes full cognizance of the importance of the right to equal opportunity for employment. The Civil Rights plank of that platform states specifically:

The new Democratic administration will support Federal legislation establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission to secure effectively for everyone the right to equal opportunity for employment.

Here is concrete evidence that the Democratic Party plans to take action and not merely to deal with this problem in forensic platitudes. It is this type of clear thinking and positive action that has time and time again over the years made me proud to be a Democrat and I would only hope that I shall be able to transmit this pride and the reasons for it to the many, wonderful John Q. Publics I am privileged to represent.

# Hon. Carl Durham

SPEECH

# HON, PAUL J. KILDAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with sincere regret that I have learned that our colleague and my friend, the Honorable Carl Durham, has decided to retire from the House of Representatives.

Mr. Durham and I came to the Con-

gress together in 1939.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Durham was assigned to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which I was also a member. We continued on the Committee on Military Affairs until the establishment of the Committee on Armed Services in 1947.

We have both continued to serve side by side on the Committee on Armed

Services until the present time.

In addition, for a period of 10 years I served with Mr. Durham on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, of which he has had the distinction of serving as Chairman and Vice Chairman.

It has been my privilege, therefore, to have been intimately associated with this distinguished American throughout his career in the Congress of the United States

During his congressional service, Mr. Durham has been closely connected with all phases of national defense policies. But in all of his legislative assignments and responsibilities, he has been a faithful Member who has discharged his duties wisely, faithfully, and consistently.

As chairman of important subcommittees of the Committee on Armed Services, he has done much to promote and assure the security of our Nation and

the free world.

Mr. DURHAM stands out in the Congress of the United States as the leading authority on the stockpiling of vital and strategic materials so essential to our security. His foresight in this important area of national defense has contributed greatly to our security position.

My best wishes for happiness and contentment go with this distinguished, soft spoken, wise American as he leaves this body to go into retirement.

# Milk Marketing Order No. 27

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, the Governor's milk committee in New Jersey met on Wednesday, August 27, 1960, to provide an opportunity for the Lehigh Valley Milk Cooperative to presents its position in the suit that it has instituted against the compensatory payment provision of milk marketing order 27.

After a full discussion, the members of the committee unanimously reaffirmed the statement that had been issued on July 18, 1960. At the same time the committee indicated that they would not oppose reconsideration at a hearing of any details of the compensatory payment provision now in force, provided the stability of the market was protected.

I place this in the Congressional Record because of the vital interest of thousands of New Jersey and New York producers in milk marketing order No. 27.

The statement of July 18, 1960 follows:

GOVERNOR'S MILK COMMITTEE, Princeton, N.J., July 18, 1960.

Hon. Phillip Alampi, Secretary of Agriculture. Director Floyd R. Hoffman, Office of Milk Industry:

The Governor's milk committee met on July 18, 1960, to discuss the Lehigh Valley-Suncrest case and I was directed to express to you the unanimous opinion of the com-

Following World War II, the north Jersey milk markets started to deteriorate. Even though State control was in effect, New Jersey producers supplied only about half the needed milk. Buyers of out-of-State milk while selling in markets which guaranteed them minimum wholesale and retail prices, were able to supply their needs with IC or unregulated milk at prices far below New Jersey class I. New Jersey buyers to protect themselves from the competition and to reap some of these enormous profits, found out-of-State supplies to meet larger and larger amounts of their class I needs and paid surplus prices to New Jersey producers for the milk replaced. The market became steadily more demoralized; homeless milk was common and milk strikes developed.

To solve this problem, New Jersey producers sought a separate order for north Jersey. New York producers sought to bring north Jersey in to order 27. In 1952, a hearing was called without the consent or cooperation of New Jersey producers in an attempt to force New Jersey producers into order 27 without just concern for their special problems. This hearing ended in a stalemate. There followed the study by the so-called Case committee during 1953 which

report failed to produce a settlement of the dispute. In 1955, Secretary Benson set up a series of public meetings in an attempt to establish some basis for agreement and in July of 1956, another hearing was called. Again a stalemate resulted and the hearing dragged on until the Christmas recess, During this time it was conservatively estimated that the producers supplying the north Jersey market were losing \$65,000 in a day which alone represented some \$20 million a year.

During the month of January 1957, a compromise was arrived at among the producers, each side making very significant concessions; the hearing was ended and the new order became effective July 1, 1957.

There can be no question that it has restored order to the market, with few exceptions improved producer returns and worked far better than any of us dared hope.

It is our certain conviction that if the Lehigh Valley-Suncrest case is lost by the government, the order as now constituted will fall apart. There is no way known to any economist or lawyer to operate so large a market pool without compensatory payments.

We consider entirely specious the agreement that these two plants are unique and that exemptions granted them could not be applied to other plants. We are certain that it would be only a matter of months before other plants would find ways to take advantage of the exception and the market would be flooded with unregulated milk.

We are well aware that the producer members of the Lehigh Valley Cooperative feel that they are unjustly penalized by having to pay into the pool the compensatory pay-ments covering their New Jersey sales. We only remind them that they choose to sell in the New Jersey market where the State controls the wholesale and retail price of processed milk and where all producers who supply the market are regulated by order 27. They can escape compensatory payments on the New Jersey sales if they will become totally regulated by the pool. This they choose not to do. It is obviously very unfair for them to ask to compete against fellow farmers and handlers who accept regulation in order to preserve their markets and maintain an orderly supply of milk for millions of consumers. It is particularly unfair for them to expect to do this when in so doing they would destroy all that thousands of New Jersey and New York producers have accomplished in building a sound equitable order. The very existence of the milk production industry in North Jersey is at stake and we do not feel that in in justice this should be sacrificed to guarantee extra profits to a few dairymen on about 5 percent of their entire output.

Might we urge both of you to do all in your power to see that order 27 is not destroyed.

LLOYD B. WESCOTT, Chairman, Governor's Milk Committee.

# Hon. Wint Smith

SPEECH

OF

# HON. NEWELL A. GEORGE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, a number of years ago the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Smith] was my football coach and I have known him for many years.

At one time, Congressman SMITH resided in my home city of Kansas City, where he practiced law with the Honorable C. Clyde Myers, now a city judge.

When I first came to Congress, the gentleman from Kansas did not hesitate to advise and counsel with me, for which I was very grateful.

Although of the opposite political faith, frequently we agree on fundamental issues and I have never known of one instance where the gentleman from Kansas failed to take a stand, regardless of the consequences.

To this soldier-statesman goes my admiration and esteem and I join with his colleagues on both sides of the aisle in wishing he and Mrs. Smith a grand

and glorious future.

# Freedom Academy Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JACK WESTLAND

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WESTLAND. I am gratified that the Senate has passed S. 1639 which I believe potentially is a potent weapon against world communism. This bill, better known as the Freedom Academy bill, is identical to the bill I introduced, H.R. 13227, which would create a Freedom Commission for the development of the science needed to counteract the world Communist conspiracy and for training leaders necessary for total political war.

I intend to introduce this bill again in the 87th Congress and to work for its passage because I believe that in our constant battle against communism this academy will be one of our greatest

weapons.

The cold war is political war, and the Soviets accept it as a total war to be won with all resources at their command. Russia had trained tens of thousands in specialized institutions to wage its ideological and political warfare against the free peoples of the earth.

America and the free nations are up against an enemy who has mastered social, political, ideological, psychological, and economic warfare. This enemy has used these tools to infiltrate rear areas of our military defenses and to sway the uncertain and timid to his side.

At our doorstep, less than 100 miles from our shores, the Communists have captured a popular revolution in a Catholic country. The overwhelming majority of Cubans followed Fidel Castro on his victory march into Havana, but instead of a freedom from tyranny it is now under the thumb of a Communist ninority. This country, once friendly to America, is the staging area for Communist expansion into Latin America.

This is but one of the problems we face in the cold war today because our enemy has professionals pitted against our irregulars. By passage of S. 1689, we could have taken a step forward toward overcoming our deficiencies.

Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Walter H. Judd, of Minnesota, in his keynote speech at the Republican Convention said we have a good strategy for holding, but we cannot hope to win in the end by just holding. We must develop a strategy for victory,

Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON elaborated on this theme in his acceptance speech when he said:

The Communists proclaim over and over again that their aim is the victory of communism throughout the world. It is not enough for us to reply that our aim is to contain communism, to defend the free world against communism, to hold the line against communism; the only answer to a strategy of victory for the Communist world is a strategy of victory for the free world.

The gentleman from Minnesota and the Vice President have ably stated the course we must follow to survive. Both have given considerable support in time and energy to the Freedom Academy bill, a concept which provides the framework for building the strategy for victory.

I consider the bill to be one of the most important pieces of legislation that came before the 86th Congress. Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that in the 87th Congress both the House and the Senate will act on this measure and enact it into law so that we will have available what could prove to be the deciding factor in who will win the cold war.

Proposed Amendments to the Mine Safety

Law

SPEECH

# HON. CLEVELAND M. BAILEY

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much the objection of the gentleman from Ohio to the consideration of this legislation. I had hoped to come into the well of the House to plead the cause of one-quarter million miners who labor in underground darkness in order that we, of this Nation and of the world,

might have light.

The proposed amendments to the mine safety law contained in S. 743 happen to be Republican proposals, approved in the other Body at the suggestion of Senator Cooper of Kentucky, which proposals are understood to be a compromise between the large and small coal operators on the extent to which we would remove the exemption in the present law effecting mines employing less than 15 men and apply this exemption to mines employing 7 men, or less.

S. 743 passed almost unanimously in the Senate. It was approved on a 29-to-1 vote in the House Labor Committee and certified to the Rules Committee. No rule was granted by this committee.

The legislation is predicated for the need of throwing greater safeguards around the 35,000 miners employed in these small mines.

The mine safety law passed in 1953 has resulted in reduction of one-half the

fatalities and crippling injuries that took place in the industry prior to the approval of the mine safety law. At present, fatalities and injuries in the larger mines, subject to Federal inspection, are 1.08 fatality or injury to every million tons of coal mined; while in the small mines, employing less than 15 men, fatality or injury is 2.80 for 1 million tons of coal mined.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this additional authority granted the Federal mine inspectors may cost operators of these small mines an extra outlay covering the installation of proper safety devices but I also submit, Mr. Speaker, that you cannot measure the matter of safety in dollars and cents involved in making these changes to insure greater safety.

The gentleman making the objection to the amendments represents a District in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has no miners in his District. He does have a handful of small operators carrying on mining activities in the bordering State of Kentucky.

The gentleman would put a dollar sign on this proposal in order to protect the profits of these operators at the expense of the lives and health of the miners working under unsafe conditions imposed by the operators.

If the gentleman of Ohio takes advantage of a technicality in the House procedure, he must accept full responsibility for himself and his political party in blocking legislation needed to afford the same degree of safety that other miners enjoy in the mines presently under Federal inspection.

South Korean Government Attempts To Drain Our National Treasury Further by Ridiculous Demand

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CLEVELAND M. BAILEY

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, under the privilege of inserting my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record, granted all Members of the Congress following adjournment, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to an unusual situation.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my observation throughout a long and active life that friendships based on pecuniary considerations are never lasting friendships.

The press today, Friday, August 31, 1960, brings the news that the South Korean Government is demanding a total of \$4.1 billion which they claim is due them for ground rentals and building rentals during the period of occupation by American forces from 1950 to the present date.

The Korean officials must have had some encouragement from our military or State Department officials that would lead them to file such an outrageous and unreasonable bill.

I know of no way they could get any part of this settlement, arrived at without consent of the Congress, and I shall make it my business in the 87th Congress to uphold any further drain of our National Treasury by these economic bandits.

# Treasury Use of Advance Refunding Authority

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON, FRANK IKARD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. IKARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Members to recent use by the Treasury of authority granted under legislation passed in September 1959.

The Members will recall that H.R. 9035, which became law as Public Law 86-346, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to designate certain exchanges of Government securities, referred to as "advance refundings," as nontaxable exchanges. There were only seven votes cast against H.R. 9035 on passage.

The first use by the Treasury of this authority under Public Law 86-346 was to permit exchanges of the accrual-type series E savings bonds for the series H bonds, which pay interest semiannually, with postponement of the income tax due on the accrued E-bond interest until final cashing or maturity of the Hbonds. Such exchanges are especially attractive to our retired citizens who are desirous of obtaining current interest income rather than a lump payment at maturity. Between January 1, when such exchanges were first authorized, until August 25, the shifts from E- to H-bonds totaled \$231 million.

With respect to marketable securities, the Treasury's first use of the new authority was last June, when almost \$4 billion of a topheavy \$11 billion bond issue coming due in November 1961 was shifted to 1964 and 1968. This operation has somewhat reduced the problems involved in handling the maturity issue in November 1961. Moreover, the June operation clearly demonstrated that advance refunding can be a useful debt

management technique.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this matter to the attention of the House because of the crucial importance of sound debt management in our economy. Unless our debt is managed in a sound manner, we will severely complicate the problem of achieving a maximum sustained rate of economic growth and preventing a rise in the cost of living. Moreover, debt management, along with sound fiscal and monetary policies, is part of the framework of domestic financial policies that must support a U.S. dollar in which people both at home and abroad will have confidence.

Advance refunding, which the Congress approved last year by passage of H.R. 9035, is a highly technical subject. However, informed students of debt management agree that our public debt is today too short in maturity, and they also agree that advance refunding is a promising technique for achieving some lengthening of the debt.

The fact that the marketable debt is too short in maturity is indicated by the heavy proportion of short-term maturities-almost 80 percent come due within 5 years, as contrasted with only 50 percent in 1946. If effective steps are not taken to extend the debt, Treasury debt operations will occur more frequently and in much larger amount. This will tend to keep the Government securities market in a state of disturbance and also complicate the flexible application of monetary policies, Moreover, a constantly shortening debt involves other dangers; in particular, the shorter the maturity of the debt, the closer to money it is. Consequently, a big buildup in short-dated debt involves some of the same dangers as an excessive buildup in the money supply.

Granted that debt lengthening is at this time an important objective, how best achieve it? Experience has shown clearly that it is very difficult to sell large amounts of long-term bonds for cash. As was pointed out to the Committee on Ways and Means last year, there is competition for long-term funds from Government-guaranteed and aided debtsuch as FHA and VA mortgages-from State and local government securities, the interest on which is exempt from Federal income taxes; and from business flotations of securities. Although some people might argue that the Treasury could sell huge amounts of longterm bonds when interest rates are low. and apparently save interest in the process, this technique is unacceptable. This is because interest rates fall to their low points only in recessions, and heavy sales of long-term Government bonds at that time would run the risk of absorbing savings that would otherwise go into residential construction, business expansion, and State and local government projects. This would impair chances of business recovery and probably intensify the recessionary pressures.

Advance refunding, although a relatively new technique, affords a highly useful and practicable device for achieving some much-needed lengthening of the public debt without disturbing the economy. Under this approach, longterm investors who hold Government bonds that were once long-term but are now drawing closer to maturity, would be offered the opportunity to exchange into new long-term issues. Inasmuch as an advance refunding would be merely a switch of one security for another, it would not disrupt the market as would large issues for cash, nor would it absorb new savings that could support economic growth and expansion.

If the Treasury sold, say, \$3 billion of new 25-year bonds for cash, I am advised it would have to pay at least 4 percent, and probably considerably more. But the same amount of debt extension could probably be handled through advance refunding with an increase of perhaps about 1 percent on the interest rates paid on certain outstanding bonds now carrying a 21/2 percent rate. That is, holders of some of the 21/2 percent bonds maturing between 1965 and 1972 would be offered the privilege of exchanging for new 20- to 30-year bonds. In return for agreeing to extend their holdings some 15 to 25 years, these holders would get, and properly so, a rate of about 31/2 percent instead of the 21/2 percent they are now getting. As a practical matter, no one would be willing to extend debt for such a period without earning a suitable interest return.

In this way the Treasury, simply by agreeing to pay 31/2 percent instead of 21/2 percent, achieves some meaningful and highly beneficial lengthening of the debt, but with a minimum of impact on the economy and on our financial markets

One point that some people seem to have overlooked is that the 21/2-percent bond, from the standpoint of the market. is not a 21/2-percent bond at all. These securities are selling in price from a little less than 89 cents on the dollar up to about 95 cents on the dollar. Their true interest return in the market today is not 2½ percent, but varies from about 3.35 percent to 3.75 percent. Thus, what the Treasury would trade with the investor is a new security whose yield in the market will be comparable to the yield on outstanding Government securities of similar maturity.

This is a desirable market transaction. in which an investor agrees to extend his investment for a considerable period, in exchange for a somewhat higher interest return. All parties to the transaction gain—the investor, by getting a more competitive interest return; the Treasury, by achieving a more manageable debt structure; and the American people, as a result of better debt management.

The basic principle of advance refunding is not new; in fact, it was used, successfully, in 1951. At that time, holders of almost \$20 billion of 21/2-percent bonds maturing in 1972 were offered the privilege of exchanging into new non-marketable, 234-percent bonds maturing in 1980.

# Hon. Joseph F. Holt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

# HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to come to Congress in the same year that Congressman JOSEPH F. HOLT became a Member. One of the first firm friendships I formed in Congress was with Congressman Holt. We served together on the House Education and Labor Committee for a period of 6 years. Also, in 1955 we went together to Russia to test the so-called Geneva spirit. We traveled through Russia at our own expense and came away with the feeling that as far as the officials of the U.S.S.R. were concerned, the "Geneva spirit" was a myth.

JOE HOLT has a capacity for work possessed by few people. Also, he possesses a keen intelligence which gives him a quick insight to almost any problem with which he is confronted. He couples these qualities with a very practical mind which allows him to present a solution to a problem, which is not only a good solution on paper but which will work

JOE HOLT came to Congress at the age of 26. Therefore, he is still a very young man to have obtained the stature he enjoys, and to have had the experiences he has had. The United States will hear much more from Congressman Holt in the future, whether his activities be in the world of politics or in the world of business. I would regard him as one of the more promising young men among our colleagues in the Congress.

I will miss Joe Holt's presence, as will many of his other friends. Mrs. Rhodes joins me in wishing to Jox and his fine wife, Lee, the best of everything in the future and to extend to them the assurance of our continuing friendship and

good will.

# Nobody Is a Second-Class Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. STEWART L. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, all of us admire a colleague who is willing to fight for the rights of a constituent against the toughest kind of bureaucratic opposition. One of these cases, which reflects credit on the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Curris] was reported recently in the national press. The fact that Representative Curris is not of my political affiliation does not diminish my admiration of the role he played in securing the rights of a fellow citizen and I know that our colleagues will read this article with a sense of pride and satisfaction. The article follows:

NOBODY IS A SECOND-CLASS CITIZEN-SO JOHNNY RUMPHORST GETS HIS CLEARANCE BY AIR FORCE

#### (By Jack Anderson)

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.—Between bites at a ham sandwich the sergeant glanced up at the tall, fair-haired airman and announced laconically: "You've failed your security check."

The airman stiffened. All his hopes and ambitions, so high only moments before, suddenly plunged like spent rockets. "But why?" he stammered. The sergeant poked his teeth with his tongue. "Dunno," he said. "Mebbe on account of your relatives in Germany." in Germany."

For Basic Airman John Rumphorst, 18, it was a crushing blow. He was American born and bred; he had never seen Germany or met his relatives there. He had shown both enthusiasm and aptitude for the Air Force, placing in the top 2 percent in basic training tests here. This opened the way for special language training at a university he had never dared dream of attending.

Believing he had made the grade, Johnny had written home only the day before to tell his parents in St. Louis, Mo., that he ex-

pected to study Chinese at Yale. He started his letter boyishly with a frontispiece in big, bold letters: "I made it." Then he went on to exclaim: "Did you ever think it? Me at Yale. Whoopee." He signed: "Your scholar son, Johnny, Yipeee. P.S. I'm happy."

zen.

Now he had another letter to write. Back in his quarters, he struggled for the right words. "Dear Mom and Dad," he began. "I don't quite know how to put this after the bluntly as possible, Disregard previous let-ter.' I get out of bed smiling at the world and everything goes OK until I get a pink slip of paper. This paper asks me to report to a certain building. I report and am given the news that I have failed the security check."

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Johnny Rumphorst later was to learn his patriotism never had been in doubt. He had been turned down simply because the Air Force considered it too expensive to investigate his German relatives. In the words of the then Air Force Secretary James Douglas, a loyalty check beyond our borders was regarded as a luxury. It was cheaper to brand the boy as a security risk.

If this blind ruling was a shock for young Rumphorst, it was a thunderbolt for his father, Bernhard Rumphorst, a naturalized American and fiercely proud of his adopted country. Born in Muenster, Germany, he came to the United States in 1927. He found a job as an airplane mechanic, married an American girl in 1936, became a citi-

When the United States declared war on Germany in 1941, Bernhard Rumphorst, like many other ex-German nationals, was investigated by the FBI and given a clean slate. In 1955 he was granted a special security clearance to work on secret aviation projects.

He was pleased and proud when son John joined the Air Force. Then John's letter came. Stern, balding Bernhard Rumphorst

seethed with sorrow and anger.

He found himself remembering his own loyalty oath and wondering whether there were not, after all, two kinds of American citizens: those born in this country and citizens: those naturalized like himself. He decided to do what every citizen is entitled to do. He went to see his Congressman.

Representative Tom CURTIS, Republican, of Missouri, listened sympathetically, then began a one-man battle that he carried right to President Eisenhower. His opening blast was a letter to the Air Force demanding an explanation. Back came a reply in February 1959, from Secretary Douglas explaining the "luxury" ruling. He gave assurance that Rumphorst's rejection on security grounds "should not be interpreted as a reflection on the loyalty to the United States of either Airman Rumphorst or his father. The queston of loyalty did not enter into consideration inasmuch as an investigation was not conducted.

This confirmed Congressman Curtis' growing suspicion that John Rumphorst had been declared a security risk simply to save a few dollars. He was being penalized not because he was disloyal but because it would cost too much to prove him loyal. The father imme-diately offered to pay the costs to clear his The offer was turned down.

#### WAR OF WORDS

Curtis also learned of an extraordinary Air Force gaffe not mentioned in Douglas' letter. Apparently the officers who handled the Rumphorst case had never heard of Muenster and, without bothering to check a map, had assumed it was in East Germany. Actually, both Muenster and the Rumphorst relatives are in and sympathetic to West Germany.

The Congressman concluded it was high time to make a personal call upon Douglas. The conversation that followed became so loud and angry that it could be heard dis-tinctly outside the office. Here is the explosive highlight, as taken down by an aid:

"My job, sir, is to protect the Douglas:

United States."

Cuarts: "And my job is to protect the rights of individual citizens. You don't seem to understand that there is only one kind of American citizen. That is full American citizenship. There is no law that makes different types of citizens."

The visit ended with both men completely losing their tempers. Douglas dared the Congressman to do anything to upset the Air Force decision. Curris informed him icily that he would go to the President.

In his letter to Ike. Curris reviewed

Johnny's case and concluded:

"Are we going to have loyalty based upon the criteria of not having relatives behind the Iron Curtain because it takes time to investigate specific cases?"

A week later the President replied, promising: "I shall certainly take a close look at this matter and shall see that you have a further report on it shortly." But the promised report took the Air Force's side.

#### CHANGE OF HEART

But Congressman Curris was not to be put off. His persistence finally forced Douglas to order an investigation-with the happiest of results. Seven months from the day his world had fallen apart, John Rumphorst was granted full clearance.

Young Rumphorst took the victory calmly. "I guess I'm lucky," he said, "to be born in a country where democracy does prevail-even if it does get sidetracked at times."

At his family's new home, a pink stucco duplex in Los Angeles, Bernhard Rumphorst, his wife, daughter Betty Jane and son Bobby held a celebration. Bernhard told Parade: "Nothing that has ever happened to me has caused me more heartache or more humiliation. But it is all over now. Only in America with men like Congressman Curris could such a miracle happen."

And Congressman Curris? Said he: "I was happy to help young Rumphorst, but I have only started. Round two in this battle will be to make the Air Force change its overall policy so this can't happen to other young Americans born of naturalized citizens."

#### Education for American Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to include, for the attention of my colleagues, an article which appeared in the Belmont Leader, a newspaper published in my district, on efforts being made in my area to alert community leaders against Communist subversion.

As this article points out, the Glenview Naval Air Station has permitted the use of its facilities for a group of citizens who have conducted the 5-day program entitled "Education for American Security." I believe the U.S. Navy should be commended for making these facilities available as part of the Navy's community relations program.

This impressive program of education for American security is being cosponsored by several of our largest community, religious, and veteran organizations. I believe that if similar schools were started throughout the country, the leaders of our respective communities would have a better understanding of the Communist menace which is threatening the entire world.

As Capt. I. M. Hampton, U.S. Navy, commanding officer of the naval air station at Glenview, Ill., recently told me in explaining the decision to permit this group to use the facilities at his air station:

One of the oldest military axioms is to "know your enemy." After a shooting war starts, there is seldom time to learn. So in times of peace we must study and learn about our enemies. I am thoroughly convinced that any time spent by my military personnel in attending this school will be money well spent for the benefit of the tax-payers of the Nation.

The response to this school from civilians throughout my district has been most encouraging.

The basic purpose of this school is to bring about an awareness of the ominous hammer and sickle that threatens the

very life of our Nation today.

The 5-day session includes 15 morning, afternoon, and evening courses on methods of teaching Americanism and counteracting Communist propaganda. Among those participating as lecturers were Fred Schwartz, director of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade; Herbert Philbrick, FBI counterspy; Dr. E. Merrill Root, author of a book entitled "Brainwashing in High Schools"; Richard Arens, director of the House Un-American Activities Committee; and the Reverend Fredrick Becka, Maryknoll missionary priest long held prisoner by Chinese Reds.

I hope that other communities throughout the country will organize similar seminars and avail themselves of the facilities available to them at nearby defense installations as was done with this project.

Mr. Speaker, the Belmont Leader article follows:

ANTI-RED SCHOOL AT NAVAL BASE

The Glenview Naval Air Station is sponsoring a 5-day anti-Communist school, August 29 to September 2, entitled "Education for American Security."

The conference is open to educators, clergymen, businessmen, and interested citizens.

Capt. Isalah M. Hampton, commanding officer of the Glenview Airbase, will welcome registrants at the opening session in the station theater, Monday, August 29 at 8:30 a.m.

Francis J. Vignola, naval air reservist, and Lt. Cmdr. Charles Bigler, base intelligence officer, are planning the program.

Speakers include political scientists from three Catholic university faculties: DePaul, Notre Dame, and LeMoyne College, Syracuse, N.Y.

Rev. Frederick J. Becka, M.M., pastor of St. Therese Chinese Mission, who was interned in Communist China, will also take part in the program.

Dr. Fred Schwarz, physician, who heads the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade with offices in Long Beach, Calif., will impart his knowledge to those attending. Another instructor is E. Merrill Root, author of "Brainwashing in the High Schools," Those persons interested in enrolling in the 5-day school can write to Education for American Security, Post Office Box 20, Naval Air Station, Glenview, III.

# Bristol's Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the city of Bristol, Conn., is making plans for a special observation this fall of the 175th anniversary of the date on which it was incorporated as a separate town.

Bristol is a fine community, which has gained almost 26 percent in population in the last 10 years. In early American history, it became noted for its clock production and the Ingraham and Sessions names are famous throughout the world. It also was one of the first manufacturing centers in automobiles, with the Hupp-Rockwell car, and today its New Departure Division of General Motors is a significant part of the economy.

Long known as the Bell City, through the production of bells for the world, it is also the city where the idea of the Yellow Cab originated. Many fine families who have left their imprint on Connecticut history have come from there. Like other Hartford County cities, it is conscious of its needs to modernize and a farsighted redevelopment plan has been under consideration.

Bristol is an alert community, and its recent exploration of new ideas and opportunities in the space age through its well-known craftsmanship and technical abilities offers, I know, a great promise for the future. It has some fine establishments and outstanding workers who have much to offer, although the city has been plagued by technological adjustments in recent years.

But these considerations may recede

somewhat as Bristol prepares to take note of her proud traditions. I would call attention in particular to the plans to bring the schools into close affinity with the program stressing the city's accomplishments for those who must carry them on. Chairman Joseph J. Riley, Jr., who is with Associated Spring Corp., in Bristol, has outlined an ambitious program. George W. Hull and Mrs. Dorothy Manchester will contribute historical articles that should be interesting and informative. Basically any observation of historical traditions should be made the springboard for resolutions of new determination for the future. I know

Bristol Press which I now submit for the RECORD: [From the Bristol Press, Aug. 27, 1960] BRISTOL'S 175TH

that Bristol and its people have great

abilities. I believe this theme is domi-

nant in a special editorial from the

The announcement Friday that a city of Bristol-chamber of commerce committee had launched plans for the observance of the

city's 175th anniversary this year with a series of events scheduled for the first week in October was welcome news to many a loyal citizen of our community.

We have a past to be proud of and a future that holds much promise. The general outline of the program of events announced by Chairman Joseph J. Riley, Jr., would indicate that the twofold theme of the look back as well as the look ahead will be well developed in the course of the anniversary celebration.

While the 175th is perhaps not such a milestone as the 100th or 150th or 200th, at the same time it is a notable quarter-century mark, just a short 25 years from our 200th.

Bristol had quite a celebration in June 1935 commemorating the city's 150th anniversary along with the State's 300th. The "25 Years Ago" column in the Saturday issues of the Press this past June chronicled numerous highlights in that observance. The emphasis seemed quite definitely on appreciation for the past.

Considering the number of newcomers to Bristol in the past 25 years and the growth of the city since 1935, certainly the look back is an important part of our forthcoming 175th celebration. Bristol had a population of just over 30,000 in 1935. The 1960 census credits Bristol with 45,221.

It's probably safe to say that almost onethird of our population today are new to Bristol since 1935, either because they are the younger generation or because they are newcomers moved into the city.

For that group of our citizens who were not here for the city's 150th observance, it is definitely worthwhile to bring to them an appreciation of Bristol's past, and its fine citizens of former generations who built well in their eras.

Then the other anniversary observance theme—the look ahead—that is important

for all to adopt.

Tying in the anniversary observance with the schools in the city gives a definite emphasis on the look ahead. Certainly it is how well we do by our schools and how well the schools do for the students that points the way to how well Bristol will do in the next 25 years. The youngsters in the schools today will be in positions of responsibility in local government, business and industry and schools, too, when Bristol celebrates its 200th.

So to focus the anniversary attention on the look ahead, as well as the look back, we commend the decision of the board of education and other school authorities, and parochial school administrators, who may be planning to bring the local schools in on the 175th anniversary observance.

We will follow with interest the unveiling of further plans for Bristol's 175th anniversary observance. As Chairman Riley stated, only the general outline for the schedule of events was ready for release at this time.

We bespeak the entire community's support for and interest in our city's 175th anniversary. Certainly all of us can profit by an appreciative look back and a good, hard yet optimistic look ahead.

#### Hon. Carl T. Durham

SPEECH

# HON, FRANK E. SMITH

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in the tributes being paid Carl Durham, an outstanding Amer-

ican stateman who has contributed so much to the successful implementation of American atomic policies as well as to the other broad fields of military security.

Few men have had such wide respect for their legislative specialties. Any position which CARL DURHAM took in the field of atomic energy was bound to be one of great logic.

All of us in the House in addition know Carl Durham as a gentle and kind person who has inspired the respect and affection of us all.

# Roseburg High School Spanish Club Makes Friendship Tour to Mexico

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on February 23, 1960, I had the pleasure of calling to the attention of this House the trip to Mexico which members of the Roseburg High School Spanish Club, Los Conquistadores, had planned to make at the close of the school year.

This morning, September 1, I received a letter from the students' Spanish teacher, Mr. Berton M. Bailey, who made the trip with them. He said, in part:

The trip was a great success. We were met at the border town of Nogales, Mexico, by a delegation of the city officials, as well as those of the Federal Government and the schools. We were taken to a big reception and declared official guests of the city. The flags of the two countries were presented and then the national anthems were played. Some of the students were moved to tears by this display of friendship. We received the some reception in the other towns that we visited.

This friendship tour turned out to be just that. The American and Mexican students found they had many interests in common. And they talked Spanish too.

Person-to-person contact such as has been practiced by these Oregon high school students offers us the best possible means of building friendships between nations. I congratulate these Roseburg students.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include three stories about their trip The first appeared in the Portland, Oreg., Oregonian, June 8, 1960. The second appeared in the Guaymas newspaper and describes the first day's activities of the students in Guaymas, Mexico. The third newspaper story has been written by one of the travelers, following the return of the class to Roseburg:

[From the Portland Oregonian, June 8, 1960] ROSEBURG SPANISH STUDENTS PAY OWN WAY ON VISIT TO OLD MEXICO

(By Linda Lampman)

In Roseburg, a town well known for lifting itself by its bootstraps, the lifting award of the year goes to 36 high school students from first-, second-, and third-year Spanish classes.

Friday night at the close of classes for the year, they boarded a special chartered bus for 2 weeks of practical experience in Mexico. It was a culmination of a project started last January which began with the out-loud thinking of their instructor, Berton M. Bailey. "Wouldn't it be nice if we could all go to Mexico together," he mentioned during a class period in September of 1959. His students agreed.

When a truckload of explosives damaged a large part of the town last summer it seemed, for a while, that all plans were off. But no one contended with youthful determination.

This January the fundraising began. Residents of Roseburg will be eating candy for years to come but the students kicked their project off by selling well over \$900 worth of sugared confection (Mason candles).

Next on the agenda was a real Mexican dinner. The meal was cooked by a local woman who previously had run a restaurant specializing in the food. Ingredients were supplied by local merchants who by that time had gained interest in the project.

After that the ideas came from the intrigued townspeople, Balley explained. Radio station KRNR donated a day of broadcasting time. Students sold advertising, splitting the proceeds with the station 50-50, prepared the programing and carried on all shows for the day. The highlight of the day was a broadcast phone conversation between Bailey and the mayor of Guaymas, Mexico.

and the mayor of Guaymas, Mexico.

But all the energy didn't go into fundraising. That was strictly an out-of-class project. In class the students studied the customs of the peoples—the girls will change into skirts at Tucson and will wear no pedal pushers or shorts once across the border.

Volumes of correspondence filled the mails from Mexico to Roseburg and the tour was plotted. The focal point will be Guaymas, approximately 250 miles from the border. The Chamber of Commerce of Guaymas has arranged a private home for the students, a basketball tournament between the two classes, and a big flesta.

# TO BE AMBASSADORS

In turn Roseburg students making the trip are laden with slides showing typical Oregon scenery and have plans for an American party they will give for their new friends.

Most important the trip is not being made on a tourist basis, but as friends. All students signed certificates pledging themselves to the task of cementing good relationships between the countries.

They will live with the young people of the country as friends. Bullfights, church, and local festivities will be attended with more than the thought of pleasure in mind—that of education, not only themselves but others, to the idea that the United States is not always represented by the typical tourist.

The eyes of parents, boarding their children on the educational good-will bus Friday night, were a little wistful.

"We could have taken an additional bus just for all the chaperons who volunteered," Bailey laughed.

Their children had accomplished the fantastic, built a dream into reality and were heading for a tomorrow rich in international good relations.

[From La Gaceta, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, June 9, 1960]

EXCURSION DE ESTUDIANTES NORTEAMERICANOS EN GUAYMAS FUERON DECLARADOS HUES-PEDES DE HONOR POR EL AYUNTAMIENTO

Ayer por la manana arribo a este puerto a bordo de un autobus especial un grupo de estudianes norteamericanos, de los grados superiores de la High School de Roseburg, estado de Oregon. Los estudiantes, 14 varones, 22 senoritas, dos maestras y al frente de allos el director de la escuela Sr. Berton M. Bailey, fueron recibidos en el Palacio Municipal por las autoridades municipales encabezadas por el Sr. Juan Inigo, el encargado del comite de recepcion, Sr. Antonio Bareno, y un grupo de mariachis que tipicamente les dio la vienvenida, declarandoseles huespedes de honor durante se permanencia de cuatro dias en Guavmas.

Los mencionados estudiantes vienen a nuestra ciudad en un viaje de placer y estudio, ya que todos allos forman parte del grupo de idlomas y en nuestra region haran interesantes estudios de caracter historico.

Anoche en el Teatro Campodonico de la estacion radiodifusora XEIR, se les ofrecio una fiesta literario musical, con la participacion de elementos artisticos de la localidad y de los mismos estudiantes norteamericanos. En igual forma, hoy se les ofrecera un paseo por mar a bordo de una embarcacion camaronera.

Bien venidos.

[From the Roseburg (Oreg.) News-Review, June 16, 1960]

STUDENTS PLAN DISPLAY OF TRIP'S MEMENTOS (By Larry Crain)

With their trip to Mexico complete, the 36 Spanish students are planning still another project. In early July they hope to put on a public display of their journey. Included will be pictures, slides, and movies of the journey and some of the articles purchased in Mexico.

The group arrived in Roseburg early Tuesday morning after 2 days of traveling on the bus from Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico. Meanwhile, their advisor and Spanish teacher, Berton M. Bailey, had won a fellowship to the University of Puerto Rico. The students bid good-by to him at the bus depot and presented him with a gift. The other chaperons, Mrs. Corrine McTaggert and Mrs. G. S. Haaf, were given gifts also. Mrs. Haaf took care of the illnesses of the travelers. Mrs. McTaggert is a home economics instructor at the high school.

The basketball game between the two nationalities, played at Guaymas, came out to the pleasure of the home squad, 45-22. It was played in the Guaymas Municipal, a part of the Guaymas secondary school.

Before the game the Roseburg girls greeted Guaymas with the traditional Roseburg high greeting except that it was in Spanish. Throughout the game they gave other yells. Guaymas, of course, retaliated with its own cheering section.

# Resolution Commending the House of Representatives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, branch 76 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, located in the east bay area of California, is conscious of the action of Congress in over-riding the President's veto of the recent pay bill.

On July 19, 1960, the branch passed a resolution commending the House of Representatives for its action.

I am happy to present it to the House by making it a part of these remarks: RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Whereas the honorable Congressmen are to be commended for their earnest and wholehearted support of the Letter Carriers request for economic equality; and

Whereas according to law, the Letter Carriers are not allowed to the bargaining facillties enjoyed by the majority of unions; and

Whereas after furnishing the honorable Congressmen with facts and figures on how we stand economically we have to look to the Congress to understand our needs; and

Whereas this year we are all very proud of the way the Congress united in our cause even in the face of the Presidential veto and brought our struggle to a most gratifying conclusion: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Branch 76, National Association of Letter Carriers, of Oakland, Calif., go on record as commending the House of Representatives of these United States for their courageous passage of H.R. 9883 and Overriding of the veto that followed.

Scout Award to Bruce Simpson, of Prospect Harbor, Maine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON, CLIFFORD G. McINTIRE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I wish to say that courage is an ingredient that is applauded by everyone, and particularly when it is evidenced in one who is young in years.

I insert into the RECORD an article from the Bangor Daily News that deals with the heroic demonstration of a youth from my congressional district, a deed of which I am justly proud.

Vice President Nixon has also seen fit to commend this valorous act, and in conjunction with the newsclipping concerned, this letter, too, I submit to the RECORD:

[From the Bangor Daily News, June 25-26,

CUB SCOUT TO RECEIVE AWARD FOR RESCUING CHILD FROM POND

PROSPECT HARBOR, July 11.—Bruce Simpson, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Simpson of Prospect Harbor, will be given a special award for quick thinking and spontaneous action in rescuing a 7-year-old girl from Flanders Pond.

While playing on the wharf at the East Sullivan Pond early this summer, little Rhonda Ross fell into the water. Young Simpson, who was swimming close by, observed the accident and noted that she did not come to surface.

He dived into the water, which was about 7 feet deep, brought her to surface and set her back on the wharf.

Rhonda is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ross, who were residing at West Gouldsboro. The family has gone to Morocco, North Africa, where Mr. Ross is continuing to serve as communications chief in the U.S. Navy.

the U.S. Navy.
Simpson is a Cub Scout of Den 2 of the
Gouldsboro Pack, and will receive the award

for his action in the fall. Cubmaster is James McKinna.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, Washington, D.C., August 11, 1960. Master Bruce Simpson,

Master Bruce Simpson,

Prospect Harbor, Maine.

Dear Bruce: I just had the pleasure of reading about your recent exploit and I wanted to get this note off to congratulate you on your courageous act in rescuing a young girl from drowning.

Your bravery in saving her life is a splendid example for all of us. The ability which you demonstrated to think quickly and to act promptly in response to a critical situation has earned you the well-deserved appreciation of your fellow Americans. I am indeed proud of you for this noble achievement.

With every good wish for the future.

Sincerely.

RICHARD NIXON.

# A Few Facts of History

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. MERWIN COAD

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COAD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I should like to include an article entitled "A Few Facts of History," by Mr. South Trimble, which appeared in the Lexington Herald of Lexington, Ky., on September 30, 1928. Mr. Trimble was a minister of the Christian Church, of which I am a member and minister.

Mr. Trimble sets forth some of the important facts which I believe need to be read and understood by every American as we approach the coming election. His article is as follows:

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Herald, Sept. 28, 1928]

#### A Few Facts of History (By South Trimble)

It is a sad commentary on the intelligence of the American people to say that the paramount question in this campaign is religion and there could be no such question in this land if our fellow citizens hearkened to the voices of the departed leaders and patriots-Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson-and a host of others of every political party and religious creed, whose patriotism, statesmanship cannot be questioned. am not one of those who believe that the great majority of good men and women of this country who believe in the incompatibility of the Roman Catholic faith are intolerant and bigots as they are usually branded, they are only benighted and honestly believe that the Catholic church and those of that faith are a menace to the American institution. It would be absurd to say that these objectors to religious equality are not sincere in their distrusts. It would be equally absurd to conclude that they are consciously violating the spirit of the Federal Constitution, in their stand, that Catholics be barred from high positions in our Government on account of their faith. If I had heard and read day in and day out, without refutation, as millions have, the vile, vicious, slanderous, scurrilous, libelous propaganda that has been preached

and published by professional itinerant mercernary lecturers and cheap, widely circulated plats, phamphlets and publications, I would be of the same opinion. The most outrageous and libelous propaganda, the alleged official oath of the Knights of Columbus, which has for the last 15 years, been circulated by millions of copies in every section of the country, city, town, and hamlet, and is being circulated today, has been branded false, libelous and malicious by a committee of Congress and also by a committee of 32d and 33d degree Masons.

In the hope that I may set to thinking some of those who have been honestly misled and who do not desire to do injustice to their fellow men, I am going to make a brief tour of the archives of the past to see if the parts Catholics have played in history justify the battle being waged against their patriotism and citizenship. As to the Catholic creed, faith, or mode of worship, I know little, and have less concern. Religion is a matter between man and his Creator, and whether he be Protestant, Baptist, Jew, or even a heathen worshiping a stuffed frog or wooden image, if I believe him sincere I have for him profound respect. I have no desire to pry into a man's conscience to inquire what he believes or what he does not believe. As a citizen and as a member of society, he should be judged by his acts and not by his creed. I have recently read in an anti-Catholic publication that the Catholic Church is opposed to the reading of the Scriptures and the \* \* with the rules of that church to deny or affirm the statement, and it is immaterial to me whether it is true or false, but I do know that the indisputable pages of history chronicalize that the Bible, in fragments, was for several centuries scattered over different parts of Christendom, and in A.D. 397 a council of Catholic prelates assembled at Carthage and compiled the New Testament, the Bible, and the Catholic Church was the sole custodian of it for 1,500 years. This was more than a thousand years before the invention of the printing press, and hundreds of copies, all that were in existence during this period, were written by hand by Catholic monks. Whether they read it or not, the world is indebted to the Catholic Church for the compilation and preservation of the Bible for posterity.

#### FOUNDATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

The next outstanding achievement for which historians give due credit to those of the Catholic Church, was the framing of the immortal Magna Carta, the cornerstone of British and American constitutional government, establishing the rights of habeas corpus, trial by jury, and forbidding taxaction without representation. This immortal document was wrung from the despotic King John on the plains of Runnymede by Archbishop Langton of Canterbury and the Catholic Barons of England.

# CRADLE OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN

Of the Thirteen Original American Colonies, Maryland was the only one settled by Catholics. She was also the only one that raised aloft over her fair lands the banner of liberty of conscience, and that invited the oppressed of other colonies to seek an asylum beneath its shadow.

On the 2d day of April 1649, the General Assembly of Maryland passed the following act, which will reflect unfading glory on that State as long as liberty is cherished in the hearts of men:

"Whereas the enforcing of conscience in matters of religion hath fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in those commonwealths where it has been practiced, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of this province, and the better to preserve mutual love and unity amongst the inhabitants, no person whatsoever within this province professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall from henceforth be anyways troubled or molested for his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof, nor anyway compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion against his or her consent."

At the same time the Puritans of New England inflicted summary punishment on those who were rash enough to differ from them in religion. In Massachusetts, the Quakers were whipped, branded, had their ears cut off, their tongues bored with hot iron, and were banished, under pain of death if they returned.

PART PLAYED BY DARING MARINERS, DISCOVERERS,

Protestant historians say of two Catholics—Christopher Columbus and Americus Vespucius—for whom this land and so many of its counties, towns, and cities are named, that they were the discovers of the Western Hemisphere, that through and by them its existence was made known to the civilized world, and the perpetuation of their names on our maps and in our schoolbooks is in recognition of the honor and admiration due from mankind.

John De la Costa, a Catholic, was a famous companion of Columbus. He acted as pilot.

The discoverer of the Pacific Ocean was a Catholic, the renowed Vasco de Balboa.

The discoverer of Florida, John Ponce de Leon, was a member of the same faith.

The admiral of the fleet that first sailed around the world, and the discoverer of the straits which bears his name was a Catholic, Ferdinand Magellan.

Ferdinand Magellan.

The discoverer of the Atlantic States of this Republic was John de Verranzani, a Catholic. He coasted along the shore from a point not far from Wilmington, in North Carolina, as far north as Newfoundland.

The discoverer of California and conqueror of Mexico was a Catholic, Fernando Cortez. The first missionary of the Hurons was John de Breboeuff, Jesuit.

The discoverer of the upper Mississippi and first explorer of that river was the Jesuit, James Marquette.

The Ohio River was first discovered by De la Salle, a Catholic

la Salle, a Catholic.

The founder of the San Francisco was the Catholic missionary, Junipero Serra, a Franciscan.

De Soto, a Catholic, conquered Florida and discovered the lower peninsula. The discoverer of lower Canada and the

The discoverer of lower Canada and the river of St. Lawrence was James Cartier, a Catholic.

The discoverers of the mainland of North America were the Catholics, John and Sebastian Cabot.

The founder of the oldest city in the United States—St. Augustine, Fla.—was Peter Melendez, a Catholic.

The discoverer of Lake Huron was the Catholic monk, Joseph le Caron, O.S.F.

The founderer of Quebec and discoverer of Lakes Champlain and Ontario, was the Catholic, Samuel de Champlain.

Pierre LaClede—linguist—a Catholic, and explorer founded the city of St. Louis.

Father Junipero, pioneer California missionary, chosen as one of the two of its sons to represent the State in the hall of fame at Washington.

Maj. Charles Pierre L'Enfant, planner of the city of Washington, was a Catholic, as was James Hoban, after whose plans the present White House is designed.

DID CATHOLICS DO THEIR PART IN THE BATTLE FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE?

After his election to the Presidency of the country whose independence he had been enabled to win by the help of Catholic soldiers and saliors, and the open purse of a Catholic country, George Washington addressed a letter "To the Roman Catholics in the United

States of America," in which he said, "I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of her Revolution and the establishment of their Government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed."

We know what nation Washington meant when he wrote of "the important assistance" in the establishment of their government which the Revolutionary patriots "received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed;" and in this country's capital stands a statue of the Catholic general, Rochambeau, who came from that nation and with its soldiers and saliors—struck the decisive blow which started this country on the path of independence among the nations of the earth. The pressure for money to pay the troops was in part relieved by a loan from Rochambeau.

Washington had in mind that in the hour of sorest need, the young and weak American Republic received from France, at that time the foremost Catholic nation of the world, the assistance, General Lafayette with money and men, that enabled him to win for liberty, for civilization and humanity—the greatest struggle of democracy against autocracy, the world had ever seen.

"For freedom's land remembers her debt to France and Lafayette."

Among the names which we may be sure, Washington's mind when he wrote that letter to the Roman Catholics, and that never faded from his memory, were the names of those illustrious patriots, the Carrolls, of Maryland-Catholics all. Charles Carroll—who, in signing the Declaration of Independence wrote "of Carrollton" after his name to identify himself-staked more, in the way of earthly possessions, in putting his name to that document, than any other signer. He was a member of the war board of the Colonial Congress, and of the U.S. Senate after the Revolution and when he died, at the age of 95, he had outlived all the other signers. Daniel Carroll was a member of the Colonial Congress and of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, which he declared to be "the best form of Government ever offered to the world." John Carroll—bishop and archbishop, founder of the American Catholic hierarchy-was sent by the American Congress on a sepcial mission to Canada in the interest of the United States. There was room in Washington's heart, too, for the name of Aedanus Burke, that sturdy patriot and Catholic, who left his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, to become a Revolutionary soldier.

Washington was also thinking of Catholic John Barry, who commanded the cruiser, named Lexington, that first carried the American flag upon the ocean; who made the first capture of any vessel of war that ever was made by a regular American cruiser in battle, and who fought the last sea fight of the Revolutionary War. His was the first commission issued by the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress, and on the organization of the Navy, after the Revolutionary War, his name headed the list of captains appointed by President Washington and the first ship was the United States, commanded by Capt. John Barry. Because of this record he has been called "the father of the American Navy."

Washington had in mind Gen. Stephen Moylan, whom he so highly regarded. Moylan was a merchant, but at the outbreak of the Revolution he quit his store to enlist in the American cause, and was at Valley Forge with Washington, on whose recommendation he was appointed quartermaster general. He resigned that position and reentered active service, at the head of

an independent cavalry command that he had organized, and rose to the rank of brigadier general. He has been called the Murat of the Army. General Moylan was not only a Catholic himself, but he was the brother of a Catholic bishop; and I may as well add that another brother, John Moylan, also a Catholic, was a general during the Revolution.

Washington had not forgotten another Catholic, Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the heroic Pole, who fell fighting in Savannah for

American independence.

On the banks of the Hudson near the U.S. Military Academy at West Point stands a monument erected by a grateful nation on which is carved the name "Koseiusko." Catholic General Thaddeus Koscisko, whose name time has covered with imperishable laurels-who served side by side with Washington and Greene in the Revolution, who was chief engineer in constructing the fortifications at West Point-who showed General Gates how to entrench himself on Bemis Heights-thus securing victory at Saratoga for the American arms-who was the subject of especial commendation from Washington to the American Congress, and the recipient of the thanks of that body and of a grant of land and a pension for his services to the American cause.

In spite of the fact that at the time the Revolutionary War broke out there were only 25,000 Catholics in American colonies, yet they furnished twice the number of soldiers of any other creed. There were 1,500 commissioned officers of Irish blood in the Continental Army, and it is interesting to note that a few extracts from the muster rolls of Washington's veterans there were 494 Murphys, 227 Conners and O'Conners, 331 Mc-Carthys, 322 Ryans, 286 Reillys, 242 Connollys, 221 Burkes, 230 O'Briens, 178 O'Neals, 184 Fitzgeralds, 155 Donnellys.

#### CATHOLICS IN THE CIVIL WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

There were 18 Catholic generals and 12 Catholic admirals in the service of the Union Army during the Civil war. They were Generals Sheridan, Rosecranz, Newton, Garesche, Ewing, Foster, Keyes, McMahon, O'Rorke, Shields, Meagham, Corcoran, Guiney, Cass, Mulholiand, Smyth, Meade, and McClelland; while the admirals were Ammen, Beaumont, Boarman, Febiger, Franklin, Kilty, B. F. Sands, J. B. Sands, Kirkland, Grasher, Meade, and Young.

#### CATHOLICS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

A glance at the history of the Confederate States shows that the Catholic, Beauregard. was the commander who led the Confederate troops to victory in the first battle of the War Between the States, and was the successful defender of Charleston and Petersburg; that the most famous naval commander of the Confederacy was the Catholic Raphael Semmes; and it was of his kinsman, Paul J. Semmes, of Georgia, also a Catholic, that Robert E. Lee wrote: "He fell mortally wounded while leading his brigade on the first day at Gettysburg, with the courage that always distinguished him. He died as he had lived, discharging the highest duty of a patriot with devotion that never faltered and courage that shrank no danger."

Another member of that distinguished Roman Catholic family was Judge Thomas J. Semmes, who was one of the ablest Senators of the Confederate States Congress, was president of the American Bar Association, and long the recognized head of the bar of Louisiana. And surely that is not a wholly vicious religion that moves a man to write—as Thomas J. Semmes wrote—in his last will and testament the injunction: "Be kind to those among my debtors who may need your kindness."

Still another member of that family—Catholic, of course—was Thomas Semmes, of Canton, Miss., who—physically unable to do

active military service in the Confederate cause—equipped at his personal expense a company for that service. I opine that there are few, if any, Protestant families with a record of devotion to the southern cause surpassing that of this Catholic family.

#### AN UNPARALLELED INSTANCE

There was but one instance during the War Between the States, of promotion from the rank of captain directly to that of brigadier general, and the soldier thus promoted was a Catholic. His name was V. J. B. Girardy. Third Georgia Volunteers, a regiment that honored the State so gloriously on many battlefields.

On the second day of August, 1864, President Davis dispatched to General Lee these words: "Have directed the appointment of Captain Girardy as recommended." Two weeks later Victor Girardy's body lay on the field of battle within the enemy's lines.

Other distinguished generals who followed Robert E. Lee under the banner of the "Lost Cause" were: Longstreet, Cavell, Hardee, Adams, Anderson, Branch, Jackson, Cleburn, and Hardeman. Thomas Mallett, chief of ordnance making ammunition for the Confederate arms, was a Catholic.

#### CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN CIVIL WAR

With the Union Army Father John Ireland, later archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., Father Louis Lambert, 18 Illinois, Father Lawrence McMahon, later bishop of Hartford, Father McQuave, later bishop of Rochester, Father Corby of Notre Dame, Chaplan at Gettysburg, Jesuit Fathers O'Reilley, Quilette, O'Hagan, and Tissot.

With the Confederate Army, Father Frances Leray, later archbishop of New Orleans, Father Abraham Ryan, "Poet Priest of the South," Father Hamilton, Father Peter Whelan, Chaplan General of the Confederate Army, and many others.

#### CATHOLIC SISTERS IN CIVIL WAR

The more than 1,000 nuns, representing 12 orders and 20 distinct congregations, who served throughout the Civil War, administering to both Union and Confederate forces, and of whom Abraham Lincoln referred to in part as follows:

"Of all the forms of charity and benevolence seen in the crowded wards of the hospitals, those of some Catholic Sisters were among the most efficient. I never knew whence they came or what was the name of their order. More lovely than anything I had ever seen in art, so long devoted to lilustrations of love, mercy, and charity, are the pictures that remain of those modest Sisters going on their errands of mercy among the suffering and dying. Gentle and womanly yet with the courage of soldiers leading a forlorn hope, to sustain them in contact with such horrors. As they went from cot to cot, distributing the medicine prescribed, administering the cooling, refreshing, strengthening draughts as directed, they were veritable "Angels of Mercy."

There is a monument in Washington to their memory.

Steven R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy in Jefferson Davis' cabinet, was a Catholic, as also was Admiral Raphael Semmes, who commanded the Alabama until she was sunk by the Kearsage, but not before she had captured some 65 warships and vessels, and inflicted millions of dollars of damage on the enemy commerce.

#### TRUE AMERICANISM

Roger B. Taney, a Catholic, was appointed Attorney General of the United States and later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by Andrew Jackson, against whom the most rabid anti-Catholic will hardly make the charge of a lack of Americanism—any more than such a charge

will be made against Grover Cleveland for appointing to a seat on the bench of that Court the Catholic and ex-Confederate soldier, Edward D. White, later made Chief Justice by appointment of William H. Taft, whose Americanism was not challenged nor tainted by reason of that appointment.

#### DAVIS ON CATHOLIC PRIESTS

Words from Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy:

"In a time when the mations were ruled by arbitrary power, the Catholic priests stood between the despots and their victims, sublimely defying the rage of one and divinely bending to raise the other. From time to time the heroic spirit of that ancient line has been called forth, and in plague, pestilence and famine, in the wilderness and on fields of blood, in the prison, on the scaffold, and among the deserted mourners, nobly have they maintained the glory of their feath".

The fell demon of religious intolerance had no more uncompromising foes than the president and vice president of the Confederate States, and at that president's cabinet table Catholic, Jew, and Protestant sat side by side.

#### NOT MANACLED BY A CATHOLIC

Was it a Catholic that riveted manacles on the limbs of Jefferson Davis when he was a prisoner in the strongest fortress in America? No. It was the man who later was the head of the Guardians of Liberty, an anti-Catholic organization. And the only potentate in all the world that sent a message of sympathy and consolation to Jefferson Davis in prison was the Pope of Rome.

Who was the leading counsel for the defense of Mr. Davis against the charges of treason made against him by the U.S. Government? It was Charles O'Conner, a Catholic and the recognized head of the bar of New York, who volunteered his services to the illustrious prisoner; and his most active associate counsel was George Shea, another Catholic.

And while Jeff Davis was being tried for his life, incarcerated in a Federal prison, his wife and children distracted and ill, were being nurtured back to health by Catholic Sisters in Georgia.

#### CATHOLICS IN THE WORLD WAR

The part the American Catholics played in this great conflict when they fought to make "The World Safe for Democracy" is of such recent event that all are familiar with it. That they contributed their part, none will deny. We might mention that the outstanding fighting unit of all the Allied armies was the famous Rainbow Division of New York in which those of Catholic faith dominated to such an extent that it was called a Catholic division. Historians tell us that during the later period of hostilities the daring bravery and courage on the field of battle, of the soldiers of this famous division contributed more to the successful termination of war than any of the fighting units in the Allied armies.

In 1923 the Secretary of the Navy gave out a statement that 45 percent of the U.S. Marines were of the Catholic faith.

#### A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

The Revolutionary Fathers who, under the lead of Washington and Jefferson, framed the Constitution of the United States, put into one of its articles this clause:

"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

Shortly after the Constitution, as originally framed, had been ratified by the States, 10 articles of amendments were added to it. The very first one of these articles of amendment declared that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of

religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This assertion, for the second time in the fundamental law, of the principle of religious freedom, shows the importance attached to it by the Fathers of the Republic.

It should be noted that the religious test was the only test forbidden by the wise men, the true Americans and patriots, who framed the Constitution. That was the forbidden fruit, within which, they knew, lay the virus that, if introduced into the political system they were creating would be fatal to it.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS, ON THE RELIGIOUS TESTS

"I am utterly opposed to mingling religion with politics in any way whatever, and especially am I opposed to making it a test in qualification for civil office. A Catholic, therefore, in our country, and in all countries, ought, as all other citizens, to be permitted to stand or fall in public favor and estimation upon his own individual merit. But I think, of all the Christian denominations in the United States, the Catholics are the last that southern people should join in attempting to put under the ban of civil proscription. For as a church they have never warred against us or our peculiar institutions."

True Americanism, as I have learned it, is like true Christianity—disciples in neither are confined to any nation, clime, or soil whatsoever.

The genuine disciples of "true Americanism," like the genuine followers of the Cross, are those whose hearts are warmed and fired—purified, elevated, and ennobled by those principles, doctrines, and precepts which characterize their respective systems. It is for this reason that a Kamschatkan, a Briton, a Jew, or a Hindu can be as good a Christian as anyone born on Calvary's brow or where the Sermon on the Mount was preached. And, for the same reason, an Irishman, a Frenchman, a German, or Russian, can be as thoroughly American as if he had been born within the walls of the old Independence Hall itself.

# LINCOLN'S LETTER ON TOLERANCE

"There is among the letters of Abraham Lincoln one written to a friend on August 24, 1855, which deserves to be cited:
"I am not a know-nothing: that is cer-

"I am not a know-nothing: that is certain. How could I be? How can anyone who abhors the oppression of Negroes to be in favor of degrading classes of white people. Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation we began by declaring that "all men are created equal." We now practically read it "all men are created equal, except Negroes." When the know-nothings get control, it will read "all men are created equal, except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics," When it comes to this, I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty—to Russia for instance, where despotism can be taken pure and without the base alloy of hypocrisy."

# HISTORY REFUTES IT

I trust, and believe, I have shown that the truth of history overwhelmingly refutes the imputation that profession of the Roman Catholic faith is incompatible with loyalty to American principles of government: An unbroken record of a century and one-half of unsullied loyalty and unblemished patrictism should by this time lay low the ghost of political bigotry.

History shows that there are no more devoted adherents, no sturdier defenders of the principles of constitutional liberty, as they have been transmitted through the great charter and the American Constitution, than have been found in the ranks of those professing that faith.

The Fate of the General Housing Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ALBERT RAINS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I discuss our inability to obtain an effective and worthwhile housing bill in this last session of the 86th Congress. And let me emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that there should be no mistake about where the blame rests—it lies squarely at the door of the Republican administration and the Republican minority in the Congress. The combination of an ever-present veto threat and the lack of a single Republican vote on the Rules Committee—these two uncompromising obstacles were just too difficult to overcome in this abbreviated session.

It is now abundantly clear that the only hope for adequate programs in the field of housing and urban renewal is the election of a Democratic President in November. With the forward-looking leadership that a Democratic administration would provide, the tremendous economic potential of America would once more be fully utilized and an adequate effort would be made to meet the goals of our national housing policy.

Ever since this administration took office, housing legislation has faced a rough and rocky road. Just 2 years ago, we ended up with no housing bill whatsoever in spite of the fact that an overwhelming majority of the Congress favored such legislation. In fact, when the housing bill was brought up near the end of the session in 1958, it came within six votes of gaining the necessary two-thirds majority to pass under suspension of the rules. Most of us are familiar with the serious problems created by the failure of that bill. FHA ran out of insurance authorization, the Urban Renewal Administration put in an unfair rationing procedure, and the low-rent public housing program was brought to a halt.

In spite of this pressing need for prompt action on a housing bill in 1959. it was not until September, after two Presidential vetoes, that we succeeded in getting any legislation on the books. The very first bill passed by the Congress, S. 57, already included a number of compromises in an effort to meet the administration's objections. In spite of this, the bill was vetoed on July 7. The Congress promptly passed another measure. S. 2539, which made further major concessions to administration opposition, but even this modest measure was vetoed. Finally, a barebones bill, S. 2654, was at long last signed into law on September 23 after the Congress had adjourned. It was clearly understood by all concerned that this last bill was only a 1-year measure designed to enable our housing and urban renewal programs to continue in operation until more comprehensive provisions could be made at the current session of the Congress.

It is incomprehensible to me why the administration persists in its stubborn opposition to sound housing and urban renewal legislation. One of the greatest tasks facing America is the rebuilding of our cities and the elimination of slums. Our national goal of "a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family" adopted under a Democratic administration has received at least token acceptance in Republican platforms. And yet, the lack of genuine warmth in that acceptance has been amply proven not only by the persistent efforts of the administration to block housing legislation, but by its failure to come up with a single constructive idea in recent years.

Today, with the end of the session at hand, we are confronted only with the choice of whether or not to accept this very modest resolution to extend the FHA title I home improvement loan program for 1 year, provide \$500 million to meet the backlog of applications under the college housing loan program, and provide \$50 million for the community facilities program. But for the administration's determined resistance, the Congress would have a chance to work its will on the comprehensive bill originally recommended by your Committee on Banking and Currency. I would like to describe briefly the major provisions of

First, there is an obvious and pressing need for measures to stimulate homebuilding activity. The level of housing starts in July was one-fourth below the same month last year. This was an annual rate of less than 1.2 million in contrast to a rate of 1.6 million during the early part of 1959, and in contrast to a need for more than 2 million units a year. Experience has taught us that such a drop in residential construction can well undermine the entire economy. Already severe distress is evident in the Northwest lumber industry, in appliance manufacturing, and in other industries which depend upon residential construction for an important part of their market. If allowed to go unchecked, this decline in homebuilding can add to the already serious level of unemployment.

In order to restore homebuilding activity to a high level of operation, the bill would have liberalized FHA mortgage insurance terms for home buyers. First, in order to lower monthly housing costs and partly offset the record-high interest rates on FHA loans, the bill would have extended the maximum maturity from the present 30 years to 35 years. Second, the bill would have reduced FHA downpayment requirements in all price ranges. Building on the highly successful experience of our great GI home loan program under which 2 million veterans bought homes without downpayment, the bill would have permitted FHA to insure no-downpayment loans on homes priced up to \$13,500. Above that a 10-percent downpayment would have been required on any amount between \$13,500 and \$20,000 in place of the present law which requires 10 percent from \$13,500 to only \$18,000. The bill would have increased the ceiling on FHA single-family loans from \$22,500 to \$25,000.

There is every reason to believe that these changes would have brought many home buyers into the market. The potential demand for homeownership has proven itself to be extremely strong in this country. You will recall that the Emergency Housing Act of 1958 which did much to spark the sharp increase in new home production and sales in that year, provided, among other things, for a reduction of FHA downpayments. One needs only to recall the real estate advertisements of a year or two ago, when mortgage money was still available for no-downpayment GI loans, to realize the importance that builders attached to this feature.

Another long overdue amendment to existing law would have permitted the FHA Commissioner to reduce the mortgage insurance premium by as much as one-half under any FHA title II program. Present law requires FHA to charge at least one-half of 1 percent per annum on the outstanding balance of any loan which it insures. However, over its quarter of a century of operations, the FHA has built up reserves of some three-quarters of a billion dollars and many experts feel that the insurance premium can now be safely lowered, at least on some FHA programs. The bill would have given the Commissioner discretionary authority to do just that, thus lowering the monthly payments of home

Another important provision of the bill would have increased FHA's mortgage insurance authorization by \$4 billion although the administration has been hesitant to ask for this. The recent rate of use indicates that FHA may well reach its present ceiling before the next Congress meets. In 1958 the administration failed to alert the Congress that it was rapidly nearing the limit of FHA insurance authority because it knew that this extra factor would have been enough to give us the six votes we needed to pass the general housing bill under suspension. Shortly after the Congress adjourned, FHA was forced to put into effect a stopgap system of agreements-toinsure. This highly dubious procedure was outlawed by last year's housing bill. I sincerely hope that FHA will be able to get by until the 87th Congress convenes because the adverse effect on builders' plans and home building will be far more serious this time than it was in 1958.

Mr. Speaker, I will not attempt to go into all of the improvements to the FHA programs our bill would have provided. It would have made some very useful improvements in the FHA rental and cooperative housing programs. Also it would have established a new program of FHA insurance to make mortgage loans available in older residential neighborhoods, in order to encourage efforts to halt deterioration in these places before they become actually blighted.

Title II of the bill would have advanced our efforts to provide decent rental housing for our elderly citizens by making another \$50 million available for the direct loan program and by eliminating the 2 percent equity requirement now contained in existing law. I take particular pride in this program

which I originally proposed several years ago. Although it was singled out for special criticism and denunciation in each of the two veto messages, it finally became law with the Housing Act of 1959. The administration continued to show its distaste for this outstanding program by refusing to request an appropriation to get it started. In spite of this, the Congress has appropriated \$20 million and the first projects should be underway in a short time. This program, which provides 50-year loans at only 31/2 percent interest for nonprofit sponsors of rental housing for the elderly, makes it possible to rent these units for \$15 to \$20 a month less than under regular FHA financing with its higher interest rate and insurance charges. This is a highly important saving to most older families and the program holds great promise of meeting our needs in this area.

Title III of the bill would have converted the FNMA secondary operation program into a central mortgage bank along the lines recommended by the National Association of Home Builders, Mortgage Bankers Association, and the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The need for some device to smooth out the flow of funds to the home mortgage market and thereby reduce the fluctuations in residential construction has long been recognized. The changes which would have been made by this bill, such as giving FNMA greater independentce under a three-man board, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and permitting FNMA to make short-term warehousing loans on the security of mortgages, would have gone for to achieve this goal. A comparable secondary market facility for conventional loans to be operated under the Federal Home Loan Bank Board would have been provided by title IV of the bill.

In addition the bill would have made a number of changes in FNMA's special assistance program under which that agency buys mortgages on program which the President or the Congress has designated as deserving of special aid. FNMA would have been required to pay the full face amount of any loan in these special categories instead of charging discounts as it does at present. Moreover, a limitation of 1 percent would be set on the fees and charges required by FNMA which now total 1½ percent.

Needed increases in FNMA authorizations would have been made by the bill. The general fund, to be used at the President's discretion, would have been increased by \$75 million and the existing funds for cooperative housing mortgages would have been increased by \$10 million with all of the money to go to true consumer cooperatives. Two new funds would have been established. The first would have provided \$15 million for the purchase of FHA section 232 mortgages on nursing homes. This section was added to the National Housing Act in 1959 but potential borrowers have experienced difficulty in finding private lenders willing to make the loans as is so often the case when a new FHA program is established. The second fund, in the

amount of \$25 million, would have been established to assure the successful launching of the new FHA program provided in title I of the bill to make mortgage insurance available in older neighborhoods.

One of the greatest problems which will face the homebuilding industry in the next few years is the rapid increase in land prices. Already land costs have soared in most towns and cities, making it increasingly difficult for the industry to find places to build lower-cost housing. This inflation has not been due to a lack of raw land—towns and cities now take up less than I percent of the total land area of our country-but rather it is due to the lack of developed land available for homebuilding. An important factor in this is the difficulty which builders face in obtaining adequate mortgage credit to meet the expenses of acquiring and developing land. To meet this need, title V of the bill would have authorized FHA insurance on loans to private developers and builders to convert raw land into building sites suitable for housing construction. Because this was a new program it would have been put on a 1-year experimental basis with appropriate safeguards to prevent speculative abuse. The need for some such assistance is obvious and pressing, and action to bring down land costs is long overdue.

Title VI of the bill would have provided the college housing loan program with an additional \$500 million to take care of the existing backlog and to carry the program further for 1 year. This program is one of our least controversial and most successful efforts in the field of housing

Title VII of the bill would have provided an additional \$450 million in capital grant authorization for the urban renewal program. The American Municipal Association and the U.S. Conference of Mayors have strongly urged the Congress to provide a 10-year program of \$600 million a year. In spite of this, the administration requested not one cent for this vital program which holds the key to the ultimate rebuilding of our cities and the elimination of slums. I am hopeful that the administration which takes office next January will show better understanding of our needs in the field of slum clearance and urban renewal and will recommend an adequate

The bill would also have provided for a pilot program for the rehabilitation of existing dwellings. Local authorities would be able to acquire and repair a limited number of dwelling units which could be resold after rehabilitation. Such an approach offers hope for arresting blight before it becomes so serious that only outright clearance can cure it.

In addition, the bill would have accorded to hospitals the same advantages under the urban renewal program which were granted to colleges and universities in the Housing Act of 1959. Under the bill hospital expenditures for urban renewal could be counted as part of the local community's one-third share of the net cost of slum clearance. Other amendments in the bill would have re-

moved impediments in existing law to urban renewal operations involving colleges and hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important problems facing urban renewal today is the plight of families and small business firms who are displaced. By the same token, one of the most promising provisions of the bill was Title VIII: Relocation Assistance. This title would have given more equitable treatment to small business firms by permitting full payment of actual certified moving expenses thus removing the inequity that now arises in some cases when a company with heavy equipment is forced to move but cannot be fully compensated under existing law. Moreover, the bill would have provided long-term low interest rate loans—4 percent—through the Small Business Administration to enable displaced businesses to reestablish in new locations. Also, displaced businesses would have been given a reasonable opportunity to relocate in the same urban area to the maximum extent feasible.

In the case of displaced families the bill would have increased the ceiling on relocation payments from \$200 to \$300. A more far-reaching provision would have greatly increased the effectiveness of FHA's section 221 relocation housing program. Section 221 was designed to benefit displaced families by helping them to acquire other housing on relatively easy terms. It is generally agreed that this program has been a very limited success. In large part, its intended benefits have been nullified by the administration's high interest rate policy which have simply priced many low income families out of the market. To overcome this, the bill would have provided for section 221 loans to nonprofit corporations at 4 percent interest and for a 45-year term—under the present program financing costs total 534 percent and the maximum term is 40 years. These more favorable financing terms would lower monthly rentals to displaced families by as much as 15 percent.

In a further attempt to reduce the rentals which displaced families must pay under the program, the bill would have encouraged tax abatement by local communities. Where the local community is willing to exempt a project from local real estate taxes, the amount of the exemption could be counted as part of the local community's one-third share of the cost of the urban renewal project. This would reduce rentals by an additional \$10 to \$15 per month per unit.

To assure the availability of financing for this new type of housing for displaced families, the bill would set up a special \$100 million support fund under the FNMA special assistance program.

Included in the miscellaneous section of the bill was the authorization of an additional \$100 million for the highly successful public facility loan program. Under this program, priority is given to communities of 10,000 or less which need water and sewer systems. Fortunately, some funds for this program are included in the measure now before the House.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out one more subject which should have been included in this year's housing legislation. That is additional authorization of units for the low-rent public housing program. I am confident that if the housing bill had been allowed to proceed along its regular course that at least some new units would have been added either on the floor of the House or in conference. As you know, the general housing bill sent over from the Senate includes 25,000 additional low-rent units. Personally I feel this number is far from adequate. You will recall that last year the House approved a total of approximately 180,000 low-rent units in the first housing bill. In the end we were forced to cut this down to a mere 37,000 units. This figure was arrived at by a careful examination of applications on hand to eliminate all deadwood. Although the administration has dragged its feet and refused to sign contracts for more than a handful of these, the balance is already fully committed in one stage or another. In fact, a backlog of applications is once again building up. This is hardly surprising in view of the great need for these units-a need which will seriously hamper our urban renewal efforts if it is not soon met.

Mr. Speaker, the general housing bill was carefully considered by the Subcommittee on Housing and by the full Banking Committee. It would have met many urgent needs in our housing and urban renewal programs. The people of our country—the home buyers and builders. the mayors, and others interested in sound and equitable measures for rebuilding our cities-have good cause to share my regret that the opposition of the administration and the Republican minority in Congress has prevented the Congress from even having an opportunity to vote on this bill. And this was the only way they could defeat the bill because, as we all know, if the Congress were given a chance to act on this bill, it would have passed by a substantial majority. As it is, we must now wait until next year when I hope and expect to see a Democratic administration which will work together with the Democratic majority in the Congress to enact sound and forward-looking housing legislation.

# Twentieth Anniversary of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. FRANK KOWALSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, this fall Americans of Ukrainian descent will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., an organization which has compiled a splendid record of achievements.

Speaking for 21/2 million Americans. the Ukrainian Congress Committee has served primarily as an educational or-

ganization.

It has kept Ukrainian-Americans fully informed on events behind the Iron Curtain, especially the efforts of the dozen captive non-Russian nations within the Soviet Union.

It has served the United States, particularly our national security interests, by bringing to the attention of our Government important facts about the cold

I congratulate the Ukrainian Congress Committee on its achievements. I wish it many more years of success.

# Further Irregularities Revealed in Long Beach Case

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. CECIL R. KING

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KING of California. Mr. Speaker, another campaign payoff is being engineered for RICHARD NIXON, only this time a government agency is directing the insidious job and the little people are footing the bill. A Long Beach, Calif., law firm, headed by Nixon's campaign manager in the area, has been given a lucrative retainer by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in connection with its unjustified and irregular seizure of the \$100 million Long Beach Savings & Loan Association.

For the first 2 months of this arrangement, the firm of Clock, Waestman & Clock drew nearly \$8,000 in fees, and the total has by now probably reached 3 or 4 times that amount. The potential importance of this political payola can be seen from the fact that a 10-year fight on another matter involving this same association and this same Federal agency has racked up attorneys' fees that may amount to as much as \$400,000.

Details on this deal have just been diclosed in hearings of a special sub-committee of the House of Representatives headed by Representative John E. Moss that is investigating the Home Loan Bank Board's seizure last April 22 of the Long Beach institution. In the same hearings, it was proved that the White House itself has become so deeply involved in the fight over the seizure that a proposed settlement was apparently vetoed by one of the President's top aides. This is an almost identical parallel to the highly improper influence brought to bear upon another agency of the Government in the notorious Dixon-Yates case. Congress vests in the Home Loan Bank Board complete authority to make decisions based on the facts and the law in each case and it has been declared time and again highly improper if not criminal for outside influences of any kind whatsoever to be brought to bear on the members of such boards with respect to their decisions. The undue influence exerted upon this Board has now created an awkward situation indeed for this administration. It has been proven they

have improperly entered the case and how to extricate themselves will now present a sticky problem.

Here are the deails on the adminis-

tration's latest deal:

Early this year the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board discussed with David W. Kendall, Special Counsel to the President, the Board's plans to seize the Long Beach institution. On Friday, April 22, 10 minutes before closing time, Board agents marched into the association and seized it. When the institution opened its doors the following Monday, long lines of frantic depositors were waiting, and in the next 2 weeks more than \$26 million was withdrawn. Full details on this operation, and the potential destruction of the institution, are available in the special subcommittee's report issued last July.

Meanwhile, the Board members realized what a mess they had got themselves into and decided to get some extra legal talent to help fight off the courts and the depositors. Naturally, they turned to Nixon's office and asked for recommendations. A Board member talked it over with Robert H. Finch, administrative assistant to Nixon and now his national campaign manager, and who for years has been associated and involved in the building and loan association industry. And, interestingly, Finch suggested the Long Beach firm whose head by coincidence is handling Nixon's campaign in the area.

All this took only a few days, and in one of the fastest negotiations on record the Long Beach firm got a contract providing a rate of \$40 an hour for a partner and \$30 an hour for an associate; and \$250 a day for court appearances, unless two attorneys were involved, when the rate would go to \$400 a day.

So far this has paid off for Nixon's campaign manager at the rate of almost \$4,000 a month.

After several weeks, the bank board decided to try to negotiate a settlement. and over the period of a month reached near agreement several times. But then the White House stepped in. The board chairman consulted with Mr. Kendall, the President's special counsel, and the tentative agreement was reversed. Albert J. Robertson, Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, admitted in the hearings that he met with Kendall to discuss the situation, but he refused to disclose what was said. However, the President of the seized association testified under oath that he was told by another Board member that Kendall had vetoed the settlement.

These facts are clear from the evidence of the hearings. The bank was seized with notably weak and faulty reasoning, but once the deed was done the White House and Nixon determined not to let the action become a political liability. While the White House sabotaged all possible chances of a settlement that could not help but reveal the stupidity and capriciousness of the seizure action, Nixon's office made sure that his friend and campaign manager would profit as long as the fight continued.

The principal ones to suffer from such political duplicity are the thousands of depositors in the Long Beach institution whose savings and interest earnings are being consumed by lawyers' fees and useless litigation.

This seizure, precipitated by incompetent politically motivated hacks, is now compounded by political opportunists at the highest level. The result is a scandal that must and will be thoroughly investigated, with the guilty persons brought to the bar of public opinion, if not to justice.

# Hon. Matthew E. Welsh Calls for Quality Education for Hoosier Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, as the only Indiana member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, and as one who is deeply interested in American public education, I am always pleased when a leading citizen of my State speaks out on behalf of better schools and better teachers.

The Honorable Matthew E. Welsh of Vincennes, not only speaks out for education but he has worked actively to improve the school system of Indiana. As minority leader of the Indiana State Senate, Matt Welsh has fought hard for adequate funds for the schools and teachers of our State.

He is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana and I firmly believe will continue to work hard for education if elected chief executive of our State.

WELSH EDUCATED AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND CHICAGO

In addition to his two terms as a member of the State senate, Matt Welsh has also served two terms in the Indiana House of Representatives. He is an elder and trustee of the First Christian Church of Vincennes, treasurer and trustee of Vincennes University, a director of the Security Bank & Trustee Co., and a member of the board of directors of the YMCA of Vincennes. He was educated at Indiana University and the Universities of Pennsylvania, and Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to include in the Congressional Record the following excerpts from the excellent address delivered by Senator Weish at the 11th Annual Indiana Leadership Conference of the Indiana State Teachers Association at French Lick, Ind., on August 9, 1960. The excerpts follow:

Quality education for Hoosier children cannot be achieved in a bargain basement. Yet as educators you are familiar with the phenomenon of those who cry the loudest publicly for better schools, better teachers, and better educational programs, are the very ones who slash the money for schools to do the job.

depositors in the Long Beach institution GOVERNOR'S BUDGET PROPOSED ONLY \$2 MILLION Whose savings and interest carnings are

We witnessed this in the last session of the general assembly in which the original budget for State distribution to local communities for education called for an increase of slightly more than \$2 million over the previous 2 years.

Two million dollars is a lot of money, but then there are 90,000 additional pupil-years to pay for, at in excess of \$325 a year, that amount soon becomes only a token. Those 90,000 additional pupil-years will cost by the end of the next fiscal year more than \$29 million. Yet the State was proposing to bear only \$2 million of the cost.

What alternatives then faced local communities? They would have to either increase local property taxes by \$27 million or cut further into the kind of education Indiana parents want for their children.

We finally got through the general assembly an appropriation that increased school aid by \$15 million. This at least would pay for about half of the increased costs caused by more children in school, but it provided nothing for increased cost of everything the schools have to buy to keep operating, for fairer salaries for teachers, for increased science laboratories, language rooms, and other improvements so necessary to upgrade Hoosler education.

And the very same people who fight for restricted money for schools are the ones who contend we must have quality education. And we must. This should have a familiar ring to you, for the teaching profession of Indiana has been fighting and sacrificing for better educational programs for decades, for quality education. And the very opposition you have fought now slanders you with the charge that you are not upgrading our school programs as rapidly as available teachers and money permit.

TEACHERS FIGHT FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

But let's look for a minute at what seems to be the cry of quality education. When I say "quality education" and when you say it, we mean the best possible education for all Hoosier children, not just some of them.

We mean courses and programs of study designed to meet the needs of the almost 1 million Indiana young people now in school, all of them, not just the children whose parents can afford to send them to college, or children who have the ability to go to college for professional training.

We mean also the children whose years of formal education will end with high school. We mean the young man who wants to be a mechanic, who wants to work at his father's side in a small store, who wants to farm, the girl who will enter office or sales work, and on and on through a thousand vocations that these young people can choose. We mean also the young person whose physical or mental handicap requires special training.

EVERY CHILD MUST BE EDUCATED

You have heard, as I have, the proposal that those students who did not want to or could not take the so-called hard academic courses should be pushed from school at an early age, that the child labor laws should be revised to permit them to enter factories and mills earlier.

Are we to slip backward in time to the sweat shops? Are these advocates of high school education only for those who go on to college to be permitted to create a class society here in Indiana where only the chosen few are to receive the education they need?

And mind you, those whose children are not among the especially anointed are not thereby relieved of taxes to pay the cost. No. The proposed tax relief is to come only for those whose children go to the universities and colleges.

OUR TIMES REQUIRE 20TH CENTURY EDUCATION

This specious, hypocritical attack and slander on our educational system has as its goal throwing Indiana back into the 19th century when only the children of the well to do received the best education. The rest got a lick and a promise and were sent out to work.

Those days are past. We need better schools, better trained teachers, and better, stricter educational programs. You know this and have been fighting for it for years. But we need these things for all young people, for the children of all parents; not just the selected few.

All parents pay the bills, and all of their children are entitled to an equal chance to gain as much education as they can—educations designed to fit their own needs and their own chosen career goals.

# Retirement of Hon. Paul Brown of Georgia

SPEECH

# HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed feelings that I bid Godspeed to Paul Brown, who is retiring from the House of Representatives. After serving with distinction, dedication and vigor since 1933, he has earned a rest and it is my earnest wish that he may enjoy in good health for many years his well deserved retirement.

But his retirement from the daily routine of the House of Representatives leaves me with a deep sense of loss. In a very real way, Paul Brown was to me, as he was to scores of others, a fatherly figure, who was an unfailing source of counsel and advice. It will never be known how much Paul Brown's innate kindness has meant to many a new, untried Member of Congress.

To a multitude of young men, he was a tower of strength and comfort and a wise, patient guide to those who aspired to high accomplishments in the public service. It is gratifying to know that so many who achieved their objectives are fulsome in their gratitude to him. My own debt to an old and dear friend is unbounded.

He was very well equipped to give good counsel, for he had years of distinction in the public service in his own State of Georgia before coming to the House of Representatives. A lawyer, county attorney, and mayor, he had a practical knowledge of government and above all, a deep knowledge and sympathy with the day to day problems of the average man and woman. His service in Washington was only an extension and enlargement of his work and for years he was acknowledged as one of the outstanding Members of Congress in his devotion to good government.

PAUL Brown may retire in person from the House, but he leaves a legacy of spirit and memory that will endure. Politics for a New Generation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. STEWART L. UDALL

OF APTZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the enormous task which will confront the new President of the United States who takes office January 20, 1961. Our Nation-and, indeed, the entire free world-faces challenges during the next few years far more complex and awesome than at any time this century, and the burden of finding solutions to these problems will fall heaviest on the shoulders of our next President, and his administration.

Peter F. Drucker, the noted author, has given us a vivid and penerating preview of the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in his article, "Politics for a New Generation," published recently in Harper's magazine. It deserves thoughtful attention by all Americans, and I request that it be reprinted here: POLITICS FOR A NEW GENERATION-PART I:

AGENDA FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT

(By Peter F. Drucker)

When he steps into the White House, he (and the country) will cross a watershed into a brand new era in history. For the first time in 28 years, they will have to face an entirely novel set of issues, political alinements, and national goals:

When you, Mr. President-to-be, take over your new job—"at noon on the 20th day of January" next, at the latest—American politics will really change course for the first time since the end of World War II. You may be Republican or Democrat, pledged to your predecessor's policies or to "cleaning up the mess in Washington." In either case, new and different tasks will be demanded of you, new and different opportunities will open up.

This is a "position paper," as they say in the Pentagon. It will not prophesy; it tries to analyze our position at this time of impending change in leadership. Neither does it propose new measures. The first need today is not for specific legislation, but for new goals, new attitudes, new visions, and new political alinements. These are not matters for the "expert"; in a free society they are the responsibility of the ordinary citizen.

Such political changes are perhaps most overdue in our international affairs-the topic of this first article. The old bearings which guided our policy since the end of World War II, 15 years ago, are becoming irrelevant.

In domestic politics-which will be examined in a second article—the 30 years' period that could be called "The Age of Franklin D. Roosevelt" has become history. New issues are already before us. They are as serious as any we dealt with during the last generation.

But they are quite different. The job of the President (to which the third article in this series will be devoted) is also taking on new dimensions, realities, and goals.

Solutions, I have none to offer. attempt is to spotlight key issues and to suggest what, underneath the froth of campaign slogans, will really be at stake during your term of office.

International affairs are sure to make the most exacting demands on an untried Presi-Six of the eight headlines the New York Times picked last New Year as headlines of the fiftles shouted of international crisis. Our foreign policy may be bipartisan; but experts seem light-years apart in appraising it. "Ours has been the most successful for-eign policy in history" is the slogan of one party. "The United States is in danger of losing the cold war" shouts the other.

Both may well be right—as are the man who says "the glass is half full" and the man who says "the glass is half empty." historically, the past 15 years, the years of the cold war, have been years of great successes. Viewed politically, with an eye to the years ahead, our policy is barren and out position precarious.

FOUR VICTORIES We have had four big successes in international policy. Each is so familiar as to need only an illustration or two.

1. Western Europe and Japan have been restored

Ten years ago one of the large industry associations asked me to speak at their anassociations asked me to speak at their an-nual meeting on "Can Europe Collapse Be Prevented?" They asked me back last year to speak on "The Threat of European Competition." The fastest increases in production and productivity, standards of living, and education during the last decade have not been in the United States or in Russia, but in the old industrial countries of Western Europe. And if they are undergoing a social revolution today, it is not that of any European ideology but of "Americanization." Automobiles and traffic jams are mightier levelers than Karl Marx; the most class-conscious Europeans are finding that behind the steering wheel all men are equal.

2. An international economy has been rebuilt in which goods and men move freely

The end of World War II is as far away this year as was the end of World War I when Franklin D. Roosevelt was first sworn into office. Now the immediate problem in the international economy is that it is growing too fast. International trade is outgrowing its credit base. The supply of interna-tional investment capital, though an alltime record, simply cannot keep up with the demand. Yet not much more than 10 years ago, most economists (especially the Europeans) were sure that the history of the twenties would repeat itself. They saw the United States as a kind of "Typhoid Mary" They saw the who would spread the germs of chronic depression around the world and therefore would have to be quarantined.

#### 3. Colonialism no longer divides the free world against itself

In the late forties, just before Korea, it was a diplomatic triumph to talk an Indian university into inviting an American professor to lecture. Today Indian universities com-plain that they cannot get enough American guest teachers or lecturers; yet there are 2 or 3 of them on every plane into New Delhi. There are, of course, still "colonial prob-lems." No solution is yet in sight for the most difficult one-the relationship between European and Africans where both are "natives" of the same area, living together.

But the great majority of former colonial people have now gained independence and nationhood. And a number of the very rulers who led their countrymen in the anticolonial crusade-the Nehrus, the Nassers, or the Nkrumahs-increasingly take for granted a community of interest with the European, rather than conflict. They now see in Western knowledge and Western capital—yesterday's "tools of imperialist exploitation"—the means to their own salvation. This is some-times true even of people who look with fascination at Russia and China as models of a new system for fast economic growth.

4. Finally, we have stood our ground in the cold mar

If the era since 1947 had been peace, it would have been a wretched, frustrating, and treacherous one. Every few months we have trembled through another real-life installment of the "Perils of Pauline" in full technicolor. Each installment found us, like Pauline, tied hand and foot to the railroad tracks, the Alsops at the Wurlitzer breaking into the funeral march and the Communist express thundering down the tracks.

But it was a period not of "peace" but of political war. We have not won it; but neither, so far, have the Communists. The cold war is, of course, not over yet. We might have lost it by tomorrow in the next crisis. But if there is little cause for a victory parade down Broadway, there is just as little cause for dancing in the streets of Moscow.

One more thing needs to be said. These were largely American accomplishments. They required very bold decisions to commit ourselves to the defense, recovery, and renewal of a war-shattered world, instead of letting it fall meekly to the Communists and their outriders, chaos, hunger, and despair. They represent great imagination and great effort. These achievements did and great effort. These achievement just happen; they were earned.

#### AND SOME FRUSTRATIONS

But all this belongs to the historians. The politician, concerned with today and tomorrow, sees the United States and the free world in deep trouble. Again, this needs illustration rather than explanation.

Diversity in the free world should be a source of strength for us, and of pride. Surely, we have no case at all unless it is the freedom to differ. Yet we today seem to say, "Whoever is not with us is against us, while the Russians, since Stalin's death, seem to be able to act on, "Whoever is not against us is with us." We, and not the Russians, have made the term "neutral" Russians, have made the term "neutral" come to mean something like anti-American, if not pro-Communist. This flaws the moral foundation of our position and policy.

In country after country we have committed ourselves deeply to the party in power—yet Dr. Adenauer and Syngman Phoe are in their deputies and as Toronto.

Rhee are in their eighties and, as Korean events show, not invulnerable in office. This makes the American connection a partisan issue rather than a bond of common unity. The present troubles in Cuba and elsewhere in Latin America show how dangerous this can be.

We are panicked by our very achievements. That the leading countries of the free world have regained independence, prosperity, and self-confidence makes us fret rather exult. They are so uncomfortably independ-

ent, so aggressively competitive.

Finally, we all know that, rightly or wrongly, it is Russia today rather than the wrongly, it is Russia today rather than the United States which draws mankind's imagination: to her space victories, her disarmament proposals, her industrial achievements. This is not a matter of facts and figures. We know that the Russians are ahead in the one crucial area of missile and space technology. In all other fields the non-Communist world as a whole—as distinct from the United States alone-probably has been pulling ahead of the Soviet bloc.

But leadership is not held by weight, but by energy. We may be the richest, most virtuous, and best brought-up girl on the block, and Russia may be a painted hussy—but she is drawing the wolf whistles, and not just from the bad boys. We have taken our leadership for granted, while the Russians have worked. We have asked: "What is the least we can get by with?" The Russians have asked, "What is the most we can possibly

Where have we failed? We, rather than the Russians, are today's doctrinaires. We insist on imposing the assumptions of 1947 on the realities of 1960. We are, rightly, critical of Mr. Khrushchev's inability (or unwillingness) to see the obvious: that 20th century American capitalism is not 19th century European capitalism. But we refuse to see that communism can remain communism, and yet subordinate Marxist dogma to the demands of modern physical science, technology, and industry. This does not necessarily make it one whit less a tyranny, but it makes it twice as dangerous.

We can no longer hope to prevail through the "inner contradictions" of communismthat is, through communism defeating itself-as Mr. Dulles still thought to his very end. Communism may collapse eventually, for dictatorships are brittle beneath their stainless steel surface. Few have escaped cracking under the strains of the fight for succession-and Mr. Khrushchev is not a young man. Moreover, we do not know what impact mass education and rising standards of living may have on Communist society. But in the short run-and this may mean decades rather than years—we can hope to prevail only through our own strength.

We similarly cling to the 1947 view of the cold war. But it can no longer be won by military force; it can only be lost through military weakness. It cannot be won any more through economic performance, though it can easily be lost through economic weakness. It can now be won only as a political conflict: a conflict for the imagination, the moral energy, and the aspirations of people everywhere.

#### THE SAME OLD TUNE

We are most doctrinaire in respect to our position among our allies-the very field Where we have been most successful. policy still assumes that the military and economic hegemony which the United States enjoyed at the end of World War II should be an unchangeable law of nature. Yet this hegemony was abnormal and bound to be short-lived. It has long since disappeared.

The Eisenhower foreign policy has been largely a continuation of Mr. Truman by other slogans. The key changed; the tune remained the same. If it can be criticized, it is for not going through with the "agonizing reappraisal" that it promised. When Mr. Truman left, the 1947 assumptions could still, perhaps, be maintained. As soon as Stalin died, a few months after Eisenhower took over, they ceased to be tenable. But

this we have refused to accept.

The new and overriding need of American foriegn policy which the next President will be expected to satisfy is for new goals. Using our successes of the forties and fifties as a foundation, we now have to build up a long-term strength, rather than to shore up temporary weaknesses. We have to train ourselves for a 10-mile race rather than for the 100-yard sprint.

Above all, where we once performed as soloist, we will now have to learn to serve as the conductor of an ensemble. nation of the non-Communist world has its own part to play, its own way. Our new role is to persuade all of them to play together and play the same piece. To deserve this leadership we, at the very least, have to demand of ourselves what we demand of others. We have to regain, therefore, strength and initiative in defense policy. We have to restore our threatened economic lead and our lagging industrial productivity.

To persuade other to follow our leadership, the United States must become again the spearhead of the drive for disarmament and control of nuclear weapons. Above all, we must switch from American foreign aid

free-world community.

#### THE NEW TASKS

These new tasks are quite concrete. too many people, though, seem to believe that they can be accomplished by speech-making. Hence a few words might be in order about the specific work ahead of you:

#### 1. The job in defense

Closing the missile gap may require a crash program. But it is even more urgent (and more difficult) to restore our ability to think clearly about our military policy and to make some necessary decisions. The Russian lead in space technology is bad enough. But worse, much worse, is the disordered imagination that can dismiss a Soviet moon shot as "of no military value."

There are many causes for the confusion in our defense effort. In research, for instance, we have put too much emphasis on development-the application of existing knowledge to the design of new hardware. We have slighted real research—the quest for new knowledge. We have acted like the pharmaceutical manufacturer who spends all his research money on developing a sugar-coated aspirin with the sure-fire market, and so has nothing left for work on new antibiotics. We have spent more than enough money—but we have wasted far too much. In the space program alone, 2 or 3 billions' worth of projects had to be written off; their focus on immediate practical results made them obsolete even before they were completed.

In defense procurement and defense production, it takes us apparently two or three times as long as the Russians to bring a new design into production. Here we are largely organized for the technology of World War -that is, for mass production of identical products by standard industrial processes. Today's weapons are, however, not lineal descendants of the automobile, as were the tanks, fighter planes, and landing craft of World War II. Strategically, the intercontinental missile is a descendant of the Trojan Horse—used once only, but then to win the war. Technically, it is not a weapon but a system—it resembles a battleship rather than a tank. Structurally, it is akin to the Great Pyramid which had much the same ratio of "payload" to mass. It is a unique product, built one at a time, in special-purpose plants, from special-purpose materials, and by processes without parallel

in peacetime industry.
Our main defense disease is, however, even more fundamental: The Armed Services Unification of 1948 has failed in its major aim. It has failed to give us an effective defense policy. What is amiss in defense is not the bickering and feuding among the services. It is not even the administrative chaos in the Pentagon with its platoons of assistant secretaries and its choirs of committees, task forces, study groups, coordinators, and special advisers. These are symptoms, though

nasty ones.

Armed Services Unification assumed that there would be one overall American strategy, set by political decision. It had in mind the kind of decision Franklin D. Roosevelt made when he threw our main strength in World War II into Europe rather than Within such a decision the Joint Chiefs of Staff could then allocate manpower and money according to the specific mis-sions of each service. But each service has today come to stand for a different strategy, rather than for a specific mission. And the new weapons do not neatly fit into the historical "missions" of the services. Each time we develop a major new weapon, a new strategy is created for it.

The nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarine, such as the just completed George Washington, may well be the most nearly

to common constructive endeavors of the invulnerable launching pad. It may at the same time be the only hope that the civilian population might, after all, escape being the one certain casualty of a nuclear attack. Even if not a substitute for the land-based missile (as such authorities as Princeton's mathematician-economist Oskar Morgenstern believe), it is certainly a strong competitor. Is it Navy? And what about tomorrow's likely successor: the unmanned missile pad, submerged for years maybe and directed by remote control? That, surely, would be neither Navy nor Air Force.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff cannot answer such questions and ought not to be asked to do so. Such decisions are no longer military. Everyone of them is a political decision, affecting both national safety and the survival of a service. But the civilian secretaries of the armed services can't make them either, for every one entails grave military consequences and risks. The result is that all decisions are being debated endlessly by both military and civilian authorities. Another result is the tremendous premium on not making decisions—on not facing up to the unpleasant and risky, on seeking the compromise that satisfies no one but also hurts

Only the President can end all this, by making the few basic decisions which will give firm guidelines to both his civilian and military subordinates. How will the defense effort have to be organized so that these key questions can be isolated and presented to he President for decision? What organization is then needed to make sure these decisions are carried out?

#### 2. Maintaining industrial productivity

We enjoyed economic preponderance in 1947 as we enjoyed military preponderance. We took it for granted as a normal, if not God-given, condition. It was in fact abnormal, dangerous, and transitory. We worked hard to restore others to health and growth. Now we will have to learn that we ourselves cannot have productivity and economic growth unless we work at them. We have been preaching this to others, very successfully. We now have to practice it ourselves.

We hear a great deal today of the "narrowing of the gap" between the Russian economy and ours. Much more serious, however, is the narrowing of the gap between productivity and that of our allies.

This showed dramatically last year in the sinking spell of our exports, which caused a deficit of almost \$4 billion in our balance of payments and made the whole world talk about "the weakness of the dollar." We are now recovering; but the fundamental prob-lem remains. We need steadily expanding lem remains. We need steadily expand raw-material imports to grow ourselves. can only pay for them by exports. But our exports find it increasingly hard to compete in the free world markets—not with the Russians, but with the Swiss, Dutch, Japa-nese, French, Italians, Germans, and British.

There is no quicker way into serious domestic depression than loss of our ability to compete in the world economy. (Every 10th American worker gets his paycheck from an export sale; every 4th depends on imported raw materials.) There is also no quicker way into a free world depression and into dismantling the whole international economywhich is as vital a part of our national defense as the Strategic Air Command. Any wavering of the dollar would create world panic: for we are the free world's banker.

One popular explanation for our recent difficulties is the foreign-aid payments. those are largely hidden export subsidies, especially for our farm products. We would be even worse off without them.

Another popular explanation is the low wages of foreign labor. But hourly wages in many other countries have gone up twice as fast as ours, and fringe benefits even faster. In a large Japanese transistor radio plant which I visited last summer, total labor costs were barely lower than ours, with much higher fringe benefits offsetting the much lower hourly wage rate. But there were far fewer rejects, finished transistors that had to be thrown out as defective. Quality control enabled the Japanese to undercut the Americans; they had learned it from us, but did it better.

Quality control is, of course, only one of many managerial techniques. The other industrial countries of the non-Communist world have caught onto what we fancied to be our exclusive secret: how to make high-wage labor productive, not by working harder but by "working smarter." To stay competitive—and we have no choice—we must learn to match their rate of growth. This, by the way, would be ample to keep us ahead in the race with the Russians.

This has bearings on taxes and on education, on the farm program, and on money management. As the next article in this series will show, it may require new wage and price policies, and change the role of Government in the economy.

#### 3. Arms limitation and world opinion

We have worked patiently at armament limitation and control. Yet we are widely known as the atomic warmongers—and by many people who are neither Communists nor fellow travelers. Why?

We blame the armaments race on the East-West conflict, and hope for relaxation by "settling" this or that specific crisis. But this is a dangerous delusion. We need only imagine how the present East-West conflict would look if all nations possessed the weapons of 1918 or even those of 1944 rather than those of today. We would be a long way from utopia, to be sure; but we would be even further away from the brink on which the world now teeters.

Whether we like it or not, crises are the rule in international life. In the most placid years of Queen Victoria there were as many as there are now. Every crisis now concerns us. Above timberline even the softest breeze blows a gale; and we are way up.

But the absolute weapons endow every such crisis with the threat of total destruction. Limitation and control of these weapons will no do away with the crises or the East-West conflict, but it may make them bearable again. Nothing else will,

"If you, in the United States, are really serious about inspection of nuclear tests," the American visitor to Japan or Pakistan is asked by impeccably anti-Communist and pro-American friends, "why do you not set up your own inspection system as a common enterprise of the free world?"

There are good answers to this kind of question. But there is no answer to the underlying view that this is not just an issue between the two superpowers, but one to which the entire world is a party. We know this—but we do not, it seems, understand it.

For the world, control and limitation of the absolute weapons is the agenda. For us, it is one item on it, and not always the first. The world sees itself as having a vital stake in this issue; we see it as an issue between America and Russia in which the others are, at best, admitted as kibitzers. We rightly stress the safeguards; but in the meantime both Russia's and our arsenals grow, and new countries of dublous stability join the atomic club.

The world demands from us on this issue the fervor, the burning conviction and the obsessive urgency of the crusader. What it sees instead, when it looks at us, is the stance of the first-rate corporation lawyer. 4. All these—defense policy, economic policy, disarmament policy—are only preludes to the big job: To develop a sense of common purpose in the non-Communist world through our leadership in joint endeavors.

The one common effort we sponsor today is the military alliance. "When you want to talk air bases in our country," a thoroughly pro-American diplomat complained (with some exaggeration), "you expect our President to drop everything and come running. But when we want to talk Latin American Common Market, your Third Assistant Under Secretary has no date free for the next 3 months."

Common purpose can no more be built on military alliances than housekeeping can be set up by a young couple on the ladder they used to elope. It requires long-term constructive tasks and enduring achievements. Only tasks that are for something can fire hearts and minds, can give challenge and fulfillment to the mountain mover and the true patriot. The tasks are there-and we have been doing some of them rather well. But because we are so busy darning the network of our military alliances, these great constructive works remain American achievements instead of becoming ours-that is, undertakings in which our friends can feel a genuine partnership.

#### USE OF "SPECTACULARS"

Economic development is the most urgent of these jobs. It is the one we now understand fairly well in terms of economics—but do rather poorly in terms of politics.

Certainly it requires money: and probably more rather than less. But the money should now come from all developed countries in the non-Communist world. The United States cannot shoulder the whole burden. And it should not. The economic development effort will be politically effective only if it becomes a visible symbol of the genuine concern of the developed (and mostly white) countries for the underdeveloped (and largely colored) nations of the world.

Such development needs plan, purpose, selectivity, and priorities even more than it needs money. We discuss whether we should be more or less generous. What we ought to worry about it how to be more effective. In areas which, like India and Latin America, are on the threshold of fast and self-sustaining growth, we might push industrial investment. In Equatorial Africa, on the other hand, we may need for the next decade to work mainly on the foundations for future development. This may require money less than knowledge—knowledge by the rulers of the newborn nations about where to start; knowledge on our part of their resources, needs, and aspirations.

We need to think in terms of development rather than in terms of separate projects. Economic development is not sound; it is a leap into the unknown. The Aswan Dam, the glittering new capital of Brasilia, or the big steelworks going up everywhere may be impractical—but all the same they lead to more development than, say, roads or shoe factories with their more immediate but prosaic benefits. Spectaculars can create vision, pride, and hope; our own TVA is a good example.

Yet we also must be able to say "No" to a government that wants to build monuments to bureaucracy, or an air force to keep its generals happy. We must be able to say "No" to the Congressman who wants us to force surplus wheat on a foreign country and call it "economic aid."

All this requires that economic development be a common effort, backed by the respected men abroad as well as here. We could say "No" in the Marshall plan; and it was taken for an answer because the best

brains of Europe—such as Jean Monnet of France—worked as full partners with the Americans and shared in the decisions. The best development job anywhere is being done by Puerto Ricans such as Muñoz-Marin or Teodoro Moscoso. Yet we rarely find a way to use these fellow citizens in our oversea projects—much less the young Peruvian or Chilean agronomist, the Indian industrial engineer, or the public-health doctor from north Africa.

Finally, we ought to realize that we cannot develop anybody, no matter how much money we spend. Ninety percent of the effort, talent, and even money ought to come from within the developing country. We can only encourage, counsel, and provide the

first seed-corn capital.

Economic development, while the most urgent, is only one of the joint tasks we should be tackling in partnership with our oversea friends. There is even danger in putting too much weight on it. It is slow; and it is a task in which the West always gives, and the others always ask for more. We need other tasks too—preferably some in which non-Westerners can give a good deal.

India, for example, clearly needs big industry. But she needs also to learn how to make the most of her handicraft and village industries. We are not much good at this. But Japan's whole economy rests largely on just this kind of small, highly productive

family enterprise.

All underdeveloped countries need new educational thinking as badly as they need schools. Western education, if transplanted, often produces unemployables, educated for gentlemanly ease or for an unproductive clerkship in a government office. The classic example is the Indian victim of a transplanted Victorian public school with his B.A. failed. Or it produces trained barbarians who know only one god, the slide rule. Education is needed, and fast, which teaches the knowledge of the modern world and yet prepares for citizenship, which is focused on effectiveness and yet uses the values of the indigenous culture. There are examples—a few mission schools in Africa and some American county farm agents in India and Iran. But the big job is yet to be done-and people from the underdeveloped countries working together (with our encouragement) will have to do most of it.

Our purpose should not be to do things for other people, but to help them do things

for theselves.

#### OUR SPECIAL BLEND

In sum, our next President will have to create an American international policy. We have none today and in effect have had none for at least 8, if not 10 years. We have to decide what to do, what to aim at, what to be.

For most people today Robert Taft is but dim memory. But in denying him the nomination in 1952, the Republican Party abandoned not only a man but an axiom: Except in a shooting war, domestic affairs always come first and always are decisive in American politics. This was not just Taft's personal conviction. It had been held just as fervently by the Woodrow Wilson of the New Freedom and the Franklin D. Roosevelt of the New Deal. Indeed, for these hundred years most Americans believed implicitly that it was our unique destiny to build on our own shores—untainted by power politics and uncorrupted by the greed and rivalries of nations—the New Jerusalem of the American dream. Insofar as we had a foreign policy in peacetimes, it had always been the one for which Taft stood.

We had to abandon it, as we all know, irrevocably. But we have not yet replaced it with another consensus about our role in the

world. We are fighting temporary emergencies—and on the whole quite well. But what do we strive for as a long-range goal? Dropping Taft was like dropping the first shoe; where is the second one?

We need a policy that takes the restored strength of the free world for its basis, welcomes its diversity, and sees opportunity rather than threat in the yearnings and

strivings of the awakening peoples.

We need a policy that brings out the central fact of the world of 1960: the interdependence between all nations of the free world, the United States included. It is no longer true that our policy has to be either in "our" interest or in "theirs." We have as much of a stake in their independence, security, and prosperity as they have them-selves. Comversely, "they" have an equal selves. Conversely, "they" have an equal stake in the strength of our defense and our economy. We are recovering fast from the dollar crisis of last year, largely because England, Germany, and Japan immediately removed restrictions on American imports. They did this from neither gratitude nor kindheartedness. They simply realized that lower profit margins for their industries and even some unemployment are less of a threat to them than the slightest tremor of the dollar.

Above all, we need a policy that is American—one that understands that our successes in international affairs these last 15 years were all achieved by the very beliefs, practices, and methods that built this Nation. Wherever we have been effective since the end of World War II, itzhas been neither through idealism nor through self-interest. It has been through that unique blend of the moral and the expedient, the pragmatic and the visionary, the concern for one's pecketbook—the blend which is the essence of American

To have an effective American International policy we need not, as Robert Taft believed, abandon all this country stands for. On the contrary, we have to use it now to bring together the men of hope everywhere to join in the building of the good society. Such a policy has become possible. This is the measure of our success these last 15 years. But no such policy has yet been developed. And this is the real crisis—and the next President's first and biggest challenge.

#### Resolution by Fifth Guam Legislature

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CLEM MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CLEM MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure in offering the following resolution of the Guam Legislature which commends the American Civil Liberties Union:

Whereas in the past session of the U.S. Congress, several bills were introduced for the purpose of granting to Guam, a Delegate or a Representative to represent the People of Guam in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas on February 1, 1960, the American Civil Liberties Union, through the director of the Washington, D.C., office, Mr. Lawrence Speiser, transmitted a letter to the Honorable WAYNE N. ASPINALL, chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, supporting H.R. 6791, which would provide for a Delegate to represent the people of Guam in the

House of Representatives, a copy of which letter was forwarded to the speaker of this legislature; and

Whereas the American Civil Liberties Union has gained an international reputation where the civil and political liberties of Americans everywhere are concerned; and

Whereas the transmittal of the said letter to the Honorable WAYNE N. ASPINALL is but one manifestation of the splendid work this organization has been carrying on to safe-guard and extend civil and political liberties to Americans: Now, therefore, be it

to Americans: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Fifth Guam Legislature, does hereby, on behalf of the people of Guam, express its sincere appreciation and gratitude to the American Civil Liberties Union for its support of statutory enactment to provide Guam with a Representative in the House of Representatives; and be it further

Resolved. That the speaker certify to and the legislative secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to Mr. Lawrence Speiser, director of the Washington, D.C., office, and to the Governor of Guam.

# New York Port Authority

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note that the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee has received hundreds and hundreds of letters in praise of its action anent the New York Port Authority. Less than a dozen letters were contra. This is significant and indicates that the many editorials that appeared in the New York metropolitan press, seeking to inspire opinion adverse to the committee, did not carry very much weight. Letters came from Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Typical of the favorable letters are two that were published on August 27 by the New York World Telegram and are as follows:

TAKING ISSUE WITH EDITORIAL ON PORT AU-THORITY PROBE

I take issue with your editorial "Improper Interference" dealing with the congressional investigation of the Port of New York Authority.

I suggest that your position, that the officials of the authority cannot be held responsible for their actions because they were under orders from the Governors of New York and New Jersey, is untenable. Lieutenant Powers was under orders but he stood trial. Innumerable cases can be cited to establish individual responsibility for actions under orders.

As to the merits of the controversy: While it is true that the Port of New York Authority has functioned in a creditable manner with respect to development and operations, it is also an established fact that the authority has arrogated to itself powers far beyond any that were originally contemplated. The authority has established a socialistic state within a Democratic Government—constructing hotels, stores, warehouses, exempted of their local taxation but rented in competition with private capital.

Despite my respect for the members of the authority as individuals, I nevertheless am

heartily in favor of proper, decorous congressional investigation of its affairs. It is time the authority's extensive powers were curbed.

HERBERT I. SEGAL.

I congratulate Congressman Celler for his work in connection with the investigation of the Port of New York Authority.

It is about time something was done to stop this nonsense. They take over airports, tunnels, bridges, build hotels, warehouses, office buildings and bus terminals all with the public monies and they are not accountable to anyone.

If they have nothing to hide, why not submit their records to the congressional committee? The way the port authority acts, one would believe that it is an autonomous body dealing with secret classified military information.

The whole thing smells to high heaven.
FREDERIC H. SCHUMACHER.

# The Back Door to the Treasury—Front Door to Financial Ruin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CLARENCE CANNON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, when the 87th Congress convenes next January, it could render no greater service to the people and the country than to immediately revise the Rules of the House to conclusively define, once and for all, in harmony with the constitutional meaning, the appropriating jurisdiction in the House of Representatives. It is a compelling national necessity made urgent by indefensible rulings of the Chair and the practices of the legislative committees in the House and the Senate. We are on the highroad to financial ruin and at least we ought to be in position to know when we get there.

The statement is justified by the facts and figures in the Record of September 1, 1960, pages 17586-17593. They are reinforced by similar data in the Record of September 15, 1959, pages A8235-A8239, and the Record of August 25, 1958, particularly pages A7800-A7801.

The RECORD of September 1, 1960, conclusively shows that, in comport with tradition, the regular annual appropriation bills processed under our established system are within the budget re-They are below the budgetquests. not enough below, but nevertheless below. And they represent the combined judgment of the two Houses, not the judgment of the Committee on Appropriations. But while they are below the corresponding budget requests for appropriations by \$211,638,498, not counting loan authorizations set out in the tabular material, the "back door" appropriation bills of the session exceed the Executive requests by \$830 million, so that in the aggregate the budget is exceeded by an identified \$618 million. Other budgetary actions, or failure of action such as the postal rate proposition and certain tax suggestions not adopted, affect the budget totals.

It is safe to say that only a handful of Members were aware of this outcome until they saw the RECORD today after the House had closed for the year. The Committee on Appropriations had many inquiries from Members, the press, and others, in the closing days of the session as to action on the budget. We told them the budget had been cut in the appropriation bills. What we could not tell them, because we did not and could not know, was what had happened, or was about to happen as a result of the enactment of the back door bills. The number of back door bills declined from the flood of last year and the year before, but that is relatively immaterial.

The practice is reprehensible. Last year, the back-door bills totaled \$5,701 million and of course exceeded the

oudget.

In 1958, they totaled \$4,542 million—and exceeded the budget by \$1,192 million. That was the year the Senate originated 10 back-door bills and adopted back-door bills totaling \$9,226 million, covering the fields of housing, banking, small business, community facilities, depressed areas, minerals stabilization, airport grants, highways, veterans loans,

and defense production.

Mr. Speaker, it is high time the House got this vital business of appropriations back on the track. Billions of dollars flow through the back doors and side doors of the Treasury which have been breached by devices ingeniously designed to circumvent the time-tested annual congressional review of demands on the Treasury. Under such diffused practices, how can the House, the Senate, the press, or the people be expected to know what is happening to the taxpayers' pocketbooks? If the Members of Congress and the people are to clearly know what is going on, all the budgetary actions ought to go through one procedure, one system, under the same set of rules. There should be only one doorthe front door-through which money is removed from the Treasury.

Under the rules of the House, exclusive jurisdiction over appropriations rests with the Committee on Appropriations. That has been the rule since 1920, when power to report bills carrying appropriations was taken from the legislative committees. The purpose was clear; namely, to have a single committee handling appropriations so as to get better control of spending. No one committee had responsibility for overall review of the appropriation requests. Each committee was concerned only with its limited part of the total. The left hand didn't know what the right hand was doing. There was no single committee to look at the whole appropriations picture and weigh relative urgencies of all requests in light of the conditions, available revenues, and annual needs.

The House wanted to improve its system of checks and balances because, with defined and limited jurisdiction, legislative committees are in the nature of special pleaders with respect to funds to carry out legislation which these same committees have previously sponsored. The demand was for a single committee, institutionally unbiased and objective.

The most ingenious and frequently used back-door technique is the so-called public debt transaction, whereby an agency can borrow money from the Treasury and commit it to a function or purpose of government. This is nothing more or less than an appropriation because it permits withdrawal of money from the Treasury without further legis-lative action. Indefensible rulings of the Chair, notably in the instance of the Housing Act of 1949, have held this device not to be an appropriation within the meaning of the rules. Therefore, the legislative committees, which are spe-cifically inhibited from including appropriations in bills they report, can include such gimmicks in bills without running afoul of the injunction against appropriations.

Another form is the contract authority device which to all intents and purposes is an appropriation because a contract, once made, must be honored; the subsequent action of appropriation to pay off the contract is essentially foreordained.

The interpretation is wholly unsound and clearly contrary to the rules change in 1920. The Constitution specifically states that the only way money can be drawn from the Treasury is by appropriation made by law. Constitutionally, therefore, any language in a legislative enactment which permits money to be separated from the Treasury is an appropriation-the form, method, or the words used being wholly immaterial. To permit such devices as the public debt transaction in legislative bills, thus bypassing the established appropriations process, is nothing short of cutting the heart out of the 1920 rules change. And such a decision is clearly at odds with the rule of reason.

Of all the legislative prerogatives, the powers to tax and appropriate are the most vital. Not a wheel of Government can turn without the motivation of an appropriation by the Congress. And the act of appropriation is essentially a nullity until money to fulfill it is in the Treasury. So, every function. every action of the Government is dependent on the two cardinal powers of taxation and appropriation. The Constitution wisely committed these powers to the exclusive province of the House of Representatives. It was the plan, the purpose, and the expectation that the immediate representatives of the people, those closest to them, would have the key voice in these matters. The framers delegated these powers to the House in order to assure full, frequent and effective accountability to the direct representatives of the people as to the public business and the public funds. It is the Members of the House, not the Senate, not the spending departments, who bear the first responsibility for unpopular or excessive taxation and extravagrant appropriations. And this fundamental and all-important principle of our form of government has from the beginning been jealously envied, assaulted from all sides, and often disputed beyond the Hall of the House of Repre-sentatives. There has never been a time when the departments of Government were not ready and eager to assume the

prerogative to say how much and how fast, and for what purpose, tax funds should be removed from the Treasury and committed to myriad purposes of expenditure.

Directly involved also is the funda-mental question of the prerogatives of the House as the body closest to the people The precedents are heavy with the record of attempts by the Senate to preempt the exclusive powers of the House to originate tax and appropriation legislation. In the RECORD pages cited earlier, the tabular material on backdoor appropriation bills will disclose that many of them originated in the Senate. And the legislative committees of the House, with the encouragement of the leadership, insist on concurring in this short-circuiting process. They have never willingly conceded in the other body that the makers of the Constitution were somewhat explicit about who should draw the money bills. Some have gone farther and sought to deduce a distinction in the Constitution between taxing legislation and appropriation legislation. No such differentiation is there. What would be the purpose of raising taxes that were not to be spent?

The Government was not established to make or accumulate money. Taxation fulfills the purpose of appropriation, not the other way around. It there is no need for appropriation, then there is no need for taxation. The two

are inseparable.

The executive branch and the Congress for some years have lodged more and more budgetary determinations outside the traditional annual appropriations process. The spenders and the special pleaders are the instigators. There is a race to see how much, and in how many different ways, and under how many different guises money can be extracted from the Treasury. The devices assume several forms but they are all for one purpose, and that is to get money from the Treasury without having to pass the acid test of annual congressional scrutiny. The one continuing procedure for congressional control of the activities of Government within the framework of basic statutes is the annual program review and provision of funds which the annual appropriations process was designed to secure. Through annual check, this opportunity to periodically reassess the financial needs and requirements in light of ever-changing conditions and the wishes of the people constitute a foremost responsibility of the House, and of the Committee on Appropriations as a servant of the House.

Many of the programs financed through backdoor appropriation bills, often extending several years into the future, perpetuate expenditures that often might not otherwise stand the test of annual congressional scrutiny. Instances have been documented in recent years where certain backdoor bills have been jammed through because the proponents felt they could not make their case through the regular routine.

Mr. Speaker, we are not talking about the merits of the purposes for which the backdoor appropriations are made. That is not the point. The point is that we need to comply with commonsense. the rule of reason, and the intent of the rules established 40 years ago. The left hand needs to know what the right hand is doing. The people need to know what we are proposing in money matters. They do not and cannot know under the loose and irresponsible methods followed today. It is high time the House took action. The House must insist-and Without exception-on its exclusive constitutional prerogatives by slamming back to the other body the backdoor bills Which they originate. The alternative is to open the way to virtual destruction of a privilege and a responsibility as old as the House itself. You can rest assured that if the practice is not stopped, and stopped at the earliest moment, it will grow. I have cited pages of the RECORD containing abundant proof of that fact.

It is imperative that the rules be changed or decisions reversed so as to reinforce effective control of the pursestrings. These end-run devices tend to perpetuate—encourage perpetuation—of programs and expenditures that might not otherwise stand the acid test of annual congressional scrutiny. They are tailormade for that purpose and they often result in staking us out so far into the future as to tie the hands of future Congresses.

The distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], introduced House Resolution 161 in the 86th Congress embodying a proposed rules change to correct this reprehensive practice. It should be adopted.

# Hon. Toby Morris

SPEECH

# HON. PAGE BELCHER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Okla-

homa [Mr. Belcher].

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I join With my colleagues from Oklahoma in paying tribute to one of the finest friends I have in the House of Representatives. Although Toby Morris was a great district judge prior to the time he came to the Congress and I was practicing law in Oklahoma, I never had the privilege of trying a case before him. But upon coming to the Congress 10 years ago, he and I became close friends. Tony is a friendly man. He is easy to be friends with. I do not know of a single Member in this House of Representatives who has as many friends as he has and is as well respected as Toby. I certainly believe he is one of the hardest working, sincere, and considentious Members I have ever known in the House. I wish for TOBY and Mrs. Morris a very happy and successful retirement.

# It Could Happen Here

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, for some time the American people—and particularly those in the Washington area—have been shocked with the antics of one George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the so-called American Nazi Party.

While most people who have watched his disgusting attacks on minority groups in this country treat this whole subject in a rather light vein and glibly rest on the belief that "it cannot happen here," I believe that Rockwell's bigotry should not be taken lightly.

In the early 1930's many Americans in this country took the attitude that the Communist Party was just a bunch of crackpots. Even more disturbing is the fact that when the butcher of World War II, Adolf Hitler, first got his start with tactics very similar to Rockwell's, many people dismissed him as just another crackpot.

I believe the American people should know who this publicity seeking bigot is so that they will be able to appraise his work in the full light of his back-

ground.

Recently I received two communications from Mr. Edward R. Finnegan, a Chicago attorney, which throw considerable light on Rockwell's rise to notoriety. Both of these articles appeared in the Sentinel, and because I believe they should be called to the attention of my colleagues, I am including them in the Record today. It is my firm conviction that Rockwell's organization is just as dangerous to this Nation as any Communist organization now appearing on the Attorney General's list, and it seems to me this organization should be officially labeled a subversive group.

A careful reading of these two articles will, I believe, convince all of us that "it can happen here," unless agitators like Rockwell are fully exposed and denounced by the American people.

The articles follow:

ROCKWELL'S RISE TO NOTORIETY

George Lincoln Rockwell of Arlington, Va., the head of the so-called American Nazi Party who failed to obtain a permit recently to stage a rally in New York City, would long since have faded into obscurity but for his flair for notoriety. His whole strength lies in his small-scale audacities, in his desire to draw attention to himself, even at the risk of creating a disturbance and becoming a public nuisance.

After years of close observation, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reports that Rockwell's following is negligible. His hard core of followers consists of some 25 to 50 persons. Most of them come from the Washington, D.C., Baltimore, and New York City areas. He may have another few odd-dozen scattered elsewhere. He himself has admitted that the individuals behind him are "very small in number." He said his group has "grown" to 30.

Rockwell's personality reveals the classic symptoms of the chronic fallure, of one who has not been very successful in his private endeavers. His whole development bears the imprint of an overdose of personal ambition accompanied by an equal measure of frustration.

FAMOUS FATHER

He was born in Bloomington, Ill., March 1, 1918. He is the son of the well-known vaudeville comedian, "Doc" Rockwell. As a boy he traveled around the country with his mother and father. They have been divorced. He was educated in schools in various parts of the country, and attended Hebron Academy, Hebron, Maine, and Brown University. He did not graduate from Brown, but quit school to enlist in the U.S. Navy in World War II as a seaman, second class.

He became a pilot and at the end of World War II he was a lieutenant commander. He was recalled to active duty during the Korean war, serving as a lieutenant commander and commander. In February 1960 the Navy Department relieved him of his Reserve commission because of his civilian activities.

After World War II, he and his first wife lived in Maine while he was learning to be an illustrator. He was in constant financial straits, a business failure. His marriage eventually ended in divorce. (For a time, around 1948, he reportedly attended Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N.Y.)

In San Diego where he was assigned by the Navy after being recalled to active duty during the Korean war, he says he was first introduced to the so-called Jewish menace by a woman whose name he says he no longer remembers. He began studying the problem and became convinced that communism was a Jewish plot to dominate the world and that only the so-called Nordic races were fit to rule.

He was later transferred to service in Iceland, where his ideas developed and where he met his second wife, from whom he is now living apart. She is the daughter of a prominent Icelandic family. (They spent their honeymoon at Hitler's mountain retreat, Berchtesgaden.) It was in Iceland that he first read Hitler's Mein Kampf which he supposedly re-read more than a dozen times. He has been quoted in a newspaper interview as saying that "Hitler's was one of the greatest minds of the last 1,000 years."

Also in Iceland, Rockwell began writing

Also in Iceland, Rockwell began writing anti-Jewish tracts which, he has stated, "horrified my friends and my in-laws." (His second wife is also said to view his political

activities with distaste.)

Back in the United States, he started a nonpolitical slick magazine for service wives called U.S. Lady, but the venture was unsuccessful and he was forced to sell out in 1956. Rockwell, first came to the attention of the

Anti-Defamation League the same year he formed an organization called the American Federation of Conservative Organizations. It held a few meetings in the Washington area, but never apparently got off the ground.

He also aided in the 1956 Alamaba primary campaign of Retired Rear Adm. John G. Crommelin who was seeking the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate against the incumbent—Lister Hill. (Crommelin has emerged as a perennial office-seeker in Alabama, and his more recent campaigns have been marked by outright anti-Semitism and appeals to religious hatred delivered over television.)

After the American Federation of Conservative Organizations faded away, Rockwell went to work in Memphis for the rightwing organization known as "Campaign for the 48 States." He had a falling out with his colleagues there and then came to New York to work for the American Mercury magazine,

headed by Russell Maguire. After a few months, he left the magazine early in 1957, although articles under his byline appeared in the magazine later on in 1957.

After a brief turn in commercial selling, Rockwell in November 1957 attended the formation meeting in Knoxville of an extremist and anti-Semitic group which was named the United White Party, and which later became known as the National States Rights Party, until recently headquartered in the Louisville, Ky., area, and now in the process of moving to Birmingham, Ala.

At Knoxville, Rockwell met Wallace Allen, of Atlanta, who offered him employment in Atlanta while the two of them worked jointly on political projects. (Allen was one of five men indicted in connection with the bombing of the Temple in Atlanta on October 12, 1958. Another who was indicted was George M. Bright, who was tried and acquitted. Bright also attended the U.W.P. organization meeting in Knoxville. Allen was never tried.)

When Allen's business activities declined, Rockwell embarked on a book-publishing venture with William Stephenson and Lacy Jeffries, then publishing the now defunct anti-Semitic magazine, the Virginian, in Newport News, Va.

The book publishing venture did not come to fruition, but while he was associated with Stephenson, Rockwell met Harold Noel Arrowsmith, of Baltimore, a wealthy supporter of the Virginian. Anti-Defamation League records disclose that Arrowsmith undertook to finance Rockwell in an anti-Semitic organizational venture which they named "The National Committee To Free America From Jewish Domination." Under the arrangement, Rockwell was to publish anti-Jewish documents for Arrowsmith, and Arrowsmith purchased a headquarters in Arlington, Va., and printing equipment for Rockwell's use.

Rockwell turned out a series of lurid anti-Jewish flyers and documents bearing the imprint of the National Committee To Free America From Jewish Domination.

In July, 1958, Rockwell and the National Committee To Free America From Jewish Domination attracted newspaper publicity when they picketed simultaneously at the White House and at the offices of the Atlanta Constitution and the Louisville Courier-Journal. They carried signs and placards bearing such slogans as: "Save Ike From the Kikes." "Zionism Is Causing Trouble in Lebanon," and "The Only Communist Party in the Middle East Is in Israel." (Rockwell and his followers have picketed the White House on several other occasions.)

the White House on several other occasions.)

The July 1958 picketing operations were financed by Arrowsmith and the operation in Washington was under Rockwell's supervision. Arrowsmith was said to have spent upward of \$1,000 for the picketing in the three cities, and when the picketers in Atlanta—including George Bright—were arrested, Arrowsmith reportedly spent some \$500 for their defense.

After his rift with Arrowsmith, Rockwell turned out a number of propaganda flyers, leaflets, and booklets, some emblazoned with the swastika and replete with extremist anti-Jewish and anti-Negro rantings of the most violent kind.

He also printed a booklet by John Kasper, another notorious anti-Jewish agitator and extremist, then in prison for his anti-integration activities, which was entitled "Segregation or Death," and which, it was reported, was paid for by Washington supporters of Kasper and his Seaboard White Citizens Council. Many of these pamphlets were malled to Arlington high school students.

In this period—late in 1958—Rockwell began formulating plans for a new organization to be entitled the "World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists" (WUFENS) for which he drafted a swastika-

adorned program for dealing with "The Jewish Problem," "White Survival," and praising Adolf Hitler,

A few months later, Rockwell turned his efforts to attracting support among high school and college youths in the Arlington and Washington, D.C., areas, through literature distributions, and through establishment of his home as a Nazi-type headquarters, replete with Nazi swastika banner, photograph of Hitler, and colored lighting effects. Scores of high school kids flocked to Rockwell's headquarters—some to listen to his lectures on nazism, some to heckle. Community leaders and officials became disturbed about Rockwell's activities.

Police and other Arlington officials finally warned Rockwell to close his door and turn out his blazing lights and the congregating of schoolchildren and other disturbances finally came to an end after a few weeks.

#### THREATENS MURDER

Rockwell also had threatened to kill any hostile or heckling students if they came to his headquarters, and was so quoted in a newspaper interview in the Washington Daily News of April 14, 1959.

A week later an Arlington County grand jury returned a two-count indictment charging Rockwell with maintaining a public nuisance and with disorderly conduct. The Commonwealth attorney, armed with a warrant, raided Rockwell's home and seized a quantity of literature and some weapons. (Five months later, the charges were dismissed in Arlington Circuit Court.)

In the meantime, Rockwell had been evicted from his headquarters-home, and spent some 6 months living at the homes of several of his supporters in various locations in northern Virginia.

Late in November 1959, Rockwell embarked on a new tactic—the distribution of infiammatory anti-Jewish and anti-Negro leaflets on the streets of downtown Washington during the busy pre-Christmas shopping weekends. These leaflets bore the imprint of the American Nazi Party, Box 1381, Arlington, which was the latest name for Rockwell's organization. The leaflets, luridly printed in red and black, were headlined "White Man, Are You Going To Be Run Out of Your Nation's Capital Without a Fight?"

The leaflet called attention to the growing number of Negroes in Washington and the declining number of white people and exhorted readers to stop fighting and hating the Negro and concentrate on the real enemy, the Jews. The leaflet went on to call for the repatriation of U.S. Negroes to Africa and, as for the Jews, the leaflet had this to

say:
"When they snarl, 'you are Nazi,' we gleefully reply, 'you're damned right, and we will shortly give you Jew traitors the gas chamber, like the Rosenbergs.'"

(A number of other Nazi Party leaflets have urged the gas chamber for so-called traitors and Rockwell has used the slogan that "The Jews Are Through in '72.")

Rockwell's leaflet distributions led to at

Rockwell's leaflet distributions led to at least one street altercation between a Rockwell follower and an outraged citizen. Both were arrested but the charges were subsequentry dropped.

Early in 1950, a supporter of Rockwell reportedly purchased a house at 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, as a headquarters for the American Nazi Party and this has been the center of Rockwell's activities—and his home since then.

With the advent of warmer weather, Rockwell embarked on still a new tactic for attracting attention to himself and his group open-air meeting on the Mall in Washington, D.C., at the corner of Ninth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.

The first of these meetings was held on April 3, 1960, and they were a regular weekend feature throughout May and June 1960. Accompanied by storm troopers, and with

loudspeaker equipment, Rockwell has haranged audiences of up to 350 with his anti-Jewish and Nazi doctrines. The area where he speaks is heavily traveled by tourisrts visiting the Smithsonian Institution.

AMERICAN NAZIS PROTEST EICHMANN PERSECU-TION—ANNOUNCE PLANS TO PICKET WHITE HOUSE ISRAELI EMBASSY

Washington.—A growing neo-Nazi gang, Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi Party, will picket the Israell Embassy and the White House on June 11 to protest the alleged Israell "persecution" of Nazi Gestapo Col. Adolf Eichmann.

The local Nazis have become increasingly arrogant. They are emboldened by the failure of authorities to take legal action. A ruling by the U.S. Marine Corps that marines may participate in Rockwell's gang amazed the public. It gave the Nazis support from an unexpected quarter.

The Marine Corps said its members are entitled to free speech and may join Nazi organizations. Marines are not free, however, to identify with Communists or extreme leftist groups.

District of Columbia authorities claim they were asked by an important local community group to avoid prosecution of the Nazis because of free speech considerations.

Tourists, tears streaming down their faces, have called on their Congressmen. They protested bitterly against the anti-Jewish taunts they are forced to endure from Nazi "storm troopers." The tourists are subjected to abuse when they are forced to pass through police-protected Nazi rallies en route to the Capital's most important art gallery and museums.

gallery and museums.

One influential Senator deplored what he termed an "antiquated, hush-hush," "so-called quarantine policy." The "ostrich response" was inadequate, he said, citing the bold "Madison Avenue high-fidelity methods of the Nazis."

It was pointed out that it is a breach of peace to use language inciting to riot. The fact that Jews are the victims does not make it any less of a breach.

Had the local Nazis been thoroughly exposed in the local press and vigorous prosecution demanded, the situation would not have deteriorated to the present chaos, said a non-Jewish Congressman. He thought the existence here of "a private storm troop battalion—whether of 30 or 300 men—requires immediate legal action."

Communist diplomats have been attending and photographing the Nazi rallies. They relished the chance to obtain anti-American propaganda material in the heart of Washington. Arab diplomats apparently enjoy the rallies, if their smiles are an indication.

The Ambassador of Communist Poland watched U.S. Park Police shove Jews at the May 29 disturbance. He told this reporter it reminded him of "other days" in Warsaw.

At one rally, police dogs were held on leash to menace anti-Nazis. A woman, near hysteria, asked, "Has this free speech business driven them mad?" She told how her parents were cremated in a Nazi concentration camp.

The U.S. Department of Interior, with public funds, constructed a rectangular enclosure to facilitate erection of the Nazi speakers' platform. No such facilities are afforded in London's Hyde Park or New York's Union Square.

The demonstrations are held, with increasing frequency and attendance, in the museum area crowded with tourists. Nearby is the National Archives Building where the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights are enshrined. A few hundred yards away is the U.S. Department of Justice.

A high school senior class found itself in the area. Amazed by the husky brownshirted "storm troopers," the teenagers listened briefly to Rockwell's anti-Jewish tirade. Then the boys and girls, mostly non-Jews, shouted "go back to Germany."

But police shoved the group back, ordering silence and no heckling of Rockwell. The spirited teenagers started singing "God Bless America." Police made them stop.

A young Norwegian-American, on another Occasion became enraged as he saw the Nazi banner. The Nazis taunted him menacingly. Instead of moving against his Nazi tormentors, the police turned on the anti-Nazi. He told bystanders that his father had been

tortured to death by the Gestapo. The dignified wife of a member of the Italian delegation to the United Nations strolled with her children from the art gallery. She stopped in her tracks. Arms were raised in the Nazi salute. There were shouts of "Seig Heil." Loudspeakers blared the Nazi "Horst Wessel" song. Jews were threatened. The Italian woman told police this was a "horrible souvenir of Washington" for visi-

tors to take away.

# Thou Shalt Not Kill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, in connection with my bill, H.R. 870, to abolish capital punishment, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following Doem which was sent to me by the author, Mrs. D. Bruce Alger of St. Petersburg, Fla.:

THOU SHALT NOT KILL To Moses, famed on Sinai's hill, First came Almighty God's command-Words carved in stone, "Thou shalt not kill" Became God's law on sea and land.

"Thou shalt not kill" outlawed all war, All murder, preconceived in hate, All man-dealt death of serf or czar, And power of courts to name such fate.

Wherever justice sanctions death War will not cease to sound its note; Dare courts decree a man's last breath by gallows, guillotine, garrotte?

They who seal a felon's fate To lethal room or firing squad, Themselves unpurged of lust and hate, Are guilty in the sight of God.

Why point with scorn to Cain's disgrace, Who, blind with envy, yearned to kill, When guilty man with solemn face Decree's Cain's death with his free will?

Death by law restores no right, No penalty blots out the blame; Despairing others share the blight Of legal death with lifelong shame.

The prison wall, the darkened cell, Wrong to repent, still give men pause. Death frees the spirit to its hell Of vengeance for all manmade laws.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself" Was said to all, not to the few; Let justice serve, not power and pelf, But great and small, Gentile and Jew.

If God gave life, His is the power To terminate its human span. Dare any mortal name the hour That summons death to erring man? -Clare Alger. Hon. Aime J. Forand

SPEECH

OF

# HON. FRANK E. SMITH

OF MISSISSIPPT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, August 26, 1960

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Speaker, the retirement of AIME FORAND will take from us one of our most distinguished Members, who has made a lasting contribution to the work of the House of Representatives. One AIME's qualities of which the public is generally not aware is his great skill as a parliamentarian. He has been one of the ablest presiding officers of the House during my period of service.

I want to express my personal appreciation for his courtesies to me through

the years.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE SUB-SEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURN-MENT

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESO-LUTIONS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT.

Pursuant to the authority granted the Speaker by House Concurrent Resolution 746, 86th Congress, he did on September 2, 1960, sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 383. An act to authorize the annexation of certain real property of the United States by the city of Wyandotte, Mich.;

H.R. 816. An act to convey certain lands in Oklahoma to the Cheyenne and Arapaho In-

dians, and for other purposes;
H.R. 1526. An act for the relief of F. P.
Tower, Lillie B. Lewis, the estate of Manuel
Branco, John Santos Carinhas, Joaquin Gomez Carinhas, and Manuel Jesus Carinhas;

H.R. 2565. An act to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations;

H.R. 3536. An act for the relief of Guada-Iupe Villarreal, Jr.;

H.R. 7810. An act to credit periods of internment during World War II to certain Federal employees of Japanese ancestry for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement and the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951:

H.R. 7990. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma;

H.R. 8156. An act for the relief of Jack Kent Cooke;

H.R. 8166. An act for the relief of the Crum-McKinnon Building Co., Billings, Mont .:

H.R. 8424. An act to amend section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to positions in the Library of Congress;

H.R. 8665. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital" to provide for the construction of such memorial by the Secretary of the Interior;

H.R. 9715. An act for the relief of Otis Drinkard:

H.R. 10087. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to elect an overall limitation on the foreign tax credit:

H.R. 10311. An act providing that certain provisions of Public Law 335 dated October 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 724), shall apply to the Mercedes division of the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Texas;
H.R. 10341. An act to amend the Public

Health Service Act to authorize grants-inaid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit institutions to strengthen their programs of research and research training in sciences related to health:

H.R. 10548. An act to amend the Helium Act of March 3, 1925, as amended, for the defense, security, and the general welfare of the United States;

H.R. 10586. An act to enable the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. to convey title to certain lands in Idaho to the Pocatello First Corp. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints:

H.R. 10841. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place bamboo pipe stems on the free list;

H.R. 10960. An act to amend section 5701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the excise tax upon cigars, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11322. An act for the relief of Col. Joseph A. Nichols;

H.R. 11380. An act for the relief of Mr. Joe

J. Farmer; H.R. 12043. An act to amend sections 22, 23, and 24, title 13, United States Code, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12383. An act to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12458. An act to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the work of the President's Committee on Employment

for the Physically Handicapped; H.R. 12536. An act relating to the treatment of charges for local advertising purposes of determining the manufacturers sale price;

H.R. 12574. An act to amend the Long-shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, so as to provide that an injured employee shall have the right to select his own physician, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12580. An act to extend and improve coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and to remove hardships and inequities, improve the financing of the trust funds, and provide disability benefits to additional individuals under such system; to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; to improve the employment compensation provisions of such act; and for other purposes;

H.R. 12659. An act to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12699. An act to cancel a deed of trust to the United States from the predecessor in name of Gallaudet College and any evidence of indebtedness related to the same transaction, to quiet the college's title to property belonging to it, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12759. An act to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13021. An act to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13053. An act to increase the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police, the White House Police, and for other pur-

H.R. 13066. An act to amend section 4(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended:

H.R. 13161. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes:

H.J. Res. 311. Joint resolution authorizing erection of a statue of Taras Shev chenko on public grounds in the District of Columbia:

H.J. Res. 402. Joint resolution granting the consent and approval of Congress for States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact related to the regulation of mass transit in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, and

for other purposes; H.J. Res. 704. Joint resolution to remove copyright restrictions upon the musical composition "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag,"

and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 723. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold the 1962 world sport parachuting championships at Orange, Mass.; and

H.J. Res. 784. Joint resolution amending the act of July 14, 1960, to extend the time within which the U.S. Constitution 175th Anniversary Commission shall report to Congress, and including certain amendments relating to housing.

And enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 882. An act for the relief of the heirs of J. B. White:

S. 1092. An act to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kansas, and for other purposes;

S. 1545. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to authorize elimination of a hearing in certain cases under

section 408:

S. 1663. An act directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property in the State of North Dakota to the city of Bismarck, N. Dak.;

S. 1670. An act to provide for the granting of mineral rights in certain homestead

lands in the State of Alaska;

S. 1740. An act to amend section 202(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 in order to expand the Federal Communications Commission's regulatory authority under such section:

S. 1764. An act to amend title 32, United States Code, to authorize the payment of certain claims against the National Guard;

S. 1898. An act to promote the public interest by amending the Communications Act of 1934, to provide a pre-grant procedure in case of certain applications; to impose limitations on payoffs between applicants; to require disclosurer of payments made for broadcasting of certain matter; to grant authority to impose forfeitures in the broadcast service; and to prohibit deceptive practices in contests of intellectual knowledge, skill, or chance; and for other purposes;

S. 1964. An act to amend the act requiring certain common carriers by railroad to make reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to certain accidents in order to clarify the requirements of such

S. 2195. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the western division of the Dalles Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes;

S. 2353. An act for the relief of Col. John A. Ryan, Jr.;

S. 2757. An act to supplement the act of June 14, 1926, as amended, to permit any State to acquire certain public lands for recreation use;

S. 2761. An act to invalidate payments made for certain emergency conservation measures under the program authorized by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957;

S. 2770. An act for the relief of Borinquen Home Corp.;

S. 2917. An act to establish a price support level for milk and butterfat;

S. 2959. An act to clarify the right of States to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit:

S. 3146. An act to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses;

S. 3212. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services to convey certain public and acquired lands in the State of Nevada to the county of Mineral, Nev.;

S. 3267. An act to amend the act of October 17, 1940, relating to the disposition of

certain public lands in Alaska;

S. 3399. An act to authorize the exchange of certain property within Shenandoah Na-tional Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes;

S. 3439. An act authorizing the President of the United States of America to present a gold medal to Robert Frost, a New Eng-

land poet; S. 3533. An act to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under the Great Plains conservation program against loss of acreage allotments;

S. 3619. An act to make permanent law the provisions of section 408 of the National Housing Act regulating savings and loan

holding companies:

S. 3623. An act to designate and establish that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Maui, in the State of Hawaii, as the Haleakala National Park, and for other purposes;

S. 3665. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement over certain lands to the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, their successors and

S. 3681. An act authorizing the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority to combine for financing purposes the bridge across the West Passage of Narragansett Bay with the Newport Bridge and any other project acquired or constructed by said authority:

S. 3688. An act to amend the act of December 20, 1944, with respect to certain powers of the Board of Commissioners of the

District of Columbia;

S. 3759. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.;

S. 3771. An act to amend certain provisions of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended;

S. 3773. An act to amend certain provisions of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended;

S.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution to provide for the removal of a reservation of timber rights from a patent issued to Ivan H. McCormack;

S.J. Res. 176. Joint resolution authorizing the preparation and printing of a revised edition of the Constitution of the United States of America-Analysis and Interpretation, published in 1953 as Senate Document No. 170 of the 82d Congress; and

S.J. Res. 209. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of an annual National Forest Products Week.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present

to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2074. An act for the relief of Eric and Ida Mae Hjerpe;

H.R. 4306. An act to provide education and training for the children of veterans dying of a disability incurred after January 1955, and before the end of compulsory military service and directly caused by military, naval, or air service, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4428. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of John David Almeida, a

minor;

HR. 5396. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for transfer of cases between the district courts and the Court of Claims and for other purposes;

H.R. 7618. An act for the relief of Lambert Co., Inc., and Southeastern Drilling

H.R. 7877. An act for the relief of Vladislav Fotich;

H.R. 11561. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to convey part of

lock and dam numbered 10, Kentucky River. Madison County, Ky., to the Pioneer Na-tional Monument Association for use as part of a historic site;

H.R. 11573. An act to provide for the free entry of an electron microscope for the use of William Marsh Rice University of Houston, Tex., an electron microscope for the use of the University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colo., and for other purposes; and

H.R. 12993. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955,

as amended.

#### LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of & document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).
Resolutions for printing extra copies, when

presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

#### RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in Statuary Hall, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

#### CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.



# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 106

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1960

No. 150

# Appendix

# NOTICE

The last issue of the daily Congressional Record for the second session of the Eighty-sixth Congress will be published not later than Wednesday, September 21, 1960. It is requested that copy and proofs of speeches withheld for revision, or extensions of remarks as authorized by either House, be submitted to the Government Printing Office or to the Congressional Record Clerk, Statuary Hall, Capitol, before that date.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

CARL HAYDEN, Chairman.

Nuclear Propulsion for Space Exploration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on August 31 last the announcement was made of the establishment of a joint AEC-NASA Nuclear Propulsion Office, to consolidate the work which has been carried out by organizations in each agency to develop nuclear energy for space propulsion. I think that this action is a milestone in the progress being achieved by our Government in the accomplishment of our national objectives in space. It is a milestone to mark the sound, well-considered and evaluated scientific program through which the United States intends to place man in space and to make the exploration of the solar system a practical reality.

My committee, the Committee on Science and Astronautics, which has legislative jurisdiction over work of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has since its inception kept thoroughly informed and aware of the forward strides that have been taken in achieving the objectives of our national space program. In carefully watching

NASA progress in space research and development, committee contact has been continuous. This committee-NASA relationship has been highlighted by outstanding space achievement.

It is an unarguable fact that the exploration of space is directly related to. and is the result of, progress that is made in propulsion. We are living through the years when the chemical rocket is the only means by which earth satellites, lunar satellites and deep-space probes can be launched. We already foresee and are swiftly reaching the point of development when chemical rockets will no longer provide the necessary boost to achieve our space missions. Today we have the Nova, a 6-millionpound liquid-fueled rocket in the mockup stage. The gigantic proportions of this booster are considered to be the ultimate in practical utility. Even such a giant as this will not, by itself, place man in space and at the same time permit him to control at will his flight to the planets of our solar system. Hence we have been and are continually looking for new means and devices by which true space missions can be accomplished. Within a few short years, nuclear propulsion promises to give us the means to make manned exploration of Mars and Venus as well as unmanned deep penetrations to Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and possibly even Pluto, a practical accom-

As you know, Mr. Speaker, progress of research and development, to be valuable, must be built, block upon block, on a sound foundation of valid scientific accomplishment; and each block supporting those above it must be solid and well founded. There is really no such thing as "technical breakthroughs" in the scientific world. Each brilliant accomplishment is not a spontaneous great leap forward but is the culmination of years and years of persistent, unfaltering experimentation, testing, trial, success, and failure. Nuclear propulsion will become a reality in the same way.

In March 1959, my committee conducted extensive investigations, hearing testimony from the Nation's outstanding leaders in research and development, not only from the Government but also from private industry, on the progress that was being achieved in space propulsion. The report on those hearings gives a very clear picture of the immense effort and work that is needed to make nuclear propulsion a practical system. I quote from that report:

"When we leave the chemical propulsion systems for nuclear and electrical systems, we are going largely into unmapped territory." So stated an important industry witness in his appearance before the Science and Astronautics Committee. He went on to point out that some of the principal problems can now be recognized, but that any program for utilization must necessarily be long range and that specific problems remain to be recognized. However, he and other witnesses appearing before the committee on the subject of nuclear propulsion were confident that we would ultimately obtain this new means of space propulsion. The time estimates ranged from 5 to 10 years, with a consensus favoring 10 years.

As envisaged by most of the witnesses, a nuclear propulsion system would consist of a more or less conventional nuclear reactor which would be used to raise the temperature of liquid hydrogen from minus 423° F., convert it to a gaseous state, and expel it at temperatures from 2,500° F. to 4,000° F. This high-temperature hydrogen gas would then be expanded through a nozzle to produce a high velocity jet and thereby thrust. The principal departure from a chemical propulsion system lies in the utilization of a nuclear reactor to provide heat energy in-stead of obtaining it through chemical reaction. Specific impulses on the order of 1,200 pounds per pound per second would be obtainable at the higher temperatures. This is approximately three times as great as the highest specific impulse obtainable through

chemical reaction. Even the lower operatingtemperature reactors producing a specific impulse of 600 to 800 pounds per pound per second may represent sufficient improvement to be of interest. Project Rover, a national program to develop a nuclear engine, is based on this heat exchanger concept of propulsion. As a step in the Rover concept, the Kiwi-A test reactor was operated late this spring in Nevada.

The caution expressed by most witnesses as to an early completion of a nuclear rocket engine certainly seems justified by a consideration of some of the principal engineering problems to be solved. For example—

(a) Reactor controls must be made capable of bringing the reactor safely up to operating power within a matter of seconds.

(b) Methods must be provided to reduce heat from neutron and gamma radiation in adjacent engine components and propellant tanks. Radiation shielding is also a problem to limit induced radioactivity in adjacent structual elements.

(c) Consideration must be given to the fact that fission products will be carried by the propellant into the exhaust jet, producing considerable radioactivity in the surrounding area.

(d) Reactor materials will be required to operate at very high temperatures without erosion, corrosion, or change in physical

characteristics.

The major problem in obtaining the high efficiency possible with nuclear propulsion lies in the development of suitable materials to withstand the extreme operating conditions. The peak performance of a heat-exchanger type of rocket is fixed by the ability of core materials, moderators and reflectors, and structural components of the engine to withstand thermal stress, radiation damage, and corrosion and erosion. The attainment of a safe, reliable engine of high power is dependent upon gaining new knowledge of the properties of materials. It may be necessary to develop new alloys or ceramics to meet the stringent requirements. However it is considered possible to develop an engine which operates at lower temperatures, and therefore lower efficiency,

using presently available materials.

During the 12-year period from 1945 to 1957, in spite of our best efforts in the great metallurgical laboratories of the country, we were able to increase the working tempera-tures at high stresses of metal alloys and ceramics only 300°, from approximately 1,500° F. to 1,800° F. This suggests the

magnitude of the problem faced.

High temperatures are not the only problem encountered. We want to use hydrogen because of its low molecular weight, but hydrogen embrittles some materials, forms hydrides with others (with resultant corrosion) and forms volatile hydrogen compounds with others (thus eroding the material). Resistance to corrosion and erosion and ability to withstand high temperatures are not enough to qualify a material for nuclear engine use. Materials must also be able to withstand high stress imposed by temperature change and thrust loading. some cases a material otherwise qualified for use may fail because it is not dimenstable under continued neutron sionally bombardment or undergoes other changes in physical properties. A great amount of work is going on to determine and tabulate the properties of a large number of materials under conditions of high temperature and high stress, in the presence of corrosive and erosive substances and exposed to heavy neutron bombardment. For example, elements such as graphite, tungsten, tantalum, molybdenum, niobium, rhenium, and zirconium are under careful investigation. In many cases carbides, nitrides, and borides of these and other elements possess even better properties, and these, too, are being examined. Much work remains to be done and progress will certainly not be easy unless an unforeseeable breakthrough occurs.

Rewards for the solution of nuclear energy problems are great. For example, a theoretical mission of lifting a 50-ton payload from Earth to orbit around Mars and return to an orbit around the Earth, if done with a highenergy chemical propulsion system, would require a six-stage vehicle and a thrust unit capable of lifting 30 million pounds. On the other hand, if this same mission were to be undertaken with a nuclear-powered vehicle, only two nuclear stages would be required and the thrust unit would be required to lift only 3 million pounds.

While the main objective is to provide nuclear space propulsion, important corollary advantages will undoubtedly accrue. Solutions to many of the problems confronting us will result in far better nuclear power-

plants for commercial use.

Mr. Speaker, no one is more aware of the need for urgency in our space programs than I. And may I say that I believe that my committee, insofar as our overall national space objectives and the scientific complex needed to achieve those objectives are concerned, is the most widely informed committee in the House and in the Senate. This is not to say that the Senate committee has not had broad orientation and experience in astronautics generally, but I emphasize that our committee has, as its responsibility, the entire area of science as well as astronautics

Nuclear propulsion is not going to be a solitary achievement. It is going to be the product of the countless contributions that have been and will be made to its success by our entire scientific community. Therefore, our committee knows what measures will be necessary to give to our space effort the benefits of

nuclear propulsion.

In our authorization hearings on the 1961 budget the committee difigently and minutely examined NASA's programs, including nuclear propulsion. My committee noted the fact that the Atomic Energy Commission had produced a nuclear propulsion device that showed great promise and indicated that great developmental strides had been made. One of our major witnesses at that time was Brig. Gen. Irving L. Branch, U.S. Air Force, Chief, Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion, Assistant Director for Aircraft Reactors, AEC. In his statement General Branch said:

Project Rover, our nuclear rocket development, is being conducted as a joint AEC-NASA program in which the AEC is responsible for the overall ground feasibility demonstration phases with NASA supporting this effort. Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory conducts the AEC portion of the program. NASA is, of course, responsible for follow-on flight application phases of the nuclear rocket development and its eventual application to the national space program.

You will recall that the Kiwi-A experiment, completed last July at Jackass Flats in the Nevada test site, proved not only the feasibility of the Rover device, but, also, was successful beyond our original expectations. We expect to be able to test next summer a vastly improved fuel element which will be an early step toward important space vehicle applications.

Thus General Branch concisely and clearly outlined nuclear propulsion prog-

ress to that date. In fact, General Branch stated to the committee that nuclear rocket propulsion is available-• • • within the next 5 years, as a matter of fact .

General Branch also pointed out, when questioned about NASA's funding for propulsion developments, that:

It is our opinion that this is a sufficient amount of money at this particular time to match up our capability with their-NASA's-requirement, and also to match up our capability with as rapid a growth in the state of the art at this particular time as we can go. We feel in the future we can go faster than the requirements call for, but at this particular time this is a sufficient amount of money to make a compatible requirement with our development capability.

Permit me to outline for the benefit of the House the scope of NASA programs aimed at the development of not only nuclear propulsion devices but also nuclear power systems. Our committee authorization report stated:

A total of \$10 million is being allocated by NASA for this area of research which contains much promise for future application to rocket propulsion in deep space. The objectives of the program are to develop the components and technology required to permit the development of nuclear-powered systems to deliver large payloads to interplanetary objectives. The current emphasis in this program is on solution of the many technological problems that now stand in the way of nuclear system development.

The two principal types of nuclear systems that are considered suitable for the propulsion of high payload rocket systems in space are the nuclear heat transfer rocket system and the electrical propulsion system using a nuclear reactor system to generate electrical power. The nuclear systems technology program supports the work on the nuclear heat transfer rocket system and on the nuclear reactor electric power generating

The nuclear heat transfer rocket is a system in which hydrogen is heated to high temperatures in a nuclear reactor to produce specific impulses in the range of to 1,000 pounds of thrust per pound of hy-drogen flowing per second. The high specific drogen flowing per second. impulse potentially available from the nuclear heat transfer rocket permits the delivery of large payloads for various missions requiring high energy. The nuclear rocket can be used in booster rocket systems as well as in the space environment. Although early emphasis in the nuclear heat transfer rocket program was on research aimed at the development of large thrust or high reactor power first-stage rockets, the current goals of the program are aimed at accumulating the necessary research information required to develop a reactor flight test system that would be launched by chemical rockets. Such a system could eventually be incorporated into a space vehicle stage which would take off for its interplanetary objective after having been launched into an earth orbit by large chemical rockets. In this program, the NASA is working with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Nuclear reactor electrical power generating systems are required to supply the electrical power needed to accelerate charged particles or neutral plasmas to high velocities in order to produce thrust in the electrical propulsion systems which appear to have good capabilities for space missions-Analyses of space mission capabilities of these electrical propulsion systems have indicated that such systems will be competitive with the low thrust nuclear heat transfer rocket system described above. One of the disadvantages of the electrical propulsion system is the long trip time involved as the result of the low ratio of thrust-to-stage weight. One of the advantages of the electrical propulsion system is that the electrical generating equipment may be used for communications when the payload has been propelled to its planetary objective.

It is one of the purposes of the present program to do the research necessary to develop high power, lightweight nuclear reactor electric generating systems. It is felt that the development of such high-power sys-tems must wait for the accumulation of various fundamental data and research on critical components of the system. In addition to the funds required for applied research leading to advanced high-power systems, funds are included in this program to continue the development of a system for converting energy from nuclear heat to electrical power using currently available information. This conversion system will be matched with the SNAP-8 reactor being developed at the request of the NASA by the Atomic Energy Commission. This reactor electric system will produce enough power to supply communications needs for planetary missions as well as to test early versions of electrical propulsion systems.

The work under this program is divided into nuclear reactor electric generating systems and nuclear heat transfer rockets. fiscal year 1959 funds for nuclear reactor electric generating systems were used to design conversion equipment for a nuclearelectric system (SNAP-8) and to initiate fabrication of the components. In addition, Work was started on the acquisition of data that will be required in the design of higher power, higher temperature systems. Funds for the support of the nuclear heat transfer rocket reactor test program were transferred to the Atomic Energy Commission to undertake the development of a pump that will be used in the test program. In addition, funds were used to initiate experiments (such as the effect of radiation on the properties of materials at cryogenic temperatures) that will supply information necessary in the eventual design and operation of nuclear rockets.

In the fiscal year 1960, the components of the nuclear electric system will be fabritesting will be inicated and component The work on the fundamental information required to permit the design of higher power, higher temperature systems Will be expanded. For instance, work will be undertaken on the corrosion characteristics of high temperature working fluids. The support of the reactor test program will be expanded. This development of a pump for operation under the conditions required for early reactor testing will be completed, and research and development on a pump drive system will be undertaken. Work on the fundamental information that will be required in the design of nuclear rockets will be expanded. For example, work on shielding methods will be undertaken. The test loop for the study of radiation effects at cryogenic temperatures will be designed, fabrication will be started, and preliminary tests will be run.

In the fiscal year 1961 the first conversion system tests will be run as part of the nuclear-electric system (SNAP-8) development program. Much of the fundamental data required for the design of components of a high-power, high-temperature system should be completed so that early applied research design and experimental studies should be initiated on critical components of such systems. In the nuclear heat transfer rocket program, it is planned to develop the turbopump to full rated performance for use in higher power reactor tests than those considered in the fiscal year 1960 pump develop-

Work will be expanded on the other nonnuclear components that will be required in the nuclear rocket system.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I have attempted to give a picture of the enormous amount of work, study, research, and development that will be encompassed in creating nuclear propelled rockets. In my 2 years as chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee I have become convinced that people in and out of Government who do not have an overall view of our space program cannot properly appreciate the amount and degree of human achievement that is involved. And this achievement will not be realized merely by appropriating money and by Government directive. As an example, years of testing, experi-mentation, trial, success and error produced the IRBM's and ICBM's upon which our current space missions are completely dependent. These were produced at the price of not only money but "Blood, sweat, and tears". Space exploration by means of the nuclear-propelled rocket will come at no less an effort.

Our success in launching earth satellites and deep-space probes has been unmatched in the world. Our scientific accomplishments made possible by these vehicles have far and away exceeded those of any other nation.

We must build soundly for the future. If we are to achieve nuclear propulsion it must be a real achievement and not just a propaganda device. Achievement does not come quickly. Therefore, I believe that this step in joining NASA and the AEC in a formal organization to promote the development of nuclear propulsion is only one of many significant steps that will be taken to attain that goal.

We are a people who are dedicated to the ideal that science is truth and its accomplishments should be utilized to benefit all mankind. I and my committee colleagues are actively dedicated to this ideal, and we pray that when the true exploration of outer space is made possible by the creation of an efficient system of nuclear propulsion, mankind will approach this great adventure in harmony and good will.

#### Tribute to Secretary Brucker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. J. GLENN BEALL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960 Mr. BEALL, Mr. President, I ask

unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article titled "Reservists Back Plea of Brucker," written by Mr. Hal Miller, staff writer for the Baltimore News-Post, which appeared in the August 13, 1960, issue of the News-Post. This well-written article, describing the work of one of Maryland's outstanding Army Reserve units. pays a fitting tribute to Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

> RESERVISTS BACK PLEA OF BRUCKER (By Hal Miller)

Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker struck a responsive note with Army reservists in the Baltimore area this week when he told the Association of the U.S. Army that Russia would be "in for a terrific surprise" if it pushed this country too far.

Reserve Army men back him to the hilt in his contention that the United States would not yield an inch against the "provocation of

international gangsterism.".

Reason for their unanimity is that the Army Secretary, a former Michigan Republi-can Governor, has proved himself a good friend of the service who has tried to help it compete for more funds and public support.

The glamor services, the Air Force and Navy, usually get the lion's share of defense

moneys.

Reserve men here also go along with Brucker in his appeal for more money to modernize the U.S. Army, raise its strength, improve its airlift, and ballistic missile defenses.

Meantime, they are going steadily about their duties in local Reserve forces. A close look at one unit gives a graphic impression of Reserve Army activity in the area.

Lawyers, dentists, insurance brokers, ac-countants, terminal operators—you name the profession and you are sure to find these qualifications among the personnel on the roster of the Headquarters, 7463d Transportation Army Terminal.

This outfit and 11 other organizations make up the command structure.

They compose the largest Army Reserve complement in the Baltimore area.

All but three of the subordinate units of the 7463d, commanded by Alvin LaMar Benson, a Baltimore lawyer and an Army Reserve colonel, meet at the Curtis Bay USAR Center, the former Ordnance Depot located on Pennington Avenue and Ordnance Road.

Several Reserve units are at Curtis Bay. The 7612th TC Unit Training Center is commanded by Lt. Col. Albert S. Haw. It coordinates the training programs of the Transportation Corps organization of the command. They are complete units ready to be called to active duty in the event of an emergency; 313th TC Battalion (Boat), 1077th, 1078th, and 1079th Light Boat Com-

Additional attached units of the 7463d are the 949th Transportation Floating Craft Company; 950th Transportation Floating Craft Maintenance Company; and the 430th Transportation Terminal Service Company.

Meeting in other nearby cities are the 464th Medium Boat Co., Annapolis; 274th Heavy Boat Co., Alexandria, Va., and 7464th Transportation Terminal, Station Complement, Rockville, Md.

'Our main mission and purpose of existence in the Army Reserve," said Colonel Benson, "is to prepare the nearly 1,000 officers

and enlisted men in this headquarters and all the attached units for the day we all hope will never come-'M-day' (Mobilization

Day)

This will be the day an enemy of the free world will attempt to subdue our country and our allies and the Reserve Forces will be called to duty with the Active Armed Forces."

Every officer and enlisted man of the 7463d is either filling a position which corresponds to his civilian occupation or he is getting "on-the-job" training in his MOS (military occupation specialty) at weekly assemblies at the Curtis Bay center.

In addition to the 48 meetings reservists are required to attend each year, personnel take correspondence courses from service schools to improve their proficiency in their military job assignment.

Each year this reserve unit travels to an Army installation such as the Hampton Roads Army Terminal, Norfolk, Va., where members work side by side with active Army personnel and civilian employees.

In this way the members of the 7463d get firsthand, up-to-date training at a terminal which they may be required to operate in event of mobilization.

The subordinate units of the 7463d receive on-the-job training at the home of the Transportation Training Command, Fort

At the vast training command it is not unusual to see a private first class piloting a landing craft, or at the helm of a harbor tugboat, nudging against the side of a huge freighter to guide it to its berth.

At the controls of a 100-ton crane loading an Army tank on a flat car or aboard oceangoing freighter may be another an

enlisted man.

Along with fellow reservists, he is learning how to operate equipment which will qualify him to perform important tasks in one of the many Transportation Corps units. This is also an opportunity to gain valuable experience which may be used in civilian work.

Colonel Benson said: "Wonderful opportunities exist in these Baltimore Reserve companies for the high school graduates faced with being drafted for 2 years in the

"They may fulfill their military obligations by enlisting in one of our Transportation Corps companies, serve only 6 months with the Army, and return home and serve the remainder of their service by attending meetings once a week at Curtis Bay USAR Center.

"All this time they get paid for training, are eligible for promotions, and build up a

retirement fund.

"We have a need for about 1,000 high school graduates right now, and we extend an invitation to those interested in this Reserve program to visit any of our units at Curtis Bay on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday nights. They can call the center any weekday at State 9-7600."

Colonel Benson added that "at the present time the Army is equipping the Curtis Bay Center with over \$4 million in floating equipment, such as heavy-duty cranes, harbor craft, floating maintenance shop, landing craft, diesel locomotive, and other terminal equipment, which will improve our ability to train the reservists meeting here and make this center one of the best equipped in the country."

This writer was accompanied on a tour of Reserve facilities by the unit's public information officer, Francis X. Kelly, who helps to keep the Aberdeen Proving Ground favor-

ably in the public mind.

We asked a sergeant, whose family name is usually associated with Democratic causes, what he thought of Republican Army Secretary Brucker. His response was immediate and spontaneous:

"He's the best man the Army has had in a long time."

#### Operation Veracity

SPEECH

# HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHERER].

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona for yielding so that I can further reply to the gentleman from Minnesota.

As I said, I am not going to make any changes, but I am just going to tell you some things about the highway investigating committee and then let you gentlemen determine whether some of the charges that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] and I have made are true.

Back in 1956 when this highway program was started and there was going to be this expenditure of billions of dollars, both the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] and I, time after time, in speech after speech, suggested and urged that the majority authorize the Roads Subcommittee of this House to conduct a surveillance of this program. There was no question but that such a surveillance of the program was necessary when we have the expenditure of that kind of money.

Now, heading the Roads Subcommittee was a distinguished Member of this House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Fallon]. He had guided through this House all of the highway legislation. He is a Democrat. He is the most informed Member of this Congress on highway legislation and highway problems. He is recognized as such throughout the United States by people who are interested in the highway program.

Finally, in September 1959, just a year ago, after repeated urgings by the minority that such a committee be appointed when we were approaching an election year such a committee was appointed by the majority. But, what happened? Was the gentleman from Maryland, George Fallon, named chairman or given authority to proceed; was the outstanding Member of this House, the man who had more knowledge about highways and highway programs than anyone else, retained as chairman? No. he was not. He was kicked downstairs. Why? Simply because the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Buckley], who is never here, decided that he wanted-

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. Speaker, I want the gentleman's words taken down.

Mr. SCHERER. Almost never here. Well, I will withdraw that.

The gentleman from Maryland, Mr. GEORGE FALLON, was kicked downstairs simply because George Fallon was more interested in building highways for this country than he was in following the political dictation of the Tammany boss from Brooklyn. And, that is the reason GEORGE FALLON, the Democrats' outstanding Member in this House insofar as highway legislation is concerned, was not appointed chairman.

Then what happened? Everyone in this House and in this Congress knows that investigating committees are usually composed of an equal number from the majority and from the minority. Witness the recent Labor Rackets Committee in the Senate. It had four Republicans and four Democrats.

Most of the time, of course, on an investigating committee, there is one more Member of the majority party. But the chairman of the full committee-and I am not blaming the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK]—but the chairman of the full committee, in this political year, loaded this committee lopsidedly 13 to 6. For the first 6 months that this committee functioned, Mr. BUCKLEY would not give the minority one clerk, or counsel. We worked in the dark for 6 months. Do you wonder why we charge this with being a political committee?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHERER. No; the gentleman from Arizona has the floor.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Would the gentleman repeat his statement, I did not hear it?

Mr. SCHERER. I said that for 6 months after, you loaded this committee 13 to 6.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I mean the reason the gentleman will not yield.

Mr. SCHERER. I thought the gentleman said he did not hear what I said.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I did not hear what the gentleman said about not yielding.

Mr. SCHERER. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES] has the time and I cannot yield; and I am asking him not to yield until I finish.

For 6 months after this committee was organized we had no representation on the staff, although we requested it time and time again. And then what happened? There was no hesitation in this election year to begin an investigation of the Bureau of Public Roads, or of the Defense Department, which was under the Eisenhower administration. I am not saying that we should not have conducted that investigation into vertical clearances. I am saying that was proper. But there was no hesitation on the part of the majority to do that in an election year. But then what happened? We were supposed to have hearings after the conventions.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHERER. I decline to yield. We were told that we were going to have hearings after the conventions.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I see that the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. Rhodes] is very reluctant to yield, so I shall withdraw by request.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Alabama that I have yielded to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Scherer]. When the gentleman has finished, if I have sufficient time left to make a few points that I want to make, I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SCHERER. The gentleman from Alabama is just trying to interrupt my presentation. He does not like what I

am saying.

I will tell you what happened. We had no hesitancy investigating an agency of this Government under the Eisenhower administration and we were going to have hearings, we were told, after the conventions. But what happened? The handpicked staff of this committee reported to the chairman of this subcommittee on June 9 that there was substantial evidence of a conspiracy to fraudulently increase appraisals in the State of Massachusetts. Immediately an announcement was made by the chairman of this subcommittee, without consultation with the minority, without any meeting of the committee, that there would be no more hearings this year. You may draw your own conclusions. I am telling you, the irregularities we looked into were peanuts compared to the scandals in Massachusetts. That is what has them agitated. That is why all these charges against Mr. CRAMER and me are made, simply because we complained about these derelictions and political shenanigans.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield just on that point?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield briefly.

Mr. BLATNIK. The gentleman makes some powerful statements when he compares the situation in Massachusetts with the rest of the cases. The gentleman does not have any more idea than the rest of us about the comparative status of that case. We said a week ago this morning that that will be investigated from top to bottom. The gentleman sat right alongside of me for 2 full hours and never said one of the things he is now saying on the floor. Why? Tell the whole membership of the House why.

Mr. SCHERER. I will tell you why: because your staff for the first time admitted they had done practically nothing, and they knew since January that these scandals existed in the State of Massachusetts; yet they have done practically nothing.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for some factual cor-

rections?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The gentleman from Arizona would like to take a few minutes to comment on the Democratic Operation Against Veracity.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. This is not veracity, this is complete lack of veracity.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I do not yield further.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we have had an attempt to counteract Operation Veracity. I am sorry that the gentleman who conducted it did not see fit to let us know that he intended to conduct it, other-Wise I might have heard more of it. But I think I heard enough to know that this as a counteroperation was not successful.

You may have thought that maybe I am getting a little tired of this operation. As a matter of fact, my good friend from Texas [Mr. Rogers] said to me this morning, "You have been putting this veracity out so long, I wonder if you have got any left."

I think I do, because I am certainly going to do my best now to take that barb that has apparently stunned some Democratic Members so badly and seared their flesh, and reinsert it where it belongs.

Let me tell you where I think it belongs. It does not belong on most of Members of the House of Representatives on the Democratic side. It does not belong on the delegates to the Democratic Convention. It does not belong on the voters who are registered, and who belong in the Democratic Party. It does belong on the people who drafted the Democratic platform, and I say with all the candor at my command that those people made some statements which cannot stand the light of day. The only reason we have had this operation is to try to prove to this country and the gentlemen on both sides of the aisle, the persons in both parties in this country, that a platform is no longer a dead document as soon as it is read at a political convention. As far as I am concerned, a platform is a living document which lives from one convention to the next, and the convention which adopts it will have to be responsible for the contents thereof.

We have made remarks concerning the veracity of statements in the Democratic platform. There has been some talk tonight about certain parts of it. I would just like, though, to repeat those statements upon which there has been no comment by the gentlemen on the Democratic side at least while I was here, and again, I say I am sorry I was not notified that the Democratic operation would be going on tonight, otherwise I would have been here for the whole thing.

In the first place, this platform said that under the Republican administration the medical care for veterans has deteriorated. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. AYRES], the ranking minority member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I think very conclusively stated that was not the situation.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield. Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ayres is not the ranking member of that committee. Mrs. Rocers is. This is just to keep the record straight, for veracity.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I thank the gentleman, and I accept his correction. Mr. Ayres is the next ranking minority member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. As far as the quotation from the platform that the Republicans had adopted an antilabor policy, I have not heard anybody say anything about this so-called Republican antilabor policy. We said that such a policy never existed, and proved it. Do you know why I think nobody talked about it? Because so many of the people over on the Democratic side voted for the Landrum-Griffin bill. We were pleased that you did and proud that you did because without your votes, it would not have passed. I do not blame you. I would not comment on it either if I were you.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman may recall when he was carrying on "Operation Veracity" the other day, several of us tried very hard to get him to

yield at the point and at the time when the antilabor question was under discussion and refusal uniformly met our requests that the gentleman yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The gen-tleman knows exactly why the refusal was made. I did not have time to yield. unless I did so at the expense of colleagues who had material prepared for the occasion.

Mr. EDMONDSON. But, we endeavored to call to the gentleman's attention the fact that the appointment of antilabor people to the National Labor Relations Board is a clear-cut instance of antilabor policy by this administration and no opportunity was given to us to do that in the course of the gentleman's remarks

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The gentleman knows full well why the gentleman refused to yield.

The gentleman also knows that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Pucinski] just had 2 hours of special orders, and if the gentleman forgot to mention this during those 2 hours. I am very sorry. But I state again there has been nothing said which indicated that the Republicans ever adopted an antilabor policy. I still say in light of the remarks of the gentleman from Oklahoma that nothing has been said.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman knows that the Democratic platform includes that charge in it regarding antilabor appointments to the NLRB and it is a part of the Democratic platform, and we only have one edition of the Democratic platform being printed and not two editions.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I did not say anything about that part of the Democratic platform which might have been telling the truth. I am talking about the parts that do not tell the truth.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to

the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The gentleman has discussed the platforms. I have copies of both platforms here. I wonder, if in the interest of veracity the gentleman would explain to those of us who are somewhat troubled, what this language means that is found on page 11:

Diligent administration of the amended Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act) with recommendations for improvements which experience shows are needed to make them more effective or remove any inequities.

What does that language mean? am pointing out to you the precise recommendation and language of the Republican platform. If I have ever seen intentional ambiguity, it seems to me that this is as delightfully an ambiguous statement as one could possibly make. So if the gentleman could clarify this for us and say, "No, you are not really antilabor," I would be very, very happy.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The gentleman is a very well educated man. He knows the difference between ambiguities and outright distortions of the truth. As far as ambiguity is concerned, I do not see any reason why I should explain it to a gentleman as well educated as the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Democratic platform is quite precise and that is why I am so confused, when I read the Republican platform. We put out our platform first and you had a chance to put out yours after we had

put out our platform.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. As far as the other allegation is concerned, there was an allegation in the Democratic platform that the Republicans had had two recessions and that in between the two recessions there was the greatest inflation in peacetime. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Byrnes] pointed out that in 1 year under the Truman administration the cost of living went up 20 percent while in the entire Eisenhower administration, it went up only 11 percent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the gentleman recall in 1945 when the war came to an end; was the gentleman a Member of the Congress at that time?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. No, the gentleman was not, and neither was the

gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Well, I had been serving in the Budget Bureau during the war years, so I was thoroughly cognizant of the anti-inflation program at that time. I will recall for the gentleman's benefit as well as for the benefit of the Members of the House that Congress withdrew the power of credit control which the Federal Reserve had been exercising. That was in the 80th Congress. They pretty well sabotaged price control. I recall I had a bet that the Congress would extend it and even though they did extend it, it was so badly extended that I paid off on the ground that I had really lost even though a bill carrying that name had gone through.

Now, the Republican Congress had withdrawn from the President the effective tools to hold the cost of living in line until the economy could catch up with the tremendous backlog of demand which had built up during the war. The gentleman may recall that during the war years the Congress was timid about giving the President the amount of tax increase he had asked for to enable him to take care of the tremendous postwar inflation. He was left naked in that storm by the action of the Republican Congress.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Of course the gentleman is adopting the technique which we found to be prevalent in the Democratic "Operation Lack of Veracity." The gentleman has not answered the point in the Democratic platform we protest, but is trying to make another point. The gentleman has not answered the accusation which we made that the statement in the Democratic platform that between the two recessions was the greatest inflation in peacetime was a

false statement. Figuratively, he is talking about sticks when the subject has been centered on stones.

Does the gentleman want to address himself to the mendacious statement in the Democratic platform?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I would like to know the page of the platform.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The gentleman can find the page on his own time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Let me simply say—

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield to the gentleman

Then there is another statement that the budget was not balanced during the 7½ years of the Eisenhower administration. The budget was balanced in the years 1956 and 1957, 1960, and 1961. There has been no attempt by the Democratic Operation Lack of Veracity to take this point up at all.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker,

will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. On page 19 of the platform immediately following the reference to the 7½-year period appears this line:

The Republican administration has produced a deficit, in fact, the greatest deficit in any peacetime years in history in 1958 and 1959, but only occasional and meager surpluses.

So there is a recognition of your occasional surpluses as well as your record-

breaking peacetime deficit.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. That is just exactly the point I am trying to make. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for he has made it so much better than I could. But why should you say there was not a balanced budget during the Eisenhower administration when later on you say there were these surpluses. How could there be surpluses without balanced budgets? The difficulty with this whole platform is that you did not appoint a committee to clean it up; the Republican platform committee did. Now, after this-you are going to be a member of the party for a long timemake sure that they do this, will you?

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman from Arizona probably had as much to do with the writing of the Democratic platform as did the gentleman from Oklahoma, and the gentleman from Oklahoma was not at the convention any more than was the gentleman from Arizona. But I hope, though, that when the gentleman comments on lack of veracity in the Democratic platform he will recognize the fact that the same paragraph states that after the 7½-year record of deficits, the same paragraph states that you did have a surplus occasionally.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I did not say the whole thing was untrue; certainly, there are true statements in the platform. The only difficulty I have is that there is not as great a percentage of true statements as I think there should be

Mr. EDMONDSON. As I have said, it states your 7½-year record and also states there was occasional surplus.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I am sorry, all I can do is take what your platform says, not what you think it means. It says there was never a balanced budget.

Mr. EDMONDSON. That is not what it said. I have the exact language if you would like me to read it.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I have read it many times.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The line to which you make make reference—

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Yes; read

Mr. EDMONDSON. Is the first sentence of the paragraph and it says that during the past 7½-year period the Republicans have failed to balance the budget or reduce the national debt.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Or reduce

the national debt.

Mr. EDMONDSON. That is the statement. It goes on to say that you have had occasional surpluses but you also had the biggest peacetime deficit in history. I would like to hear the gentleman deny that.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. As far as I am concerned, I am talking about what the platform says, not what you think

it says.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I will take the responsibility for this paragraph if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I have yielded to the gentleman.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Let the gentleman from California read something:

Over the past 71/2-year period-

Notice the word "period"—
the Republicans have failed to balance the
budget or reduce the national debt.

That is true.

Responsible fiscal policy requires surpluses in good times to more than offset the deficits which may occur in recessions, in order to reduce the national debt over the long run. The Republican administration has produced the deficits—in fact, the greatest deficit in any peacetime year in history. in 1958-59—but only occasional and meager surpluses.

Note the last statement:

Their first 7 years produced a total deficit of nearly \$19 billion.

I say the gentleman quibbles if he tries to apply a period of 7½ years to a 1-year period.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Let me ask the gentleman what he means by the word "budget." Does not "budget" mean 1 fiscal year?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. No; not when you talk about 7½ years.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. This is Operation Veracity, and I thought the name was well understood. Apparently, I was mistaken.

Now, as far as saline waters are concerned, there is an allegation that the Republican administration had discouraged research in saline waters. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. Thomson] stated that this was not the situation, and showed it was not the situation.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to

the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. METCALF. I pointed out to the gentleman from Wyoming I was on the Interior Committee with the gentleman from Arizona when the Republican administration was criticized for its slowdown of this saline water or brackish water program. I pointed out to the gentleman from Wyoming that every year the Democratic Congress appropriated more money than had been asked for by the President or the Budget Bureau, and I told the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Wyoming, and secured permission to put in the record a table of the budget requests for appropriations for every year since this operation went into effect in the 82d

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to

the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman from Montana will look at the Record for today he will find there a documented statement of the history of the saline water program. I had that placed in the Record today. I am sufe the gentleman after he reads that, and I will say to the gentleman every fact and every figure is documented, he will change his mind and I will also say that the Republican Party is the party which really carried on the saline water program. The facts and figures prove that.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. It is also true that the first bills which were introduced for the saline water project were introduced by Republican Members of the House, two from the State of California. It is also true that the first money which was put in the saline water program was put in by an amendment in the other body by the Senator from

South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. JENSEN. No one in this Congress has been more interested in the saline water program than JENSEN.

Mr. METCALF. I have no quarrel with that. I have nothing but praise.

Mr. JENSEN. And I happen to be a Republican, and the Republican record is 100 percent on that issue.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion. I move we adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Has the gentleman from Arizona yielded for that purpose?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I have not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Arizona yield for that purpose?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. A motion to adjourn is in order at any time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Not when another Member has the floor.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield to me for the purpose of making a motion to adjourn?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I do not

yield for that purpose.

Mr. METCALF. And I do not propose to labor this point, because I have permission to put this matter in the Record tomorrow. But, I want to say to the gentleman from Iowa and the Committee on Appropriations that I am going to put tables in the Record that are taken out of the official record of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JENSEN. They are all in there. Mr. METCALF. To show you that in the Republican 83d Congress the appropriation was only in the amount requested, and in every Democratic Congress since we have increased the budget and increased this program over and above the amount requested by the Republican administration.

Mr. JENSEN. I still stand on the record that I put in, which is documented with facts and figures. And, you cannot change them, my friend.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. May I say to the gentleman from Montana that this is a matter of which I have some personal knowledge.

Mr. METCALF. We were both on the committee when this second authoriza-

tion bill was passed.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The gentleman is correct. There was a bill passed by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which encouraged the further activation of the program. There is no doubt of that. However, the Democratic platform says that the Republicans have been responsible for slowing it down. This I deny.

Now, there was a supplemental budget request sent up this year. The request was for \$500,000, but the Appropriations Committee returned \$400,000. I am sorry that they did not return the whole amount, but they did not. And this, of course, I do not need to tell the gentleman, is a Democratic Congress. So, the sword is going to cut many, many ways.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield in all fairness I must tell the House the truth about that supplemental bill. The \$100,000 by which we reduced that budget was by unanimous agreement of every member of that committee, both Democrats and Republicans. Now, that is a fact, and the members of that committee will tell you the very same thing that I have told you.

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman from Arizona for yielding. I want to congratulate him for the way in which he has handled this Operation Veracity. I think it was handled very well.

There is one point I would like to mention. I see many Members on the floor of the House who may be able to help me out. I quoted in my remarks on Monday last, appearing at page 16956 of the Rec-

ORD from the Democratic platform with respect to depletion allowances, where the platform said:

We shall close the loopholes in the tax laws by which certain privileged groups legally escape their fair share of taxation. Among the more conspicuous loopholes are depletion allowances which are inequitable.

It is my understanding that the Democratic candidate for Vice President has made it quite clear that this did not apply to oil and gas, for which I am deeply grateful, because of the importance of that industry to my area and to the Nation as a whole. But also in the State I represent and in areas many others represent there are other minerals. I happen to represent oil. We have coal which I previously mentioned, we have iron, taconite, copper, cement, and clay, and other minerals. Since this statement does not seem to apply to oil and gas. I wish some of these Members would tell me which one of these other industries it does apply to. I am sure the people who rely upon those industries for their jobs and livelihoods would be interested. I am sure it would give us a great deal of light upon some of these other statements with regard to research, et cetera, that have been made.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the gentleman

from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. Weaver] that he be permitted to extend his remarks in the Record prior to the remarks of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. Rhodes]; and following his remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER].

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I wish time permitted, but I understand that there is an effort being made to expedite matters. I had hoped to have the opportunity to answer charge by charge the statement made by my distinguished colleague from Minnesota.

However, let me say this: First, the RECORD will clearly show that all Republicans on the Roads Subcommittee voted for funds in the organization of

that committee.

Second, the record will show that the minority has at all times wanted adequate funds, but they have taken the position that money should not be squandered. And when the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Blatnik] suggested that we were not asking for a specific amount of money, the reason was that we had no information on which to base a request although we made it clear we were for adequate funds; we had been furnished absolutely no information, had not been consulted with as to the makeup of the staff of the committee.

Let me say with regard to the only argument I have with the majority and with the chairman of the subcommittee,

that after we were served notice by our staff that there were substantial evidence of wrongdoing in a number of States, including Massachusetts and Florida, as examples, it was my position, knowing these facts, that we should go forward with hearings and we would be derelict in our duties in not doing so. It was the position of the chairman, as evidenced by statements to the press on June 20 and subsequently, in the committee, that there was no intention to hold hearings prior to the election. That was the difference between our positions. I termed the position of the majority one of handcuffing the committee between now and election. To this the chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK], takes exception. Existing facts and future developments, I am sure, will sustain my position which I stated before in yesterday's RECORD beginning at page 17150. And I repeat that statement at this time.

Further, if all of these things are to be exposed, if this is, as one of the members of the subcommittee said, something that would make the Teapot Dome Scandals look like child's play, then I say let us get them out into the open. Let us do it now. Let us not let the elections hamper these investigations. Let us get them underway. I have a duty to inquire into and find out why they have not been underway in the past except in one State, Oklahoma, when matters in some six other States may also need thorough hearings. That is the criticism I have. I repeat it now. I can understand why it gives the chairman such discomfort that he should even question the motives of those of us who demand action, but I still think my criticism is justified.

Because of my determination that this subcommittee should be objective and constructive-fearless in its approach to all matters-I have been under constant attack. Early this year, informationfalse information-was leaked about the executive sessions of this committee to Drew Pearson, who manages to have at least two anti-Cramer columns every election. Headlines at home thus carried the story that I was somehow opposing the committee-when the facts are that I was the first member of the Roads Subcommittee on Public Works to ask for such a surveillance group, supported it wholeheartedly in its establishment and announced my support of sufficient funds to run it.

In executive session recently, I was served with a veiled threat that if I persisted with my demands for hearings in Massachusetts—and some other politically explosive States, my hometown papers would be reminded of Drew Pearson's article. The next day by coincidence my local papers repeated Drew's charges, with added fuel heaped on by my opponent. Under these circumstances, I cannot remain silent—the threat has been carried out—but I shall persist in my objection to handcuffing the committee until after the election—or at any time for that matter.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota on this same subject matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mr. Speaker, in relation to statements about the Highway Subcommittee, as a member I feel that I have an obligation to correct the RECORD. I will first point out that the main argument is just the old situation, that never in the history of the House of Representatives so far as I know has the minority given orders to the majority. In this case the minority wants to give orders, and when they cannot they holler foul play. But let me point out that the gentleman from Florida testified before the Committee on Accounts, of which I am a member, in opposition to funds for this highway committee. As the result of his testimony the two Republican members of the committee who were present and voting voted against funds for that committee. If that is not opposition to a committee, I do not know what it is.

(Mr. SMITH of Mississippi asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. METCALF. I want to make one comment upon the question propounded by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. Thomson] as to the depletion allowances. I share the opinion of the Democratic Party on these various loopholes. I do not want to go into the whole question of depletion allowances.

As to the question of oil and other things in Wyoming, the State of Montana has just as much oil and twice as much coal. There are many areas, how-ever, and I will be glad to extend my remarks, whose representatives made appearances before the Committee on Ways and Means where we sought to correct errors in the depletion allowances, without destroying the depletion allowances and drilling benefits. The Gore amendment that passed the House was unanimously approved. There are other things that have not been taken care of to make even our depletion allowances, drilling benefits, and so forth, equitable in the minds of the people in the industry.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield.
Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I admire the stand of the gentleman from Montana on this point because I had occasion a couple of weeks ago to talk with one of our mutual friends from Montana who told me the gentleman from Montana had courageously made 10 or 11 TV appearances in Billings, Mont., criticizing the depletion allowance on oil and gas. He told me that, and that even though he disagreed, he admired the gentleman for his forthrightness.

Mr. METCALF. Let us hope he will keep that attitude.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. May I ask the gentleman from Montana, Does he or does he not agree that this has no application to oil or gas or minerals?

Mr. METCALF. I agree with the Vice President, I do not think it has any application to either oil or gas or the minerals

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. How about this coal that the gentleman says his State has twice as much of as we have? I disagree with that, Does it have any application there?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield. Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I should like to call the attention of the gentleman from Montana to the fact that he said some of the things in the platform with respect to inequities in the depletion allowance were taken care of in the Gore amendment. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the Gore amendment was passed before your platform was written.

Mr. METCALF. I only used that as an analogy to indicate that what was referred to in the Democratic platform was the kind of thing that was treated in the Gore amendment.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I do not know and I am sure the members would like to know what you mean by that generality, and what you are doing to do?

Mr. METCALF. I mean by that generality that there are other things in that area such as lime, glass, coal, and so forth that should be taken care of without infringing either on oil or minerals.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Were they not taken care of by the Gore amendment?

Mr. METCALF. Some were and some were not. I think the Gore amendment made great progress and saved us a lot of embarrassment in defending some of the other matters of depletion allowance, but I think there are other things in that general area, and the gentleman from Wisconsin knows just as well as I do and he has attended the same hearings and read the same reports, and he knows that there are other things that need to be taken care of to make this whole depletion allowance equitable and just.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. What did the Democratic platform mean? What items or what areas are you now talking about? You had the Gore amendment before the convention.

Mr. METCALF. I have told the gentleman from Wyoming that I agree we should eliminate oil and minerals.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I would ask the gentleman from Wisconsin if he feels that this might not be another instance where the Democratic platform apparently does not mean what it says. It seems to be subject to all sorts of interpretations. In other words, depletion allowance does not mean depletion allowance and the word "budget" does not mean budget. It means whatever some

of their Members apparently want it to platform is shot through with mendacmean at the time.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. From What the gentleman from Montana said, I got the impression that what they are talking about, when it comes to correcting inequities, had been corrected just a few weeks prior to their convention

through the Gore amendment.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. As I understand it, depletion allowance comes down to a depletion allowance for sand and gravel and I have quite a bit of sand in my district and I am very unhappy about this, and I think others are very unhappy.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will

the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Always to my friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma on the subject of depletion allow-

Mr. EDMONDSON. I want to join my friend, the gentleman from Montana, in expressing thanks to the gentleman from Arizona for his generosity in yielding to us for questions and comments on What he has had to say here today.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I thank the

gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Can we conclude from the gentleman's position in commenting on the Democratic platform that it is the Republican position that there are no inequities of any kind in the depletion allowance framework of Our laws and that we should not have any adjustments or changes in the law?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I think the Republican platform speaks for itself.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Would the gentleman state the Republican position on this?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The Republican position, as I recall, in the platform states that there should be a reasonable depletion allowance. Now the Word "reasonable," as the gentleman knows, can be construed in the light of the exigencies of the situation as they might arise, and I am sure the gentleman wishes the Democratic platform had that nice word "reasonable" in it

Mr. EDMONDSON. I happen to be one of those who believes that we can have some adjustments and some equitable changes in our depletion allowances, and I personally would like to see some increases in the depletion allowance for our hard rock minerals which I think are vital to help a number of areas in this country; and also for coal. I think that should be increased.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Does the gentleman think there should be any decrease in the depletion allowance?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think it is possible there are areas where decreases should be voted also. I would be willing to let the facts justify the decrease Where the facts will prove the need \$5 a decrease.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. In other Words, you like the Republican platform. Mr. EDMONDSON. I would say this. I am not prepared to say the Republican ity which the gentleman seems to think is the case with the Democratic plat-

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Oh, no, the gentleman is not correct. The gentleman from Arizona has stated consistently that the Democratic platform is not shot through with mendacity but there are certain instances in which so many people have taken such liberties with the truth and with the spoken word that some of us felt it necessary to call it to the attention of the people of this coun-

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a further obser-

vation?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I have listened with as open a mind as I think a Democrat from Oklahoma can summon for a Republican political speech to most of the gentleman's presentation. The gentleman has in his "Operation Veracity" totally failed to point out really solid substance for the allegation that the Democratic platform was full of inaccuracies and untruths.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I did not say that. I did not say it was full of untruths and inaccuracies. It does have

quite a few, however.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I have heard you out and I do not think you have made your case on a single allegation. I think Operation Veracity can more properly be known as Operation Inaccuracy-

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. If I may interrupt, the gentleman is just like the old owl down in the swamp: The more light I shine in his eyes the less he can

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to remind the distinguished gentleman from Arizona that the sponsor and the author of the depletion allowance was the senior Senator, the late Senator Neely, of West Virginia. The matter was written into the statute books in 1927. I am very much surprised to see the Republicans so interested in this program that originated as a Democratic program.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I might say to the gentleman that we have never claimed to have a monopoly on good ideas; we certainly do not.

Mr. BAILEY. You are doing it right

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I think it was in January of this year that some of us including the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. Johnson], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS], and myself had quite a floor debate on this matter depletion. In the light of that discussion I am not surprised that the Democratic platform would stand for reducing the depletion allowance on gas and some other numerals. All I can say is that it would have it mean one thing in our still another thing in West Virginia, actually depletion allowances represent fair taxation necessary to provide an adequate supply of oil and gas and other minerals for this country. In our State oil, gas, coal, uranium, trona, taconite, iron, bentonite, and I could go on and on are all important. I would like to know just which depletion allowances are loopholes and inequitable as the Democrats see it. I think they have an obligation to forthrightly state just what their platform means in such a general charge.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Did anybody reply to the Republican refutation of the Democratic statement that the Food and Drug Administration was being

neglected, and so forth?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will

the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Certainly. Mr. EDMONDSON. I do not know what our exact responsibility on this platform charge is, but I do recall a Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare who reportedly resigned because of considerable difficulty in the handling of polio vaccine.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Of course, what the Democratic platform stated was that the Food and Drug Administration had been starved for lack of funds.

Did anybody say anything about the weakening of the transportation system? We have had lots of talk about internecine strife in the Public Roads Committee. However there was an allegation that in the Democratic platform there was a horrible weakening of the transportation system throughout the country. Did anybody mention that in the Democratic Operation Lack of Veracity deal with it?

I guess not.

Of course, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS] tried to talk about the statement of the Democratic platform that the Republican failure in the field of economics was virtually complete. and I recall he said something about our economy being so bad. Here we have half-a-trillion-dollar country. We have had growth at a healthy rate. And yet the gentleman says this is not really true at all because in the President's Economic Report there is a footnote, mind you, that might indicate otherwise. Since when does a footnote overshadow the plain facts? What kind of myopia is this which looks so hard at the footnotes that the context of the main work is lost? The charge of virtually complete economic failure cannot stand.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Certainly. Mr. WRIGHT. I am not sure just what our responsibility in that regard is.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Let me state your responsibility as I see it. The Democratic platform has stated that the failure of the Republican administration in the field of economics has been virtually complete. Those are very strong words. You should defend them.

Mr. WRIGHT. May I inquire of the gentleman from Arizona if he is satisfied with the rate of economic growth?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Now, if the gentleman is going to talk about the words "virtually complete," I will yield I do not yield.

Mr. WRIGHT. I am a little curious that the gentleman is satisfied with the rate of economic growth that has been attained under the Eisenhower administration, which averages 2.4 percent annually, when we have an experience prior to that time and economic growth of an average of 5.4 percent.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. You are talking about some war years in that 20 years, and I am sure you do not mean to do so. I do not claim to be satisfied with that rate of growth. I do not think I would be satisfied with the 5 percent or even a 10-percent rate of growth. want the country to grow as does the gentleman from Texas. Where we differ is that I believe the growth of the economy will occur by the encouragement and propagation of the private sector of the economy. The Democratic Party is replete with promises to expand with the emphasis on expansion in the public sector.

Mr. WRIGHT. I agree with the gentleman's conclusion. One of the things I suppose would be the immediate abandoning of the administration's hard money policy which has restricted and stifled the country's economic growth. Will the gentleman agree with that?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Let us talk about the hard money policy for a while. Although some persons would like to believe otherwise, money really is a commodity subject to the laws of supply and demand, like any other commodity. When you have an expanding economy the money supply is taxed; in other words, there is often not enough money when you have an expanding economy. If the economy is going downhill you have plenty of money. It is characteristic of an expanding economy that for a period in that expansion there is a shortening of the supply of money and a hardening of the interest rate.

Mr. WRIGHT. I am curious as to the gentleman's position. Is the gentle-man trying to maintain that the present administration has not had anything to do with the raising of interest rates and does the gentleman maintain this just simply happens, it has

not been artificially manipulated?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I state it has not been artifically manipulated. In fact, if it had been artificially manipulated down, instead of having only an 11-percent increase in the cost of living during this administration, you would have had a 30- or 40-percent increase. If you push the interest rate down by increasing the supply of money you are going to push the cost of living up. You cannot have your cake and eat it, too, whether it is in flour or greenbacks.

Mr. WRIGHT. Has the gentleman forgotten that one of the first acts of this administration which occurred only 9 days after it took office was the act of the Secretary of the Treasury in suddenly increasing the yield on Government bonds which had been paying only 1% percent interest to 21/4 and 21/2 percent interest? In that one fell

to him, but if he wants to make a speech swoop of the pen you increased the public indebtedness by \$30 million and set off this chain reaction. Has the

gentleman forgotten that?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I do not think the gentleman believes that. I do not think the gentleman believes the administration did this on purpose, if it really happened. The gentleman knows that no matter who was President of the United States, if this occurred it was probably necessary.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, will the

gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GUBSER. Is it not possible, par-ticularly with a 2 to 1 majority, to pass legislation directing the Federal Reserve Board to loosen money? I would inquire further of the gentleman whether anyone on the Democratic side of this controlled Congress has ever introduced such a bill or whether any of the controlled committees has considered any such bill.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The gentleman knows the answer to that ques-

Mr. GUBSER. It is probably insincere to be talking about loose money and not doing anything about it when you control the Congress 2 to 1.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the

gentleman vield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to

the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I wonder if the gentleman from Texas, who talks about hard money, is really the enemy of the people who have been paying life insurance, social security, buying Govern-ment bonds that the Government sought to have them buy. I wonder how he feels about them and what has been done to them under the attitude he expresses.

#### A Report to My Constituents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, with the adjournment of the 86th Congress, it is my desire to give an accounting of my stewardship as Congressman to the people of the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Blair, Centre, and Clearfield. This report is in accordance with a longstanding policy of mine, to keep the people back home informed of their Congressman's activities.

#### EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

The 86th Congress convened on January 7, 1959, and adjourned September 1, 1960. The Senate was in session 280 days and the House 165 days. Both Houses filled nearly 36,000 pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. From the standpoint of legislation introduced, there were 20.164 public and private bills. joint resolutions, and so forth, intro-

duced in the Senate and House of Representatives. Only a fraction of the bills introduced was finally approved and sent to the White House. To date, 1,130 new public laws have resulted from the work of the 86th Congress.

#### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

During the 86th Congress I retained my membership of many years on two important congressional committeesthe Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy and the House Armed Services Committee. Because of my length of service in Congress, my seniority on both of these important committees has classified me as a senior member of each. Both of my committee assignments, and especially my membership on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, consumed a major portion of my time and to such extent that literally for days I found myself behind closed doors involved in discussing matters pertaining to atomic energy, military defenses, and domestic and international affairs.

#### ATTENDANCE RECORD

During the 86th Congress despite the heavy demands on my time and because of committee assignments and visiting various Government agencies on congressional business, I achieved another near-perfect attendance record in answering all but a few quorum and rollcalls. My overall attendance record of 97 percent during my congressional career is one of the best in the history of the Congress of the United States according to Mr. Harry L. Brookshire, clerk of the minority, House of Representatives.

#### LARGE VOLUME OF MAIL

Throughout the 86th Congress my daily mail continued to increase in volume. Following my usual practice, I personally read every piece of mail received at my Washington and Altoona offices. In the majority of cases, I developed the information to answer inquiries. My files are full of letters of appreciation for services rendered to my constituents. These grateful expressions concerning my effort to truly represent at all times the people of this congressional district are deeply appre-

With world conditions and an expanding population demanding more Government spending, congressional leaders, both Democrats and Republicans, agreed it was necessary for Congress to continue personal, and corporate income taxes as well as excise taxes because of the need for tax revenue.

In seeking means of reducing taxes, President Eisenhower continued to stress the necessity of reducing nonessential expenditures since the needs of our national defense require over 60 cents of every tax dollar.

The only tax reduction granted by the 86th Congress was a 5-percent reduction in the 10-percent rate on the transportation of persons by common carriers. The prospects of tax relief depend entirely on the cooling off of the cold war and greater economy in Government.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Throughout the 86th Congress, in the House of Representatives the spirit of economy was constantly in evidence. The 1st session of the 86th Congress reduced the President's budget request by \$1.8 billion while the 2d session added \$211 million for a total reduction of \$2.1 billion. I voted to reduce nonessential expenditures when I felt such action was justified in view of the fact that only through strict economy can we ever expect to reduce taxes and our national debt.

#### NATIONAL DEFENCE

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee and also the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, and being constantly briefed on World conditions by officials of the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of Defense, I kept abreast of our needs for national security and as a result supported necessary appropriation measures.

Since we are spending about \$40 billion annually on national defense, it is reassuring in view of politically inspired charges of unpreparedness to read a statement by President Eisenhower when he said on August 8, 1966:

Once again, I assure the Congress that this Nation's military power is second to none, and will be kept that way.

Equally reassuring is the statement on the floor of the Senate August 31 by U.S. Senator Dennis Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, and chairman of the Defense Department Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, who said:

Certainly America today is militarily able—and I say this in all sincerity—to defend itself and protect the free world in nuclear combat.

Continuing he said:

We must keep it so in the future. In so doing we shall not be swayed. I trust, by financial or partisan considerations.

In concurring in the views of President Eisenhower and Senator Chavez, my support of our national defense program is based on my convictions that we must be constantly alert and ready to meet any additions and revisions necessary to produce that unmistakable margin of military supremacy upon which our national security rests.

#### FOREIGN AID

Viewing world conditions with grave concern and realizing the necessity of continuing our foreign aid program on a reasonable and sound basis, I joined the majority in Congress in voting for reduced appropriations. For the past several years it has been recognized that many friendly nations are experiencing economic recovery and the theory is that they should be encouraged when possible to stand on their own feet, thus taking responsibility for some of the financial burden heretofore assumed by the overburdened taxpayers of America.

I look at foreign aid as part and parcel of our national defense since it is revealed that 42 nations in all parts of the world are part of the free world's Program of common defense. This program of collective security in a divided world is the free world's answer to the challenge of communism.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED AND SOCIAL SECURITY

With public attention focused on the plight of the Nation's elderly citizens through the White House Conference on Aging, the 86th Congress approved a modified plan of financial assistance to States for medical care for elderly persons with funds from general treasury revenues rather than through social security taxes.

In addition, important changes were made in various social security system provisions, primarily with respect to income limitations and the elgibility age for disability benefits.

# RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS

I am greatly disappointed that the 86th Congress did not approve some of my proposals to liberalize the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act and to increase benefits. There is no type of legislation in which I am more interested than amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act and especially those concerning widows and spouses.

The 1959 amendments to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act provided railroad workers and their families with higher benefits. These amendments had my full support.

In reporting on my activities in the field of railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance, I yield to no one in the effort I put forth during the 86th Congress to liberalize the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts and increase their benefits

#### VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

During the 86th Congress I continued my efforts in behalf of the veterans of all wars and their dependents, an activity that I began after my discharge from World War I in 1919. Not only have I personally assisted hundreds of veterans and their dependents in obtaining benefits to which they were entitled, but I played an active role in securing congressional approval of bills now laws, which provide and increase benefits to the veterans of all wars and their dependents.

One of the legislative disappointments of the 86th Congress was the failure to enact World War I pension legislation.

#### A SOUND NATIONAL FARM POLICY

During the 86th Congress, I continued my interest in agriculture by advocating a sound national farm policy for the country, the taxpayer, and the farmer. The common objectives were to relieve the Nation from the \$7.3 billion stockpile of surplus commodities stored all over the country and costing over \$1,000 a minute for storage alone, together with the vexing problem of a declining farm income.

Unfortunately no farm legislation was enacted during the 86th Congress because a political stalemate continued to prevail between the administration and the Democratic-controlled Congress. The latter refused to face up to the farm problem and continued to support obsolete solutions which were conceived back in 1942 as a war measure.

PROTECTING AMERICAN LABOR

In addition to voting for reasonable labor legislation, including the minimum hourly wage, I continued my efforts to restrict the importation of cheaply manufactured foreign products which are destroying the jobs of American wage earners, by sponsoring legislation designed to curb the importation not alone of foreign residual oil from the Caribbean area which has captured our eastern seaboard coal markets but to adjust conditions of competition between certain domestic and foreign industries with respect to wages and working conditions. While not successful in having the legislation approved, the administration is conscious of the plight of the ailing coal industry and has applied quota limitations on foreign residual oil in several instances. In my opinion, reciprocal trade agreements are responsible for much of the unemployment we have in central Pennsylvania in the leather, lockwasher, gas meter, textile, coal, pottery, light bulb, brass, and railroad industries. The protection of American wage earners against the flood of cheaply manufactured foreign imports will continue to be one of my main objectives.

#### EFFORTS TO AID SMALL BUSINESS

Ever mindful of the fact that small business is the backbone of our economic life, I devoted much effort to aiding and assisting the businessmen of my congressional district. Almost daily I aided various industries in the central Pennsylvania area which had problems with the Federal Government concerning contracts, small business loans, and so forth.

This effort on my part to aid business firms resulted in nearly \$25 million in Government contracts and \$420,000 in Small Business Administration loans. This meant continued employment for the employees of the firms I was able to assist.

It will be recalled that several years ago at my request the Small Business Administration made a survey of my congressional district to determine the defense production capabilities of our industries so that Government procurement agencies could be guided by such information in channeling contracts aimed at assisting small business firms.

In addition, arrangements were made with officials of the Small Business Administration whereby any manufacturer or businessman in my congressional district who needed expert advice in the field of Government contracts could secure the services of a business specialist from the Small Business Administration, who made a personal visit to the plant and evaluated its potentialities. This arrangement has paid dividends, for it has resulted in several Government contracts for my congressional district totaling several million dollars. In a few words, I have left no stone unturned in my efforts to assist small business firms in the central Pennsylvania area.

#### THE COAL AND RAILROAD INDUSTRIES

Time and time again during the 86th Congress I called the attention of Congress and the Federal Government to the fact that existing Government policies are a menace to the coal and railroad industries in my congressional district.

In my appearances before congressional committees, Government agencies and the White House, I pointed out that the Government policy of subsidizing fuel substitutes such as hydropower projects as well as the importation of residual oil has virtually wrecked the economy of central Pennsylvania. I stressed the fact that since 1948 nearly 50,000 soft-coal miners have lost their jobs in Pennsylvania and that hundreds of coal mines have been abandoned or closed chiefly because of the inroads made by the importation of foreign residual oil which has captured the eastern seaboard coal markets from the soft-coal industry. In addition to my efforts to convince Congress and the Government in general that something has to be done to assist the ailing coal and railroad industries. I joined management and labor in a program designed to focus the attention of the American people on the plight of the coal and railroad industries.

Partial success of our efforts is revealed by the fact that in several instances the President has applied quota limitations on the importation of foreign residual oil. In addition, a bill which I cosponsored was enacted establishing a Coal Research and Development Commission for the purpose of increasing the use of coal.

There was also an effort made on the part of those of us who represent coal-producing areas to establish a joint committee in Congress that would have resulted in the adoption of a national fuels policy.

All of these efforts are directed toward bolstering a sagging economy by rehabilitating the coal and railroad industries and thus producing jobs.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Several years ago when unemployment developed in the central Pennsylvania area due to the closing of coal mines and the effect on related industries, especially the railroads, at my request the U.S. Department of Labor made a survey and immediately declared the great portion of my congressional district as a critical area because of surplus labor. As unemployment continued to develop because of the loss of coal business by the railroads and the fact that the end of the shooting war in Korea brought about a nationwide economic readjustment, I moved promptly at that time in an effort to alleviate the situation.

As the result of numerous conferences with experts in and out of Government service and with top officials of management and labor, it was readily apparent that the coal industry was the victim of severe competition from substitute fuels, the chief offenders being hydropower and foreign residual oil. Recognizing that the salvation of the coal industry depended upon finding new uses for coal and being told by informed sources that it would be years before a practical program of new uses for coal could be perfected, it was apparent that during the interim years new and diversified industries was the only answer to our problem of unemployment.

With the assistance of agencies of Government, community groups were encouraged to develop programs for attracting new industries. Information kits were distributed which contained specific directions on how to proceed in contacting business firms seeking new sites. In addition, from time to time, leads were furnished in the form of lists of manufacturing firms eager to build or acquire new plants. It is pleasing to report that practically every community in my congressional district has an active industrial committee and thousands of dollars have been and are being raised to finance a realistic approach in solving the need for new industries in order to eradicate unemployment.

Meanwhile, no opportunity was lost to assist business firms in securing Government contracts; to encourage communities in my congressional district to planpublic works projects with Federal aid as provided by the Housing Act; to furnish information on Government-owned patents available to industry; to arrange for a survey by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of the forests in this congressional district to determine the economic value of our timber and the part our forests can play in providing employment opportunities; to join in the program of developing uses for strategic materials found in the central Pennsylvania area.

In addition, I arranged for a Government inventory of the defense production capabilities of our industries; and continually furnished information on employment opportunities with the Federal Government to unemployed persons and assisted hundreds of them to overcome difficulties in collecting unemployment insurance benefits. Then also, several years ago I arranged for the county commissioners in the Blair-Centre-Clearfield area to distribute Government-owned surplus commodities to those eligible for them.

In Congress I was among the first to sponsor area redevelopment legislation designed to alleviate unemployment in labor surplus areas. My efforts in support of area redevelopment legislation have earned the commendation of leaders in Congress, business, labor, and industry

The unemployment situation in my congressional district has greatly disturbed me and almost daily I have been asking officials of Government, business, and labor, "What additional steps can I take to alleviate unemployment in my congressional district?" The answer is that I am doing everything within my power to find a solution to the problem.

#### HOUSING

During the 86th Congress, housing legislation developed into a political football with the result there was enacted during the closing hours of the second session a modified bill which extended for 1 year the home improvement program, provided \$500 million in college housing loan funds, and \$50 million in loans for public facilities in small communities.

In addition to the modified housing bill which had my support, several communities in the Blair-Centre-Clearfield area were aided by me in securing Federal funds for housing, urban redevelopment, sewage, water, and school projects.

#### HIGHWAYS

One of the largest public works measures ever presented to Congress and which had my active support is the 41,000-mile Federal Interstate Highway project costing nearly \$45 billion and requiring a construction of 16 years.

This program which includes the Keystone Shortway is being financed by Federal taxes on gasoline, fuel, rubber, and so forth, and is progressing very slowly because of increased costs and the need of additional revenue. At the present time the program has 26 projects in central Pennsylvania involving 85 miles and nearly \$9 million in Federal funds.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

Congress approved several bills that I supported which provided for a broader expansion of Federal public-health programs. Other legislation which had my support provided Federal aid in the construction of public and nonprofit hospitals, diagnostic and treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes. Research into health problems is also being encouraged through the National Heart Institute and the National Institute of Dental Research.

#### INTERNAL SECURITY

Since my discharge from the Armed Forces in 1919 following service in World War I, I have consistently opposed the philosophies of communism, socialism, or any other ism which attempts to overthrow or undermine the American system of Government. In this connection, the approval by Congress some years ago of the administration's subversive control program gives to the Department of Justice necessary weapons to be employed in its war against spies, saboteurs, traitors, and their kind. In addition, during the 83d Congress I voted for the bill to outlaw the Communist Party in the United States. This program to control subversives has always had my enthusiastic support because I am convinced there is no compromise possible with commu-

#### MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to rendering service to my constituents, individually and collectively, my time was devoted to the study of legislation affecting my congressional district and the American people as a whole. When you consider the time required in attending daily sessions of Congress and committee meetings, as well as interviewing constituents and reading and answering mail, it is realized that the evening hours had to be used in studying legislation in preparation for hearings and debates on various measures. Frankly, I found myself constantly burning the midnight oil as I read volumes of the hearings of major bills pending before Congress. This action is mandatory if a Member of Congress has the best interests of his congressional district at heart and is conscientious in casting his vote in an intelligent manner.

# PERSONAL SERVICE TO CONSTITUENTS

As Representative of the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, I have always regarded my constituents as being in the role of my employer and that,

together, we enjoy an employer-employee relationship. In an effort to give an account of my stewardship, I have tried zealously to keep in close contact with the residents of Blair, Centre, and Clearfield Counties by frequently informing them of happenings in Washington.

As many of you know, when Congress is in session I report weekly by radio and television in addition to writing a column for the daily and weekly newspapers. From time to time reprints from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of statements made by me in Congress have been mailed to many of you. Although my congressional duties kept me close to Washington on weekdays, I continued my policy of spending as many weekends as posible at my Altoona office and visiting other communities in Blair, Centre, and Clearfield Counties. These weekend visits made it possible for me to be available for interviews with constituents interested in legislation pending in Congress or who had problems affecting some agency of the Federal Government.

THANK YOU, CONGRESSMAN VAN ZANDT

Excerpts from letters of appreciation: AREA REDEVELOPMENT

Thanks so much for taking time from a busy schedule to be with us this morning as We discussed matters of vital importance to Pennsylvania.

I know that you will do everything in your power to help us accomplish these goals. (David L. Lawrence, Governor, Harrisburg, Pa., July 29, 1959.)

Please accept the congratulations of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor on your vote in favor of the area redevelopment bill.

By voting in the best interests of 11 million Pennsylvania citizens you have demonstrated a high degree of awareness of what this bill means to Pennsylvania. It may well be the single most important piece of legislation affecting this State to come before this session of Congress. (Joseph A. McDonough, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, May 10, 1960.)

I would like to take this means of thanking you personally for your sustained interest in passing the area redevelopment bill. It was a long fight but a worthy one in a (Representative DANIEL good cause. FLOOD, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, May 9, 1960.)

## ATOMIC ENERGY

He has played a leading role on that committee during the entire 13 years, and I can assure you that his firsthand knowledge and interest in military and atomic matters has been an important asset to our country. (Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover, U.S. Navy, VFW 60th convention, September 3, 1959.)

## BUSINESS FIRMS

I have only been in Pennsylvania a little more than a year, but based upon the contacts that I have had with you in that short a time, I feel that the people of this district are indeed fortunate in having a man of your high caliber to represent them in the Congress. (E. A. Oliphant, president, Small Tube Products, Inc., Altoona, Pa., June 30, 1959.)

## CLEAN STREAMS

Conservationists all throughout America recognize your vote on the antipollution as an indication that you place the welfare of the people and the Nation ahead of political interests, for which we in your State are thankful, and justly proud to claim you as one of us. (Seth L. Myers, chairman, Congressional Legislative Committee, Penn-Sylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Inc., Sharon, Pa., March 17, 1960.)

#### COAL INDUSTRY

On behalf of the bituminous coal industry, I wish to extend to you our sincere appreciation for your substantial contribution to the passage of H.R. 6596, the coal research and development bill, last Friday. (Harry LaViers, chairman, Committee on Research, National Coal Association, June 17, 1959.)

#### A COURAGEOUS LEGISLATOR

Representative JAMES E. VAN ZANDT is known for his straightforwardness, no pussy-footing, determined stand on national problems. His congressional record matches his war record—outstanding. (Erie (Pa.) Daily Times, 1951.)

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT

We doubt if there are many Congressmen in Washington with a fuller knowledge of the various phases of government than Mr. Van Zandt, and, with such a background of knowledge, he is able to speak with authority on a wide range of subjects, any one of which is of interest to his audience. (Editorial, the Clearfield (Pa.) Progress, Oct. 14,

'Service Above Self." The Rotary Club claims the motto, but it is doubtful that even the international president lives it to the extent of JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Congressman representing Blair, Centre, and Clearfield Counties in Washington. Jim is never too busy to help a constituent, whether it be through the mazes of Washington bureaucracy or to fill in a broken speaking engagement anywhere within his district. He deserves the support of every voter of his district, regardless of party affiliation. (Editorial, DuBois (Pa.) Courier-Express Oct. 11, 1958.)

#### EDUCATION

I just want to send you a note of thanks for voting for the education bill, to see that the children of this country get classrooms to house them. (Paul E. Smith, secretary, National Education Association, Washington, D.C., June 7, 1960.)

## FOREIGN IMPORTS

As an employee of the Pennsylvania Shoe Co. in Altoona, Pa., I am very much interested and worried about the shoe imports. We want to protect our jobs and prevent damage to the American shoe industry.

We want to congratulate you on your bill, H.R. 9841, and ask you to continue your good

fight. (Miss Colleen Gibboney, 610 North 13th Street Duncansville, Pa., April 19, 1960.) I have read your speech, "In Defense of American Industry," delivered on the floor of the House and printed in the January 28 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Congratulations. You have presented the plight of domestic industry very clearly. (William F. Cox, assistant to the president, Titan Metal Manufacturing Co. Bellefonte, Pa., February 11, 1960.) Division,

## HOUSING

The CIO News, in the July 19, 1948, issue on page 4 included JIMMIE VAN ZANDT on the CIO honor roll of Congressmen, who fought for action on the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill for housing, awarding him an "A" for his efforts in behalf of housing legislation.

## KEYSTONE SHORTWAY

Your valued help from time to time in behalf of our common project, has been a factor in our securing State and Federal approval of this highway as a part of the Interstate System on a 90-10 basis. (C. E. Noyes, executive director, Keystone Shortway Association, Williamsport, Pa., March 13,

Permit me in behalf of the Railway Labor Executives Association and the millions of people affected by the Railroad Retirement Act to thank you for your assistance on our railroad retirement benefit program. Un-

doubtedly by now you have been informed that your candidacy in the 20th District of Pennsylvania has been endorsed by our political league (comprising 20 standard railway labor organizations). (G. E. Leighty, chairman, Railway Labor Executives Association, July 1956.)

Labor's Nonpartisan League in endorsing JIMMIE VAN ZANDT for the 78th Congress said: "You voted against the crippling Smith amendments to the National Labor Relations Act. You voted against the amend-ments to the Wage and Hour Act, which would have excluded 2½ million workers from benefits of this act. You voted against from benefits of this act. the May-Connally antiunion amendments. You cooperated with the United Mine Workers to secure favorable House action on the mine safety bill."

Your outstanding voting record and your eadership in the fights to aid the coal industry and for the welfare and well-being of the ordinary citizen and taxpayer should entitle you to the vote and full support of every workingman and woman in your district. (Robert E. Howe, director, Labor's Nonpartisan League, Oct. 13, 1958.)

#### MINUTEMAN OF CONGRESS

Representative James E. Van Zandr is the "Minuteman" of Congress, whether one agrees with his political philosophy it would be hard to deny that he is one of the hardest working Congressmen in history. (Richard H. Sarge, columnist, Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot News, 1952.)

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

I want to tell you how much I appreciate the assistance you have given our defense effort through your activities as a member of the House Armed Services Committee. (Thomas S. Gates, Jr., Secretary of Defense, August 26, 1960.)

If there is anyone in a Navy uniform who wants to know who is the stanchest Navy defender in Congress, I will say it is the next speaker, one of the most lovable, likeable, and friendly members of our committee, whom we are all privileged to call our friend, JIM VAN ZANDT. (Senator CLINTON P. AN-DERSON, N. Mex., chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, April 15, 1959.)

## ONE OF THE TEN

Selected as 1 of the 10 outstanding Members of Congress. Sponsored much veteran, military, old-age pension, and social secu-rity legislation. (Congressional Quarterly, Washington, D.C., 1949.)

## PUBLIC PROJECTS

The State College League wishes to commend you for your yes vote on the Blatnik bill (H.R. 3610) providing greater Federal incentive payments to the States for allocation to local communities that are building sewage treatment facilities. (Mrs. L. H. Lattman, president, League of Women Voters, State College, Pa., February 4, 1960.)

## RAILROAD RETIREMENT

I would like to thank you on behalf of myself and the Sheet Metal Workers I represent for your help in amending the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts. (Ralph E. Gipprich, general chairman, Sheet Metal Workers' Interna-tional Association, Altoona, Pa., May 15,

## SERVICE TO CONSTITUENTS

This is to inform you that the immigration records which you obtained for me did the job. Mr. Metro Kopilchack received over \$1,700 in back social security benefits. (John Temchack, justice of the peace, Beccaria, Pa., March 16, 1960.)

The members of Lodge 287, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Altoons, Pa., went on record at our last monthly meeting, held on Monday evening, October 26, 1959, desiring to express our gratitude to you for your efforts in behalf of our furloughed members.

The railroad men in this district are indeed grateful to have such a friend. (Paul E. Porta, recording secretary, Altoona Lodge No. 287, Brotherhood of Locomtive Firemen and Enginemen, Altoona, Pa., November 18, 1959.)

#### VETERANS

The Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of World War I, Department of Pennsylvania, adopted a resolution at their State convention being held in Beaver Falls, Pa., July 24, 1959, to commend you for your untiring effort in behalf of World War I veterans. Our deepest appreciation to you. (Telegram, Mrs. Thelma Freed, secretary, Veterans of World War I Ladies' Auxiliary, Monaca, Pa., July 24, 1959.)

#### CONCLUSION

My seniority on the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the House Committee on Armed Services, together with my legislative and administrative duties as a Member of the 86th Congress fully occupied my time during the 2-year period. My congressional duties received my constant attention and wholehearted devotion as I sought to represent my constituents with fidelity, efficiency, and honesty. I have tried in a sincere manner to meet every issue fairly and squarely, and at no time did I permit narrow, partisan views to influence or hinder me in doing what I considered my duty. I gave my undivided attention to the needs of my congressional district and to rendering prompt and courteous service to all constituents regardless of their creed, political affiliation, or social position in life.

To the many persons who over the years have written me letters of gratitude and encouragement, I gratefully acknowledge your kind expressions and thank you for your thoughtfulness. The residents of Blair, Centre, and Clearfield Counties have my assurance that I feel highly honored to represent the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania in Congress. The confidence you have manifested in me is accepted as a constant challenge to continue my efforts to justify your faith in my ability to represent you in Congress.

# Meeting the Economic Challenge of Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I feel that the attached letter from my friend and constituent, Mr. W. H. Carter, Fort Walton Beach, Fla., is one which I should share with the Members of this legislative body. Under unanimous consent, I include it in the Congressional Record:

Hon. Bob Sikes, U.S. Congressman, Crestview, Fla.

DEAR BOB: It is going to take much more than psychology and the teachings of nationalism to defeat communism. While

America is placing it's faith in the security of a bulwark of defense, the real war is being waged through wit and mental maneuvering.

waged through wit and mental maneuvering.
The basis of Communist success does not lie in their ability, but in the inability of our Nation to meet the economic challenge they present because of the opposing philosophy of our two political factions.

When the basic principle of our Democratic philosophy is torn apart to reveal the core, nothing shows except a belief that money taken from the excessively wealthy, and put into circulation through Government spending, is a means of strengthening the economy of the Nation, thereby satisfying a majority of the people whose political power will help the Democrats to sustain their leadership.

Government spending is the answer, but it is not the spending, but the manner in which the spending is done that counts. Taking money from the excessively wealthy

Taking money from the excessively wealthy is not the answer, for such procedure only serves to rob those minds of open thought and concentrate them on a means of regaining that wealth.

When the basic principle of our Republican philosophy is torn apart to reveal the core, nothing shows except a belief that curtailing the medium of exchange in circulation prevents excessive spending, establishes a group of unemployed needed to replace dissatisfied and disgruntled workers unwilling to submit to wages that would increase the purchasing power of the remaining money they hold.

Starving the poor is not the answer, for such procedure only serves to foment greater dissatisfaction among the working class, bringing on strikes that reduce production, and crimes that call for a greater law enforcement body, which increases the cost of government in a manner that further destroys the economy of our Nation.

Such opposing philosophies must fill the Communists with glee, each time either one of the parties make a strike against the other. Things could not be better even if they set up the opposition for themselves. There is no doubt in their minds what the end result will be.

But Bos, for the past 7 years I have been trying to point out to you, and the hundreds of others I have been writing to, that America holds all the high cards, so that it is only a matter of playing those cards correctly.

Any child, instructed in the basic principle of arithmetic equations should know that 10 people require more food, clothing, etc., than 1.

Population increase must be met by increased production.

Such a child should also know that the purchasing for 10 people requires the use of more money than for 1.

Production increase must be met by increasing the medium of exchange in circulation.

Where would the money come from?

Anyone who has the slightest ability to reason, should realize that, under our present system, the medium of exchange is increased through usury, based on the security of the borrower. No nation can expect to sustain a stable economy so long as the right, and power, to increase the medium of exchange in circulation, lies in the hands of individuals and groups of individuals. That power was taken out of the hands of Government when the Government accepted gold as the basis of the medium of exchange. Gold has nothing to do with the value of the medium of exchange. The diabolical scheme was brought about through man's lack of confidence in his fellow man, and his belief in the ignorance of his fellow man, causing him to feel that his security lay in sustaining control of economic production. People have no thought of gold when they use money to purchase the necessities of life, the true value lies in those necessities, and increased production increases the security of medium of exchange used to exchange that production.

Public works, of a kind that serve the best interest of all the people, are a security, so that instead of bonding a community for the establishment of those public works, the Government should use those public works as a means of increasing the medium of exchange in circulation, thereby eliminating the taxes that defiate the value of the medium of exchange by increasing the cost of production, and through a false belief in the value of gold, show up as a deficit to the national budget.

No possible law, or law enforcement, can successfully control the price of production when that production lags behind the demand.

Stimulating production through the system of usury limits the amount and type of production, according to the desires of the borrower and the borrower's security-a system completely detrimental to the economy of the Nation. The success of any produc-tion lies in the demand for that production, so that accurate statistics on the production and demand of that production are of vital importance to the producer, and the Nation as a whole. The borrower's ability and his holdings are the best security for a medium of exchange that can be found, creating a repayable financing fund that works stabilize the value of the medium of exchange: Whereas financing under the system of usury curtails production, thereby increasing the demand so that people are ready and willing to pay more for the product, and the costs of usury add to the cost of the production, forcing the producer to raise his price in order to cover that increased cost.

It is extremely foolish that a Nation capable of producing 10 times the amount that the Nation could possibly use, should be bound by beliefs that prevent it from producing more than one-twentieth of its true

It will be even more foolish for our Nation to capitulate to a system such as communism, whose only advantage lies in their recognition of the most obvious error we make in financing production, en error that will eventually destroy their own system.

will eventually destroy their own system.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

W. H. CARTER.

FORT WALTON, FLA.

## Constituent Wants \$150,000

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. J. GLENN BEALL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a facetious letter which I have received from a constituent, Miss Kay Todd, 2423 Kenoak Road, Baltimore 9, Md. Miss Todd's letter calls attention to the fact that from time to time there appears in the Record the text of letters to Members of the U.S. Senate from persons in financial troubles who expect the U.S. Government to take care of their every want.

Some of the legislation introduced in the Congress perhaps has given our constituents a right to think that Federal funds are available to help everyone in a financial pinch. Miss Todd, in her letter points up the creeping socialism by asking us to set aside \$150,000 for her needs. edition of the Johnstown Tribune-Demo-There being no objection, the letter crat: was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUST 22, 1960.

Hon. GLENN BEALL. U.S. Senator, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BEALL: In scanning the Con-CRESSIONAL RECORD daily, I am most touched by the personal letters entered therein by such worthy Senators as Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. Mosse. These letters invariably tell of the plight of individuals of advanced age with doctor bills; or of familles whose aged father or aged mother requires medical attention at a cost which inconveniences them. The letters wind up with the inevitable plea for financial help from Uncle Sam. (In spite of the fact that this dear old uncle of ours is almost hopelessly and shamefully in debt, his borrowing power is still good, and he finds it difficult to turn down a relative.)

Reading these letters has prompted me to think about my own situation. I, too, will someday be old and will, undoubtedly, need the services of doctors, nurses, and pharmacists, hospitals and nursing homes. Aside from that, I am single and an only child. Should my parents—whose circumstances are extremely modest, and whose health is not up to par-reach the point where they could not pay their own way in medical bills, my shoulders would have to carry the entire

burden.

Since my salary is my only means of sup-port; and since I have no wealthy relatives (other than Uncle Sam) who might help me out; and since I might at any time encounter an accident or decline in health which would leave me incapacitated and unable to work; and since—even if I should marry—my husband might desert me and leave me with additional debts and burdens, I think I had better apply now for my share of Uncle Sam's fortune. It seems best to ask for one lump sum, rather than bother the Senate every time a major or minor contingency arises. (I would also like to get in my licks before Uncle Sam's borrowing power runs out.) I think \$150,000 set aside in my name would see me through most of the anticipated crises of a lifetime, providing, of course, that the sum is enlarged as time goes on to take care of the decreased value of the dollar. (Lucky for uncle, I have already passed several major financial crises and a number of years ago helped my father put me through college.)

I understand, of course, that the fulfillment of my request will necessarily limit my take-home pay to a fraction of its present amount; and consequently limit my comforts, choice of cultural pursuits, type of housing, mode of travel and a great many other things. But, I will be secure.

I am sure, dear Senator, that you will accept this letter in the spirit in which it is Written, and act accordingly.

Please help. Sincerely,

KAY TODD.

## Depressed Area Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House an editorial which appeared in August 31

POLITICS DEFEATS AREA AID AGAIN

Representative John P. Saylor, of this district, has made another plea for an area development bill. It will, of course, not be

But Mr. Saylor's position on this subject is clear and consistent, and has not changed

in the past half-dozen years.

The reason there has been no action at this postconvention session on legislation which has been considered, investigated, and debated for 5 years or more in Congress is that the conservative Democrats who control the congressional committees don't want such legislation, and the liberal Democrats who profess to want it insist on a broad, far-reaching bill which the administration will not accept on so experimental a project.

Area redevelopment legislation could have been enacted on a more moderate scale, which might have provided experience on which to base its expansion, at least 5 years ago. In his veto message last May, President Eisenhower noted that for 5 consecutive years he had urged Congress to pass a bill to set this program in motion. In 1958, he said, he vetoed a bill that was unsound. In 1959, despite his urging, no bill was passed. In 1960, a new bill was passed in even more objectionable form than the one vetoed in 1958.

Mr. Eisenhower wants a bill aimed at helping the areas of chronic and deep unemployment—areas of which this is one. The bills that have been passed by Congress not only made eligible areas of temporary unemployment, but sought to include 600 rural counties with no previous record of industrial activity. By offering to finance up to 65 percent of the cost, these bills would have reduced the local initiative, which alone can make such projects successful.

Twice before, bills introduced at the beginning of heavily Democratic Congresses were brought up for final action, only in the closing days of those Congresses, a year and a half later. The 1956 bill was snagged in the Democratic-controlled House Rules Committee. The 1958 bill was passed in the final days of the Congress, without an appropriation and too late for even an attempt to override the veto.

This year, however, a bill introduced early in 1959 was finally passed and sent to the President in May 1960. His veto contained a passage "strongly urging" Congress to enact new legislation this year which would be satisfactory to both Congress and the Executive. "My profound hope," said the President, "is that sound, new legislation will be promptly enacted. If it is, our communities of chronic unemployment would be only the immediate beneficiaries." The pattern of compromise, he said, would offer hope for legislation in other areas.

Although there are 65 Democratic Members of the Senate, only 45 Senators voted to override the veto-and that included some Republicans—as against 39 who voted to support the President. That was not the two-thirds majority required to offset a veto, and the bill died. But there was plenty of time between mid-May and early July, when Congress recessed, and in the bobtailed postconvention session to draft and pass a bill which the President would have signed.

It is clear that this legislation has habitually been made a political football, by passing it in a form to which the President was known to object and refusing to seek any compromise. Senator Cooper, of Ken-tucky, said last week that the failure to pass a new bill "shows more concern for some political advantage than concern for the people who need aid." Senator Keating, of New York, said the majority party acted as if it was "more concerned with getting votes

out of the depressed areas" than with getting industry and assistance into those areas.

Representative Saylor and other Republican Members of the House and Senate have been consistent in seeking a start on this program. It is of some significance that few or no Democratic voices have been raised since last May, urging the passage of a bill that could become law immediately-and, if experience justified it, would undoubtedly be expanded in the future.

Commendation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on Its 20th Anniversary

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. CHESTER E. MERROW

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I include therein a commendation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on its 20th anniversary:

COMMENDATION OF THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA ON ITS 20TH ANNI-

In these days of growing awareness of Soviet pentration into Latin America and Africa we tend to forget the other areas of the world where Communist penetration is no novelty. A danger lies in the surrendering, through a display of lack of interest, of the East European nations which, at an early stage of Soviet expansionism, were absorbed into the Soviet sphere.

The Soviets have had several allies in their attempts to snuff out the libertles and nationalistic strivings of these nations. Time has served as an enemy to the capitive nations, for with time has come a tendency. often unconscious, in the free world to accept their slavery. Distance has likewise served the Communist cause, for the problems of these dozen subjected non-Russian peoples are far from us. In an era where American interests are focused on a virulent Communist threat less than 100 miles from our own beloved coutnry we may tend to forget the further and no less virulent Communist threat several thousands of miles away in Eastern Europe.

Yet, though time, distance, and space have helped keep the Soviet tyranny in power and free from the active challenge of the free world's might, the spiritual values of our common heritage are on our side.

One could feel at times that spiritual values alone cannot fight against the mailed fist. Some feel that the only way to overcome Russian imperialism and achieve the liberation of enslaved peoples is to set loose another bloody holocaust. But war need not be a necessary ingredient in order to have an active East European policy. An organization which has been showing us how to arrive at an effective, realistic and yet bloodless policy has been the Ukraniain Congress Committee of America.

Through the 20 years of its existence the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has been fulfilling the highly commendable function of presenting to the American people the sordid tragedy of the captive nations. Their importance to the free world in the context of our security has been continually highlighted. Its chairman, Prof. Lev E. Drobriansky and others affiliated with him were among the principal exopnents of national observance of Captive Nation Week. When Congress gave its approval to its observance this year, Khrushchev was jolted, a blow for fredom mightily struck, and hope surged again in the hearts of those trapped behind the curtain of tyranny. In addition to these efforts the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has published several excellent books and pamphlets and regularly presents its enlightening periodicals, the Ukrainian Bulletin and the Ukrainian Quarterly.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, its directors, its various affiliated organizations, and its more than 2 million members are to be strongly commended for their sterling work on behalf of freedom.

# Facts of F-27 Funding Action by Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN R. FOLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, because of its importance and the widespread in-terest in the action of the 86th Congress on appropriation items for F-27 aircraft produced by the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp., at Hagerstown, Md., I am inserting in the Congressional Record a chronological recital of action by the House of Representatives on these items.

In the early part of February 1959, the Fairchild Washington representative visited my office to discuss the decision of the House Defense Appropriation Subcommittee in denying an Air Force F-27 request in January of 1959.

As a result of this conference, the following letter was sent to the chairman and each member of the subcommittee: FEBRUARY 17, 1959.

Hon. George H. Mahon,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Very frankly this is a request for reconsideration of the subcommittee's recent elimination of the Air Force request to purchase 10 Fairchild F-27's to be used for the Overseas Air Attaché Mission. I am writing to you to explain the extreme importance and the emergency aspect of this procurement program to the continuation the Fairchild Co.'s operations in the Sixth District of Maryland. Many of the considerations presented before the subcommittee recently are still fresh in your mind. However, I should like to present certain aspects which may not have been submitted to the subcommittee.

Approximately 6,000 employees living in the Hagerstown, Md., area are directly connected with the production of this aircraft. The Fairchild plant is the largest employer in the whole Sixth District of Maryland. This fact points up the strong economic in-fluence that the Fairchild plant has on the district in general and on the Hagerstown area in particular. During the past year, from January 1, 1958, to January 31, 1959, approximately 2,000 were laid off by Fairchild. An additional 500 is scheduled for layoff between now and June 1, 1959. Yesterday, Monday the 16th, 250 persons were

given layoff notices. As a result, the unemployment figure in the Hagerstown area, 11.7 percent of the employable population. In the past, the Fairchild plant has employed approximately 39 percent of the work force in the Hagerstown area. An acute depressed condition now exists in the Hagerstown area. Only if the Fairchild plant can intensify production of the F-27 aircraft is there a possibility for the alleviation of this condition.

The subcommittee may have been in-formed of the Air Force's recent cancellation of the Goose missile which was produced entirely in Hagerstown. In addition, the J-83 engine for the Goose missile was These cancellations have cost canceled. Fairchild not only considerable current income production and profit but amount to approximately \$200 million loss in future business. In 1958, Fairchild lost approxi-mately \$8 million. The company is anticipating additional operating losses this year, 1959. The company is not independently strong enough financially to survive these blows. A military order for the F-27 airplane is needed at this time, not only for the dollar volume involved, but equally important for the vote of confidence in the company and in the F-27 airplane.

There are sufficient current orders on hand for commercial aircraft to continue the production through all of 1959. However, there is a substantial dollar loss on each commer-cial plane produced this year.

A small military order and the prospects of additional military production is needed in order to bring the F-27 production volume up enough to produce in the black.

These harsh economic facts for this one particular company would not merit special consideration by the subcommittee if it were not for the fact that the F-27 is peculiarly fitted for existing missions. By this I mean the aircraft is one of the best suited for certain continuing missions carried on by the Air Force. Thus, this is not a request for a make-work project. The Air Force has requested this procurement based on current mission needs, irrespective of the unemployment and the company's economic position. The missions to which the F-27 would be assigned by the Air Force fall into the following categories:
1. The F-27 is a natural replacement for

the DC-3 (C-47) which the Air Force uses as a general workhorse all over the world. The DC-3's are anywhere from 12 to 18 years old. They are getting expensive to maintain; the spare parts problem grows more acute with time; and they are wholly un-suited to a number of Air Force missions

2. The Air Force could use the F-27 in the photographic and charting service in the low and medium altitudes. The F-27 is the best airplane in the world for this use because of its high-wing configuration. The commanding general of the charting service at Orlando, Fla., has requested the F-27 in the most glowing terms.

3. There is the medical air evacuation mission, particularly in Europe, South and Central America. Because the Air Force is responsible for the medical care of not only its own personnel, but State Department personnel and oversea Government agency employees, some 1,200 people are transported each month by the Medical Air Evacuation Service, ranging from Burma to Iceland. These people are carried from bases or places of employment to military hospitals, etc. The capacity of the F-27 for either ambulatory or litter patients, or both, greatly exceeds that of the C-47 (DC-3). With its jet engines and vibrationless performance, it can do the medical mission better than any airplane presently flying.

4. There is a navigational training mission. The F-27 is particularly suited for the work carried on at the Air Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo. Because of its superior highaltitude and hot-temperature performance, the F-27 is ideally suited for student navigational training work. There are navigational training jobs at a number of air bases in the United States where present aircraft should be replaced by a more modern aircraft.

5. The Caribbean Air Command based in Panama has a daily flight requirement of supplying high-priority equipment, mail, and personnel to some 20 military missions maintained by our Government in Latin, Central, and South America. This work is now being accomplished by old DC-3's. The DC-3's are also being used to furnish high-priority cargo and personnel service to a number of remote radar facilities.

6. The air attaché mission, particularly for countries close to or behind the Iron Curtain, is now carried on by old DC-3's.

In general, because of its greater range, larger payload, and additional speed, an F-27 has 2½ times the productivity or usefulness of the C-47. It costs \$0.56 a ton-mile to operate a C-47 today. It costs \$0.22 a ton-mile to operate the F-27. Thus the F-27 does 2½ times more work than the C-47 at only 39 percent of the ton-mile cost.

At the recent subcommittee hearing, only the Air Attaché or Embassy use was pre-sented to the committee by the Air Force. However, the foregoing specific missions indicate that the F-27 has a much wider use and the Air Force has a much greater and broader need for this type of aircraft. For this reason, I have taken the liberty of presenting to you the extreme economic need for the production of this aircraft in my district; the precarious financial condition of Fairchild Co. unless there is an early military procurement of the F-27. The need aircraft exists and can be strongly demonstrated before the subcommittee. have been reliably informed that Gen. Thomas White, Chief of the Air Force and Lt. Gen. C. S. Irvine, head of the Air Force Procurement Office, are anxious to procure the F-27 for the missions outlined above.

You are respectfully requested to consider the facts set forth in this letter, many of which I believe will come to you for the first time. All of them can be supported by testimony and documentary evidence. It is hoped that the study of these facts will induce you to reconsider the subcommittee action to the end that a further hearing on the Air Force's need of the F-27 will be held.

By way of summary, the unemployment situation in the Hagerstown area is acute owing to the cutback in the production by the Fairchild plant. Alleviation of this un-employment can be accomplished only through expanded production of the F-27 airplane. This expanded production at this crucial time can be accomplished only through the Air Force's procurement of the F-27 to meet the needs outlined above in the numerous missions defined. Since a genuine need for this aircraft exists in the Air Force and since an immediate military order for its production is essential for the continuation of the very life of the Fairchild plant itself, the subcommittee is urged to consider this request favorably.

Very truly yours,

JOHN R. FOLEY,

Cong Member of Congress.

Air Force officials did not later appear before the Mahon subcommittee to make a request for an F-27 appropriation item in the 1960 budget. Debate on the 1960 Defense budget began in early June 1959. On June 2 at about 3 p.m. a telephone conversation was held with the Fairchild Washington representative concerning the omission of an F-27 item in the House proposed Defense budget for aircraft procurement. Approval was given by the Fairchild representative to inform Chairman Mahon that an F-27 item amendment would be offered from the floor of the House at the appropriate time. The Air Force officials had made no request for the F-27 item from the House subcommittee. Every indication existed that the said Air Force officials would not make a request from the Senate subcommittee. Accordingly, on June 2, 1959, time was requested and granted by Chairman Manon for an amendment to be offered from the floor for the F-27 item. On June 2 permission was also granted by Chairman Manon to inform the Members of the House that such amendment would be offered. A portion of the presentation on June 2, 1959, as it appears in the Congressional Record is as follows:

Mr. Manon. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FOLEY!

Mr. Foley. Mr. Chairman, I have asked our distinguished chairman of the Department of Defense appropriations subcommittee for an opportunity to rise before you today to inform you that I intend to offer an amendment to the bill pending before the committee at the proper moment. I want to present to you very briefly the factual basis for my amendment. In my short period here in the Congress, I have never met up with a more classic example of bureaucratic bungling, hesitancy and fallure to decide and lack of consideration for human elements than the facts of the case I am about to present to you. In my district, at Hagerstown, Md., we have a relatively large aircraft pro-ducer, Fairchild Engine & Development Corp. At this very moment that I stand here, over 10,000 people have no source of income, no means to buy food, no source of the where-Withal to pay the weekly rent, and it all goes back to bureaucratic bungling. Let me read to you a few facts which I received this past Week from the Maryland Department of Employment Security, affiliated with the Bu-reau of Employment Security. They present facts that were prepared and collated during May of this year:

'Unemployment at Hagerstown was estimated at 4.425 or 11.7 percent of the civilian labor force of 37,675 in April 1959."

This is the largest depressed area with the largest unemployment in the State of Maryland. This official State agency finding con-

"The major factors contributing to this employment decline at Fairchild are the cancellations of the defense contract for the C-123 cargo type aircraft as well as the \$50 million contract for the Goose 'decoy' guided missile. In the past month, production was also cut on the F-27, a turboprop type of aircraft used primarily for short hauls and commercial business.

I am going to present to the Members of the Committee of the Whole House another side of the spectrum of aircraft vehicles. am going to present a request that the Air Force be authorized and money be pro-vided to procure only 10 of these turboprop type aircraft for various uses that I will enumerate in due time. This large and increasing group of unemployed persons in Washington County as found by the Maryland State agency are as follows:

"Included in the unemployed are professional personnel, skilled workers such as turret-lathe, milling machine, tool makers, aircraft electricians, welders, maintenance and sheet metal workers, and semiskilled, such as bumper operators, welders, milling machine operators, engine lathe operators, riveters and assemblers."

The report concludes:

"If new military contracts are not obtained by Fairchild Aircraft in the next few months the already crucial unemployment problem will become more acute as the winter advances.

And finally:

There is no anticipated industrial expansion to absorb the large number of jobless construction workers. aircraft and outlook for the Hagerstown area is for continuation of the problem of critical unemployment. By the end of May the U.S. Department of Agriculture will begin to distribute free food packages to 975 families representing 3,200 people, and they estimate another 3,000 are eligible for this assistance."

I am talking about the F-27 aircraft. This F-27 aircraft as contained in the brochure I hold in my hand is listed as a military utility transport. Let me enumerate just briefly some of the uses that this new aircraft can be put to and should be put to and will be to as I will explain when I offer my

amendment tomorrow.

The CHARMAN. The time of the gentleman

from Maryland has expired.

Mr. Foley. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield me 2 additional minutes?

Mr. Mahon. I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes, and after that I shall move that the Committee rise.

The CHARMAN. The gentleman from Mary land is recognized for 2 additional minutes.

Mr. Foley. This aircraft, because of its greater range, larger payload, and additional speed, an F-27 has 2½ times the productivity or usefulness of the C-47. It costs 56 cents a ton-mile to operate a C-47 today. It costs 22 cents a ton-mile to operate the F-27. Thus the F-27 does 21/2 times more work than the C-47 at only 39 percent of the ton-mile

On June 3, 1959, at 5:20 p.m. an amendment for the F-27 item was offered from the floor. Part of the presentation as it appears in the Congressional RECORD and the action on the amendment is as follows:

Mr. Foley. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

"'Amendment offered by Mr. Foley: On page 22, line 23, delete '\$4,165,700,000' and substitute '\$4,175,700,000.'"

Mr. Foley. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is at bottom an appeal to you members of the Committee of the Whole. It is an appeal that I make as an elected Representative of many thousands of unemployed persons in the Sixth District of Maryland and the many more thousands who are dependent upon these unemployed persons. As I pointed out yesterday in my remarks to the Committee, appearing on pages 8658 and 8659 of the Congressional Record, these unemployed persons are highly skilled, many of them professional employees and many semiskilled employees. They are employees laid off by the Fairchild Co. in Hagerstown, Md., within the past 17 months.

Last August, in 1958, the Air Force officials requested approval of procurement of the F-27 from the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. Because of the lateness of the hour of the request, the F-27 was not included in last year's budget. In January of 1959, before the House Subcommittee on Department of Defense Appropriations, of which the distinguished gentleman from Texas is chairman, the request was made for approval of the F-27 for limited air attaché or em-bassy use. This request was turned down by the subcommittee, in my subsequent conversations with the members of the subcommittee, by letter and by personal visit, I pointed out the many broader and greater needs for the F-27 by the Air Force. I will itemize these needs a little later. Suffice it to say that the Air Force has seen this air-craft and has approved the aircraft and has demanded the aircraft.

I can inform the members of the committee without any fear of contradiction that Gen. Curtis LeMay has requested this aircraft, that Gen. Thomas White, Chief of the Air Force, has requested this aircraft, that the Air Force Weapons Board has approved the F-27 and has requested through channels requisitions of the aircraft. Moreover, an Air Force Committee, studying the future needs of support aircraft to replace the C-47, the old DC-3, has recommended the purchase of 150 of the F-27's over a period of time. Yet, in the face of this expert appraisal and recommendation of the top Air Force defense official, the civilian spokesman for the Department did not come before the Defense Appropriatiosn Subcommittee and request the F-27 for the 1960 fiscal year.

Let me remind you that last December the Air Force canceled the Goose missile. Air Force has terminated production of the C-123. Fairchild Co., as a result of these actions, has had to lay off close to 3,000 of its employees within the last 17 months. The company lost considerable money in 1958, and will lose increasing amounts in 1959. In fact, unless there is a military requisition effective within a few months to come, the whole F-27 production program of

Fairchild will come to an end.

For this reason, I have presented this amendment to the Committee of the Whole House. Since the top spokesman for Air Force, for no reason, to my mind, failed to request this necessary aircraft vehicle, I, as the elected Representative of the many thousands of unemployed persons and the last person who can register an appeal with you members of the Committee of the Whole House, you who are the last refuge for my constituents, make this appeal for support of my amendment. For in our governmental system, it has been necessary for me to wait until this very moment to have the authority and opportunity to make a request of the Committee of the Whole House for appropriations for these needed aircraft vehicles.

An A-27 has two and one-half times the productivity or usefulness of the C-47. costs 56 cents a ton-mile to operate a C-47 today. It costs 22 cents a ton-mile to operate the F-27. Thus the F-27 does two and one-half times more work than the C-47 at

only 39 percent of the ton-mile cost.

The CHARMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Foley] has expired.

Mr. Mahon. Mr. Chairman, I ask unani-

mous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I should like to say that I agree with what the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Wolf] said about our colleague from Maryland, John Folft, that he is sin-cerely trying to do a good job for his people. Certainly, he is here today making an earnest plea for several thousand unem-

ployed people in his district as well as their

Mr. Chairman, there are some points that I would like to emphasize following what my colleague has told you about this situa-

First, a proven aircraft producer, namely Fairchild, of Hagerstown, Md., will be saved from imminent economic disaster, and I am not overstating the case.

Secondly, a proven aircraft, namely the F-27, a logical economical replacement, for the old DC-3, will be provided the Air Force.

The gentleman pointed out several other facts in support of his amendment, but I suggest the strongest point that he has to make is the saving of one of our pioneer aircraft producers from possible disaster. The gentleman is making a plea and so am I for

several thousand workers, and also for the modernization of our Air Force, and to do away with a lot of the obsolete DC-3's that are now being operated all around the world, with many of them that have been held over since World War II and replacing them with modern jet airplanes that will be capable of doing a much better job and at much less cost, in other words, at about 39 percent of the cost of operating the old DC-3's. The Air Force itself has made a plea for this. I do not know why the Air Force did not come before the committee, but as the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Foley] pointed out, General LeMay and General White, I believe were in favor of the F-27. The F-27 has proven its worth and its capabilities. I am certain it would help to modernize our Air Force and replace a lot of planes which are now obsolete.

The F-27 has also proven its worth in air medical evacuation. Some of the officers who are in charge of this have said that they would like very much to have this plane.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland is adopted.

The CHARMAN. The Chair recognizes the

gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mahon]. Mr. Mahon, Mr. Chairman, the Air Force requested funds for certain cargo planes which were eliminated by the committee, and which represent a reduction of \$50 million. Certain other administrative type of planes were also eliminated from the budget. The plane in question is one manufactured by Fairchild at Hagerstown. It was not presented to us as a budgetary item at all for 1960. It was discussed somewhat with regard to the program for fiscal year 1959. I have the greatest sympathy and the greatest interest in the people involved here, but, Mr. Chairman, there have been many cancellations of programs throughout the Nation and many people have lost their jobs. Of course, such a thing is always regrettable, but the object of our defense program is to provide the best possible defense for the country with the maximum utilization of the funds available. If we use these funds primarily to aid communities with unemployment problems, we will get ourselves very far afield from our main objectives. I want to say in behalf of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Foley] that he has done a diligent and a good job in presenting this very serious problem to the Committee and to the Congress. I do not blame him for offering the amendment. I wish I could support it, but it would be contrary to the principles that this Congress must follow in making defense appropriations. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I must recommend that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FOLEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Foley) there were—ayes 25, noes 86.

So the amendment was rejected.

On June 4, 1959, a telephone conversation with Secretary of the Air Force Douglas was held. The substance of the conversation was reprinted in a letter to the ranking minority member of the Senate Defense Appropriation Subcom-

JUNE 4, 1959.

Senator STYLES BRIDGES. U.S. Senate,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BRIDGES: I talked with Secretary of the Air Force Douglas from 4:50 to 5 p.m. today relative to the F-27 program and the action taken yesterday in the House in connection therewith. I assured him

that Mr. Mahon, Mr. Ford, Mr. Sikes, and Mr. Flood were not in any way adversely affected in their attitude toward the F-27 because of their vote in the House. I mentioned that I had talked with you this morning. I encouraged him to make a request in the Senate for the F-27's and assured him that I would do everything in my power to make certain that his efforts would be successful from the House side. His concluding remarks were that his plans were still the same to come forward and make a request for F-27's from the Senate. During the course of our conversation, he stated that he was in favor of the acquisition of F-27's.

I am writing the foregoing to you by way of a report and also for the purpose of extending my thanks to you for your interest in this program and for advice this morning.

Very truly yours,

John R. Foley, Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, thereafter, Air Force officials requested the F-27 item from the Senate subcommittee.

On July 13, 1959, the Senate approved the item at pages 12005 and 12006 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

On July 30, 1959, the Senate-House conferees on the Defense budget eliminated the F-27 item.

On August 4, 1959, the Maryland Senator from Frostburg took the floor of the Senate to criticize the deletion of the F-27 item by the conferees. At page 13763 of the Congressional Record the Senator specifically pointed out that California and Missouri aircraft procurement items were retained and the Maryland-Oklahoma F-27 item deleted. He stated the Democratic House conferees from California and Missouri showed special interest in their own respective State areas over the Nation's interest. He pointed out that it was the California and Missouri votes that deleted the F-27

On August 25, 1959, the same Maryland Senator took the Senate floor again in connection with the F-27 item deletion by the conferees. His remarks appear at page 15507 of the Congressional Record of August 25, 1959.

He requested from the Senate permission to correct the RECORD and strike from his remarks in the Congressional RECORD on August 4, 1959, statements made by him that the House conferee Democrats from California and Missouri showed special interest in retaining their own State items and deleting the F-27 item in the conferee appropriation report. The Senator stated that he was striking the sentences because they lent themselves to a meaning that reflected on the House conferees. In later remarks he praised the California Congressman who was a House conferee as a hard worker with whom he served in the House for 10 years. The Maryland Senator was joined by the two California Senators and a Senator from Missouri in praising the California Congressman.

In early 1960 the following letter was sent to the Secretary of the Air Force urging that the Air Force request inclusion of the F-27 item in the 1961 budget:

FEBRUARY 10, 1960. Hon. DUDLEY SHARP.

Secretary of the Air Force, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: You will recall that on June 3, 1959, in the 1st session of the 86th Congress I introduced an amendment to the Aircraft Procurement, Air Force section of the defense appropriation bill. This amendment provided for an additional \$10 million to be earmarked for the purchase, by the Air Force, of F-27 aircraft from the Fairchild Aircraft Co. Beginning at page 8776 of the Congressional Record and continuing to page 8778, I listed the various uses to which the F-27 can be put by the Air Force. You will recall that the amendment was defeated. Mr. Mahon in opposing my amendment states on page 8778 of the RECORD as follows: "The plane in question is one manufactured by Fairchild at Hagerstown. It was not presented to us as a budgetary item at all for 1960. It was discussed somewhat with regard to the program for fiscal year 1959."

It was because the Air Force did not make a specific demand of the Mahon subcommittee in 1959 that my amendment was defeated, as set forth by Chairman Mahon himself. At about 5:30 p.m. on June 4, 1959, I talked with Secretary Douglas by telephone concerning the action taken by the House of Representatives the previous day on my amendment. I also related to him the attitude of certain members of the Appropriations Subcommittee insofar as they pertain to his making a specific request from the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. I encouraged him at the time to make the request to the Senate subcommittee. He informed me that it was his intention to request funds from the Senate committee. I informed him in answer to one of his questions that the action of the House in voting down my amendment followed the general practice of supporting an appropriation subcommittee chairman's position. And since the agency involved, the Air Force, has not made a request for the 1960 fiscal year, the committee did not want to accept the amendment on its own and, therefore, was forced to oppose it.

Subsequently, to my great satisfaction and that of my constituents, the Air Force did make a request from the Senate subcommittee. On July 13, 1959, on page 12005 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Senate voted \$11 million for the specific procurement of 11 F-27 mission support planes. The same item appears on page 12006 of the Congressional RECORD. Thereafter, the item in conference was eliminated by a vote of 3 to 2 among Members of the House conferees.

I cite the foregoing legislative history, as background for my request that when appear in the next few weeks the Air Force make a specific demand of the Mahon subcommittee for F-27 aircraft. The needs and uses which I listed on June 3, 1959, without question exist today in February of 1960. The conclusion is clear that the reason that this item was not approved by the House in the 1960 budget was the failure of the Air Force to make the specific request of the Mahon subcommittee when it appeared in

I am writing to you now to request that this same occurrence will not happen again. I have been informed that the Air Force is scheduled to appear before the Mahon subcommittee sometime toward the end of February. In my discussions with members of the Mahon subcommittee, I have been informed that they are disposed to act favorably upon a request by the Air Force for an amount to be used for the purchase of F-27 aircraft. Thus, the responsibility rests solely on the shoulders of Air Force officials to make this request for F-27 aircraft.

I am sure that you have been informed by other representatives, including those of Fairchild Aircraft Co. itself, of the deteriorating position of this most vital industry in my congressional district. The failure by the Air Force to make a request for funds for the F-27 will prove to be decisive action that will put an end to the Fairchild Aircraft

Co. In making this statement I am not exaggerating. I am enclosing by way of official facts, photostats of recent reports by the Department of Employment Security of the State of Maryland. They show dramatically how in recent weeks unemployment rose in Washington County at the Hagerstown office from 2,880 total claims on January 6, 1960 to 5,478 on January 13. The highest rate of unemployment in the country exists in Washington County. The increases in unemployment have been brought about solely by the continued layoffs by the Fairchild Co. necessitated by the spreading out of F-27 production.

It is easy to say that the missile age and space technology is dynamic and, therefore, changes are made and must be made rapidly in our defense program. As a result of these adjustments certain communities are hurt economically. However, Fairchild already has felt the adverse effects by the cancellation of such an item; namely, the Goose missile. But, the F-27 is a workhorse item, and not a missile or space age item.

During the past 20 years the people of Hagerstown and of Washington County in my district served well in the production of other workhorse items; namely, the C-119 and the C-123 aircraft. They are producing a product which can be used now by the Air Force. I am emphasizing by this letter that the Air Force should within the next few weeks request funds from the Mahon subcommittee for the procurement of F-27 aircraft.

Unexpended balances of the 1959 appropriation to the Air Force, I understand, are still available. The Mahon subcommittee is prepared to approve the use by the Air Force of these funds. It is urged that when you and the Air Force officers appear before the Mahon subcommittee you will make a further request to include funds in the 1961 budget for F-27 procurement.

Thanking you for your favorable consid-

Thanking you for your favorable consideration of this request, I am,

vation of this request, I am Very truly yours,

JOHN R. FOLEY, Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the reply from the Secretary of the Air Force dated February 25, 1960, was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE, Washington, February 25, 1960.

Hon. John R. Foley, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FOLEY: The Secretary has asked me to reply to your letter of February 10, 1960, in which you discussed possible Air Force procurement of F-27 aircraft.

As you mentioned, we have, in the past, made several attempts to secure authority to purchase F-27's from the Congress. We still have a need to replace certain aircraft within our utility fleet. However, this requirement does not hold the priority accorded our first-line combat needs. As a result, there are no funds available or budgeted for a more modern aircraft in the utility transport support

It should be noted, at this point, that we have been conducting a number of reviews of all of our programs. This has been necessitated by the rapidly changing composition of our forces and the need to hold Air Force spending to a minimum consistent with national defense requirements. As a result of these reviews, we have already canceled some projects, reduced others, and initiated action to close some installations. As examples, we have canceled work on the F-108, we have decided to phase out part of our aging B-47 force earlier than originally planned, and we have announced our decision to close Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Vt., and to terminate primary pilot training at Malden Air Base, Mo.

In view of the above, we are not presently considering the F-27 aircraft for possible

procurement. We recognize the situation at Fairchild and are most sympathetic with the people of Hagerstown. However, in the final analysis, our plans must be based on the needs of the Air Force and the most economical use of the funds made available to us.

I trust that the above will explain our present thinking on the F-27 matter. Should you have any further questions, please call on me.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH T. KINGSLEY, Jr.,
Brigadier General U.S. Air Force,
Deputy Director, Legislative Liaison.

Mr. Speaker, when it appeared before the Mahon subcommittee, the Air Force, did not request an F-27 item in the 1961 budget. However, on March 31, 1960, a specific request for an F-27 item was made by the U.S. Representative from Maryland's Sixth District as printed on pages 439 to 448 of the 1960 hearings before the Mahon Defense Appropriation Subcommittee. A portion of the testimony is as follows:

PROCUREMENT OF F-27 AIRCRAFT

Witness: Hon. John R. Foley, a Representative in Congress from the State of Marviand.

Mr. Mahon. Mr. Foley.

Mr. Foley. Mr. Chairman, I am approaching the committee on a subject that I am sure the chairman and the members of the committee know about. The unfalling courtesy of the chairman and the other members of the committee has been the source of real satisfaction to me, and I hope my appearance this morning, however brief, will not be considered presumptuous in any way.

I appear, if I can quote a couple of cliches that I have listened to with some tremendous interest this morning, basically in the interest of free enterprise within the broad context of public interest. In that connection I want to say that I am here because fundamentally the members of this committee have always given me very fine attention and consideration. I am here somewhat like a layman in an area which is beyond my ken, and that is in connection with the F-27.

Mr. Manon. How many have been produced?

Mr. Foley. A little over 50.

Mr. Manon. Do you think it is here to

Mr. Foley. The F-27 is here to stay if we

Mr. FOLEY. The F-27 is here to stay if we can get some stimulation and inspiration from the Air Force, and that is why I want to appeal to the demonstrated leadership capabilities of this committee to go forward on its own.

I am going to mention something about the importance of utility aircraft as a somewhat neglected orphan in the whole missile program and the whole jet program.

Mr. Foley. I have talked to the president of Piedmont Airlines and Bonanza Airlines, I have talked with Air Force personnel, individuals, and they have told me that this is one of the finest aircraft that they have ever flown.

Going back to what I put in the record a year ago, the appraisal committee of the Air Force itself has approved this particular aircraft. General White has requested the aircraft. It was not until we reached the upper echelons of civilian leadership in the Air Force that we ran into trouble. I am not criticizing anybody; I am just making that statement.

Frankly, the company has run into a dead end in a sense, which is why I am here today to appeal to the committee to exercise its own judgment. This committee has been very courteous to me when I have hounded

them a little bit. In fact, some of the members have somewhat encourage me because of their fine consideration of my repeated request.

Mr. Minshall. Thank you. Mr. Riley. Mr. Thomson.

Mr. Thomson. Are there any airlines besides Piedmont and Bonanza that have gone into this particular aircraft?

Mr. Foley. Aside from Bonanza Airlines and Piedmont Airlines, there are the following: Pacific Airlines, West Coast Airlines, Ozark Airlines, Quebec Airlines, and West-Alaska Airlines.

Mr. Thomson. I believe Piedmont and Bonanza had committed themselves to procure some of these planes as of the time of our hearing last January.

Mr. Foley. That is right.

Mr. Thomson. I was interested in knowing whether there had been expansion of use of their airplane into other airlines. The reason I ask that is in our more sparsely settled areas, such as the area I represent, it has been a problem to find an airplane which is a suitable replacement for the DC-3 as it gets older. At one time I thought there was going to be an interest in this aircraft, but they seem to have dropped it. I did not know whether it was a fact or not.

Mr. Foley. This is a jetprop aircraft designed for short-range operation. It has a 40-passenger capability. As a layman, I foresee that our economy, our society, and our military services will always need a short-range aircraft regardless of how far we fly a rocket around the sun.

Mr. Thomson, I think there is no doubt about that.

Mr. Foley. There is an element of urgency from my standpoint. We were caught in the switches at Fairchild, and we came up with this aircraft, and it has proven it is airworthy in every test to which it has ever been submitted.

We just feel that if we can get over this dead end, the country will profit and particularly the domestic airlines will profit because the feeder lines will have a constant source of spare parts in future products, but unless we do so—I hate to inject this—we are in a very tough way.

Mr. RLEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Foley. I am sure the committee will take into consideration the very fine presentation you have given us.

Mr. Foley. I want to thank you again, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for your unfailing attention and consideration. I really appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker, the Mahon subcommittee did not include an F-27 item in its reported bill that passed the House on May 5, 1960. No amendment from the floor of the House for an F-27 item was offered as was done in 1959. On June 16, 1960, the Senate passed its 1961 Defense appropriation bill including an item for the F-27. This item was again deleted in conference. The Senate passed the conferee's Defense appropriation bill on June 30, 1960. No reference was made to the F-27 item in the Senate during the explanation of the conferee's bill.

The House passed the conferee's bill on the same day, June 30, 1960. The following letter was sent that day to Chairman Mahon:

JUNE 30, 1960.

Hon. George H. Mahon,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington D.C.

DEAR MR. CHARMAN: Today I voted for H.R. 11998 providing appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year end-

ing June 30, 1961. However, I voted as I did with considerable misgiving owing to the elimination of the \$10 million item for F-27 aircraft. You will recall that on March 31, 1960, I appeared before your subcommittee and requested that \$10 million be included in the 1961 Department of Defense appropriation. I pointed out that the F-27 is needed as a replacement item for the Air Force C-47's. My statement appears at page 439 of part 7 of the published hearings.

Since the \$10 million item was again this year inserted on the Senate side, it would be greatly appreciated if you would explain to me why the conferees rejected this justified and justifiable item in my view. Thanking you for your courtesy in the

matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN R. FOLEY, Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the reply to the foregoing letter from Chairman Mahon is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D.C., July 1, 1960.

Hon. John R. Foley, House of Representatives,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: This is in response to your letter of June 30 in regard to the F-27 aircraft. All members of the subcommittee which I head have been most aware for many months of your very great belief in and interest in the F-27. As you know, we have discussed this whole problem many times but you have asked me for a formal statement in regard to the problem.

I am attaching a memorandum which, in my judgment, covers the whole situation rather well. The memorandum explains rather well. The memorandum explains that the President has never included funds for the F-27 in his defense budget. It explains that there is presently no replacement program for the C-47 plane, a plane which the F-27 could replace.

As you know, the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for Defense has not looked with favor upon adding nonbudgeted procurement items to the defense bill, especially unless such additions were of the highest urgency for the defense of the country. The F-27 is a good plane but it could not be considered a high urgency requirement at this time especially in view of the expendi-ture ceilings which have been imposed by the administration.

I regret that I cannot write more helpfully, but I believe that this letter and the attached memorandum give the picture rather accurately. I commend you for your good work in behalf of the people of your district and extend best wishes.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MAHON.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON F-27 (MANUFAC-TURED BY THE FAIRCHILD CO. AT HAGERS-TOWN. MD.)

The Bureau of the Budget and the Department of the Air Force have never included in the President's budget a request for funds for the procurement of the F-27 aircraft. Had officials in the executive branch desired to do so, funds could have been included for this aircraft in fiscal years 1959, 1960, and/or 1961. Despite efforts of the company to sell the aircraft to the Air Force, no budget request has ever been made of Congress through regular channels for financing procurement of the aircraft.

No reason is known why Congress would not have provided funds for the procurement of the F-27 had a regular budget request been submitted and substantial proof provided that the airplane was required. implication, to some extent, throughout the controversy in regard to the F-27 has been that the Fairchild Co. has done some good work for the Government, is in financial difficulty, needs a Government order for the purpose of improving the financial status of the company and for the purpose of adding presto the aircraft which the company is seeking to sell and is selling to private in-The F-27 is considered to be an excellent feeder-line type aircraft for small airlines. It could be used by the Air Force and the Navy as an administrative aircraft and as a replacement for the old C-47, but the services have never submitted a budget estimate for F-27 aircraft. It is true that ad-ministrative aircraft in the Air Force are becoming obsolete.

The Air Force has a fleet of approximately 1,200 C-47-type aircraft of an average age of about 15 years. Eventually these aircraft will have to be replaced with more modern types. The Air Force has desired to replace these aircraft, but because of limited funds and higher priority items it has simply not been in a position to make a fight for a replacement plane for the C-47. One of these days a program of replacement will be initiated. Had a program of replacement been initiated 2 or 3 years ago, no doubt the F-27 would have been seriously considered, but, of course, we cannot foresee what the future holds with respect to this matter. There is no doubt but that expenditure ceilings in the Defense Department have made it impossible to make any substantial headway in a replacement-type administrative aircraft. There are no administrative aircraft in the budget for the Air Force or Navy for fiscal

The first mention of the F-27 in the official record was during the Senate hearings on the Defense appropriations bill in calendar 1958. The position of the Air Force was summed up in this statement by General White (p. 406, Senate hearings, fiscal year 1959):

"If and when we find that we can start replacing that type of transport (C-47), the F-27 is going to be one of the ones we will look at in conjunction with other aircraft of similar type.

The Air Force had not included a request for the aircraft in its fiscal year 1959 budget. That year the Senate put in the defense bill funds for 10 F-27 aircraft which were later deleted in conference. In January 1959 the Air Force requested permission of the Congress to reprogram funds for the procure-ment of 10 F-27 aircraft, but there was no budget estimate. The mission of the aircraft was stated to be support of air attachés in Europe and special missions (classified). After holding a hearing on the request, the House Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations voted on the issue, and the request was voted down.

In calendar 1959, the Air Force again failed to include the F-27 in its budget request for fiscal year 1960 and there was only brief mention of the aircraft during the House hearings. The excerpts below (p. 651) indi-cate the somewhat indefinite status of the aircraft in the Air Force program and its relative insignificance in any plans for replacing the C-47 and similar aircraft:

"General IRVINE (then Deputy Chief of Staff, Materiel). 'We really need some airplanes to replace the obsolete C-47's and C-54's which we now have in inventory.'

"This is partly for prestige purposes, for our air attachés, and Ambassadors overseas. The F-27 would have fulfilled that requirement. However, when we got into the problem of programing it forward and matched it against our other requirements, it was one of the things we just felt we could get along without. We could use the airplane. It looks like an economical airplane in that category of operation. It is something like the goose program and some of the programs of that kind that fell by the wayside because of priorities."

"Mr. FORD. 'Do I understand there still are or are not funds available in the 1959 program for this procurement?'

"General FRIEDMAN. 'Yes, there are funds but not specifically earmarked for the F-27."

In calendar 1959 the Senate, despite the absence of a budget request, did put 10 F-27 aircraft into its version of the fiscal year 1960 defense appropriation bill and these were subsequently deleted in confer-

During calendar 1960 there were no references in Air Force hearings made by Air Force witnesses to the F-27 in the testimony. either of the House or Senate. The House subcommittee did hear testimony from Congressman John R. Foley, of Maryland, in whose district the F-27 is manufactured. Mr. Foley expressed his conviction that the F-27 could be utilized by the Air Force, making a strong presentation in behalf of the plane. He has upon many occasions stressed the importance of an Air Force F-27 procurement program.

Funds for 10 of these aircraft were again added by the Senate Appropriations Committee, in spite of the fact that the Air Force had not included a request in the

budget for them.

# Refugee Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. J. GLENN BEALL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD excerpts from an article by William R. Frye which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor under the heading "The Sorry Rec-ord of Refugee Year." This article was called to my attention by one of my constituents, Mrs. Donald P. Carmody, 7202 Forest Road, Kent Village, Hyattsville, Md. The article appeared as a reprint in a recent issue of the Washington Post and Times Herald.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SORRY RECORD OF REFUGEE YEAR (By William R. Frye)

World Refugee Year-a 12-month effort by 88 countries and territories to rescue the world's homeless-has accomplished much, but has fallen tragically short of its goals, United Nations figures show. The must be continued if much human misery is to be prevented, officials agree.

Even the minimum objective set by August R. Lindt, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees-clearing European camps of people who had languished there for 10 years or more-will not be achieved unless \$1 million more is forthcoming, officials say. The money has been raised, but is not yet in. At best, camp clearance will be a year behind schedule, it is estimated.

World Refugee Year was considered one of the major humanitarian efforts of modern times. The period July 1, 1959, to June 30, 1960, was set aside by the U.N. General Assembly for a special effort to ease the plight of 15 million persons in many parts of the world who had been uprooted from their homes for political reasons and made destitute. Most of them had fied Soviet or Chinese communism.

Much good was done. Virtually, the whole world community, except for the Soviet bloc, gave World Refugee Year at least nominal support. The needs of the refugee were widely publicized, and in some countries, notably Great Britain, extraordinary nation-wide crusades were conducted. Some restrictive legislation which had discriminated against handicapped refugees was eased.

But only 39 countries out of 88 nominal participants joined actively in the sense of setting up national committees. The United States, which in absolute terms does most for refugees, is being widely criticized—most sharply by Americans—for doing much less than its size, wealth, and national traditions would permit.

No single, overall sum of money was ever set as a target. But it is possible to measure the achievements by their effect on the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, whose legal mandate permits him to care for some 2 million of the 15 million persons in need.

The High Commissioner sought \$12 million to clear European camps of hard-core cases, to assist certain refugees from Communist China, and to help out-of-camp refugees, that is, those who had struck out to make a living for themselves but had failed, often through no fault of their own.

Only \$7 million of the \$12 million goal was raised. Some \$2 million more is believed to be in the pipeline.

Throughout the world, 2,000 visas for handicapped refugees were obtained. Refugee officials consider it a major achievement to have gotten this many; since many countries had barred such refugees entirely in the past. But it does not meet the problem. There are many times this many people in need, in Europe alone.

# The Louisville Courier-Journal Tells Its Readers Who Dr. Jess Moody Visited in the Nation's Capital

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Louisville Courier-Journal, in a most interesting editorial the other day, told its readers who Dr. Jess Moody, of Owensboro, Ky., visited in the Nation's Capital.

I include the editorial for the information of my colleagues:

### CAMPAIGN TALK THAT SOMETIMES EMBARRASSES OR BOOMERANGS

One of the glories of the Baptist Church—and a great factor in its manifest appeal to millions—is that no Baptist preacher can tell a Baptist what he must believe or do and make it stick. This freedom from all hierarchal pressure has produced Baptists who don't drink, Baptists who do, Baptists who don't play cards, Baptists who do, and among other types, Baptists who are die-hard Republicans and Baptists who always vote the straight Democratic ticket, even when, as in 1928, it was headed by a famous Roman Catholic from New York.

We bear this reassuringly in mind as more and more Baptist preachers (though not a majority, we suspect) openly proclaim their support for the Republican ticket in 1960, their opposition to electing any Roman

Catholic to the highest office in the land. Many of them will not be able to induce even their own congregations to follow this totally un-American attempt to establish a religious qualification for the Presidency.

religious qualification for the Presidency.
What they are helping to do, however, in
the strange company of less responsible men guilty of the current and increasing spate of scurrilous anti-Catholic literature, is to embarrass and weaken the candidacy of Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON. The so-called religious issue is far less important to millions of Americans, regardless of religious affiliation, than their sense of fair play, their belief that the candidates should be judged on their political merits and not on what church they attend. It can boomerang, in other words, as both Joseph Alsop and James Reston report it is beginning to do, and win votes for JOHN KENNEDY that otherwise he might never get. And win them not merely from normally conservative but outraged Roman Catholics, but from outraged Protestants as well.

Mr. Nixon, of course, has nothing to do with all this, and has even directed all of his campaign workers, according to Mr. Alsop, "never to mention the so-called religious issue in private talk." But Alsop's words were not yet in print when a Kentucky Baptist minister, Dr. Jess Moody, of Owensboro, demonstrated just how embarrassing the anti-Catholic furor can be to Mr. Nixon.

#### ERRONEOUS STATEMENT

Dr. Moody wrote an article that appeared in an Alabama Baptist paper erroneously stating that Thomas Jefferson's famous declaration of "eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man" was aimed squarely at "the Boston Catholic clergy." He has since acknowledged his error (Jefferson specifically singled out for his censure "the Episcopalians and the Congregationalists," both far more numerous and powerful in the America of 1800 than the Catholics, and both, to Jefferson's anger, prone to favor the establishment of a "national church" instead of the complete separation of church and state).

But the circumstances that helped Dr. Moody discover his error are what intrigue us. It might have gone unnoticed down in Alabama had not a Baptist pastor sent a copy to Baptist Senator John P. Sparkman in Washington. Senator Sparkman, a Kennedy supporter, naturally gave the article much wider publicity. And when James Reston of the New York Times got busy, he found Dr. Moody "not in his study at the First Baptist Church of Owensboro (but) in the office of Senator Thruston Morton, the Republican National Chairman, here in Washington."

Even more interesting was Dr. Moody's statement to Reston that he, a native Texan, "came here at his own expense to discuss some ideas he sent to Mr. Nixon, he said, on the subject of religion." For Senator Morron, fresh from a little "clean politics" ceremony, promptly told Robert L. Riggs of our Washington bureau that "I'm ducking all these preachers who want to talk about the religious issue—but Dr. Moody is from Kentucky, and, besides, we didn't talk about religion."

Instead, it appears, they talked about a good political idea or two. And Dr. Moody, all set to vote for Nixon just as he twice, though a Democrat, voted for Eisenhower, is presumably ready to spend more of his own money and time to help carry Kentucky and the Nation for the GOP.

In this role he will undoubtedly have more luck as "a moderating influence" with Eisenhower Democrats who haven't yet bought Nixon than with his hopes to serve as just that, astonishingly enough, with "the more extreme groups of Southern Baptists and members of the Catholic faith."

#### ANOTHER KENTUCKIAN

We share Dr. Moody's hopes that his status as a "moderate" will not suffer from an error due to an imperfect reading of history. We share his concern with the fact that "big businessmen who have an economic interest in the election of Nixon are using Southern Baptist preachers for their own purposes."

And we hope that he and all others seriously worried about "the political power of the Catholic Church" will listen, if not to John Kennedy, to another Kentuckian on this issue. He is James W. Wine, of Pikeville, who recently resigned his New York job as an associate general secretary for the National Council of Churches to work for the election of Kennedy. His words commend themselves to Republicans and Democrats and independents alike.

"I had to satisfy myself," he said, "that I

"I had to satisfy myself," he said, "that I could go back home to my Presbyterian church in Pikeville, Ky., and answer the questions my friends would put to me.
"I knew how Jack Kenney stood on the

"I knew how Jack Kennedy stood on the issue of separation of church and state from reading his statements. I know how he stood on the question of public schools and of spending money for church schools.

"But I wanted to hear him say it before I started out on this job. He said it to me in such a way that I have full confidence in his integrity of purpose

integrity of purpose.

"I believe in his devotion to religious liberty. And I'm full of missionary zeal to see my fellow Protestants show an equal interest in religious liberty in this campaign.

"Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians who are expressing concern about church and state might do well to look at themselves and see how well their clergy and their congregations are keeping clear of politics.

"In ordinary times, whenever a preacher takes to arguing public questions, someone is quick to tell him he ought to keep out of politics. But there seem to be no inhibitions about preachers saying who should or should not be elected President.

## A LOT TO LEARN

"Whether the country gets a Catholic President or not, a lot of us Protestants are going to know a lot more about the Catholic Church than we did a few months ago. A lot of us are learning only now that the church is not as monolithic a structure as it seems from the outside.

"A lot of us are learning that there are conflicting views within the Catholic clergy about the part the church should play in secular affairs. We are finding out for the first time that many members of the American hierarchy are just as devoted to the principle of separation of church and state as are Presbyterians.

"This is the best chance American Protes-

"This is the best chance American Protestantism will have in our day to prove whether it believes what it preaches about religious liberty and religious equality. I don't mean that you have to vote for Kennery to prove your devotion to liberty. But I do mean a person who votes for Richard M. Nixon ought to do so for the right reasons, and not because the other candidate is a Catholic."

# The Farmer: His Year of Decision—A Report on Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

# HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, 28 years ago America's farm families, racked by

poverty, foreclosure and despair-after 12 years of Republican rule-placed their faith and their hopes in the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party was equal to this trust and to this faith. It was equal to the times. Championed, encouraged, and aided by the dynamic administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, farmers themselves designed and constructed a farm program dedicated to their needs and to their aspirations. This progressively developing program guided them out of the great depression and, with it, they pressed on to achieve a full parity position in the Nation's economy. Farmers then enjoyed their greatest prosperity in all our history. They then had reason to believe that at last they were equal and accepted partners with all Americans, in the rewards of free enterprise under capitalism.

But, now—after another era of Republican power—their program is wrecked, and the Nation's farm people again have been relegated to unpromising and near hopeless struggle and strain.

Mr. Speaker, agriculture, our basic industry, once more is on the brink of bankruptcy.

#### THE BENSON REPUBLICAN PROGRAM

The Benson Republican program was established in Washington in 1953. Now, 8 years later, we look upon the consequences.

The family farm, which was the beginning of free enterprise in America, is threatened. Thousands upon thousands of once proud and independent farmers have been forced to leave the land they love.

Farmers' net income in 1959 dropped to the lowest level, in relation to volume of their sales of any year since the Department of Agriculture began keeping records. Average farm prices at the close of 1959 reached their lowest, in terms of parity, for any yearend period since 1933.

In 1960 the farmer is gripped tighter than ever in the cost-price squeeze that is strangling him. In the first half of this year his income was 8 percent below the

depressed level of 1959.

The per capita annual income of people living on farms in 1959—including Government payments and also their earnings from off-farm work—again plummeted to less than one-half that of nonfarm people.

Here, briefly, is a summary of the last 8 years, comparing 1960 with 1952:

Farm prices: Down 17 percent.

Farm parity ratio: Down 21 percent. Realized net farm income: Down 24 percent.

Purchasing power of that farm income: Down 29 percent, lowest since 1940.

Farmers' debts: At a record high, above \$24 billion.

Farm population: Declined from 24,-283,000 in 1952 to 21,172,000 in 1959.

This is the record. It is a documentation set against the backdrop of candidate Eisenhower's promise, made in the heat of the 1952 campaign, to reward farmers, not at 90 percent, but at 100 percent of parity.

REPUBLICAN BREACH OF FAITH WITH FARMERS

Mr. Speaker, never before in my memory—probably never before in the history of the United States—has there been a more complete breach of faith with any group of voters than the Republican administration's faithlessness to its promises to the farmers of America.

In his 1952 campaign, the Republican candidate for President promised not merely 90 percent of parity—but full parity. He promised specifically to strengthen the price supports for, as he put it, "the nonperishable crops so important to the diversified farmer—crops such as cats, barley, rye, and soybeans," so that these crops would be given the same protection as available to the major cash crops. He went on to promise a sound way to protect farmers who produce perishable food products.

Mr. Speaker, there was no question as to the meaning of these Republican promises. The Associated Press reported that the Republican candidate had promised "a plan which he said would guarantee present price supports for another 2 years and then would lead to higher

prices for the farmers."

The Indianapolis News blazoned the Republican promises of 1952 in black headlines, proclaiming: "Ike Favors More Farm Props and 100 Percent Parity."

The Milwaukee Journal headline declared: "Ike Promises To Work for 100 Percent Farm Parity."

The Des Moines Tribune headine, bannered across the full eight columns of the front page, declared: "Ike Offers Plan for Farm Price Boost."

The Wichita, Kans., Sunday Eagle declared: "Ike Down Line on Parity Laws; Promises Farmers Perishables Support."

These were the Republican promises of 1952. The betrayal of these solemn pledges is now history—history which has been lived in sorrow and despair in every farming community in this land.

These Republican campaign promises have been violated in spirit as well as in the letter of their content. In all the 8 years since these pledges were made to the farmers of America, the Republican national administration has never taken one single step—nor has it recommended one single action to Congress—which would raise the price received by any farmer in America for any farm commodity.

Mr. Speaker, we are now again in the midst of another great political contest. Once again we can expect to hear glowing promises from the Republican national candidates to the farmers of America. Farm people may well reflect upon the promises that were made before, only to be disregarded as soon as the election was over. The outcome of the great national election campaign of 1960 is certain to affect the circumstances of farm families all over America. Perhaps no segment of our people has as much at stake in the impending election as our farmers.

## THE WAY OUT

At this place in this report let me recall, for the reflections of the Members, that there were days, in times past,

when it was difficult to distinguish a Democrat from a Republican in this body when legislation relating to the wellbeing of agriculture was debated and voted upon. Our farm people are Democrats and they are Republicans. Their well-being should have no reference to party politics.

I commend, as I have on other occasions, those Members of both parties who have proven themselves to be true and devoted friends of agriculture and who have placed the interests of our farm people above any possible partisan ad-

vantage.

But, Mr. Speaker, I must state what now is true—as painful as this may be to me—that Mr. Benson and this Republican administration have injected partisan politics, and have promoted political alinements, in our deliberations in the Congress on vital farm legislation; and they thus have created circumstances whereby a political determination at the polls in November may be the only solution to the problems of our farm people.

Therefore, the farmer and his family must know that their very economic survival, in agriculture, is deeply involved,

when they cast their ballots.

I say to the farmers on these broad lands of ours, first and foremost, we must banish from the Department of Agriculture every aspect and vestige of the Benson philosophy and design, and we must install in the Department of Agriculture, as the Nation's chief agricultural officer, a man who understands the farm problem, a man who has the confidence of farmers, a man who is devoted and consecrated to the rightful aspirations of farm people, a man who unswervingly will champion the causes of farm families, a man capable of uniting farmers again into a brotherhood of purpose, and a man endowed with the ability of leadership to undo the wrongs of 8 long years and to guide the agricultural economy back to the road of stability and prosperity.

The great need of farmers today is not a specific bill or a specific law but, above all, to install in Washington an administration sympathetic and devoted to the restoration of a parity position—of income and of living standards—for the people who till the soil and feed the

Nation.

## THE COST-PRICE SQUEEZE

Mr. Speaker, the farmer wonders—and others who are not farmers must question—why has our Government actually encouraged, and promoted, if you please, the cost-price squeeze that is driving our agricultural establishment to insolvency, with all this means in anxiety and privation for farm people? Why, during these years when the prices of things farmers must buy are going up and up and up, why does this administration preach and enforce, by its policies, lower and lower and lower prices for the things that our farmers produce?

Why has Mr. Benson taken control of the farm program out of the hands of farmers and surrounded himself with people "who farm the farmers," as Edward A. O'Neal described those middlemen who profit by the farmers' poor

prices?

The stated purpose of this administration is to drive down production by taking away the incentive to produce. It is the bankruptcy route to production adjustment. It is the back road that farmers traveled before we had a farm program. It is the cruel way that in bygone years created in agriculture a second-class status for farm people because they were so poor, so that others in our society amused themselves by calling them yokels, bumpkins, and hayseeds. It is the route to economic collapse in our great countryside.

The people who "farm the farmers" have been rewarded. As applied in the Benson program, this philosophy has succeeded in driving many people from our farms. But it has confounded him by piling surplus upon surplus, with great expense to taxpayers, and consumers have not profited as farm prices have

fallen.

Farmers, fighting for survival, have taken over the lands of their neighbors who have been forced out, and they are producing more on these lands than ever was produced before.

Aside from the human suffering involved, Mr. Benson never seems to have examined the simple arithmetic of his

program.

As farm prices have gone down, with the margin of profit thinner and thinner, farmers simply have produced more, to make up in volume what they have lost in price.

CORN AND A PAIR OF PANTS

I requested a member of my staff to inquire of the Department of Agriculture as to what a pair of pants cost in 1952, as related to the value of corn, and how much corn it would take today to buy the same pair of pants.

The Department, to my satisfaction, had the figures on a number of items.

I now am advised that it takes 41.7 bushels of corn today to buy the same suit of clothes that 26 bushels would buy in 1952, that it takes 9.2 bushels to get a pair of men's shoes that required only 5.3 bushels 8 years ago, and 6 bushels to buy a woman's dress as compared with 3.6 bushels in 1952. Among other items, a chair for the farmer's house that cost 17.1 bushels of corn 8 years ago now costs 38.6 bushels, and it takes 216.7 bushels to buy an electric stove that could be had for 153 bushels in

It would seem to me, in all seriousness, that it should have been obvious to Mr. Benson from the start-even in his youth-that if it takes twice as much corn to buy a pair of pants, then the farmer, to keep himself in pants-as certainly he must-will do his utmost to produce twice as much corn.

Farmers are impelled to increase their output as prices fall. Surplus thus builds upon surplus, further depressing

The fallacy, and the tragedy, of the Benson program is as simple as that.

## HISTORY REPEATS

Mr. Speaker, our farm people and the Nation should have known what to expect when a Republican President moved into the White House in 1953. Precedent forewarned us. That foreboding harked back to the 1920's and early 1930's production when, in the gathering economic storm, the veto power of the President-under Republican power-was used to destroy virtually every piece of general legislation intended to save the farm industry from chaos and from bankruptcy. This legislation in that bygone era was developed and sponsored by the old farm bloc in Congress, counting in its leadership and in its ranks stalwart Democrats and Republicans. But one by one, a Republican President struck down these farm bills, by the exercise of the veto

Our farmers had called for help. The Congress responded. But the veto power

prevailed.

There are Members of this House today who can remember-and we shall never forget—the catastrophe that then befell the Nation. In the late 1920's and the early 1930's the ruin of agriculture ran its inevitable course, and the whole Nation tumbled into the great depression.

Mr. Speaker, history now repeats. There today is a stark similarity.

When another Republican President moved into Washington in 1953 he installed Mr. Ezra Taft Benson as the chief agricultural magistrate of the land. Mr. Benson forthwith set out upon a course to administer the farm program in a way to discredit it, and thereby to destroy it. There then came into being, under Mr. Benson's guidance, a design and calculation to inflame consumers against farmers, to destroy the parity principle which the Nation had come to accept as sound and just, to repress agriculture's price structure, and thus to woo political strength in the cities because the numbers of farmers were becoming

The turning point came, Mr. Speaker, when this Republican administration repudiated the principles and the philosophy of the greatest farm statesman the Republican Party ever produced-Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas.

Cliff Hope became chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture in 1953, as Republicans gained control of the Congress. He believed in the program that had served our farmers and the Nation so well. He was one of the architects of this program. He brought to the House for a vote a bill to continue this program. The administration, led by Secretary Benson, turned upon him with a vengeance. It is a sorry story to recall. Mr. Benson was aided in this onslaught by the national officers and staff of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who themselves had turned upon and set out to destroy the program which their own revered leader and President. the late Edward A. O'Neal of Alabama, and other great Farm Bureau leaders as Earl Smith of Illinois, had developed and sponsored as spokesmen for the farmers of America.

Thereupon, the bill presented by Cliff Hope, the recognized Republican farm leader, received only 23 votes from the 219 Republican Members of the House: and this body-then dominated by Republicans-installed instead the Benson farm program pledged to the lowering of farm prices and the destruction of the

adjustment whereby farmers had patterned their output to their markets.

And, Mr. Speaker, since that day, vetoes of the President-one by onehave been erected like grave stones over the farm program and over the hopes and aspirations of the farm families of America

The control of the Congress was returned to the Democratic Party in 1955. We promptly enacted legislation-H.R. 12-to restore the 90-percent-of-parity price supports for the major crops. Just as promptly, the President vetoed the legislation.

The Congress next, in 1958, enacted "hold the line" legislation—Senate Joint Resolution 162-to prevent Mr. Benson from lowering the price structure of agriculture any further. This bill was stricken down by the veto.

The shadow of the veto power then spread across every constructive effort in the Congress to restore general stability to farm prices.

Surplus was piled upon surplus and

prices continued to fall.

In 1959, we enacted legislation to deal with the great surplus and price problem in wheat. The bill proposed another 25percent cut in wheat acreage throughout the country, and it would have restored the 90-percent-of-parity support, to prevent a violent drop of farm income in the Wheat Belt.

The veto again was brought to bear. As a consequence, great additional costs have occurred to taxpayers. Our farmers are being buried in an avalanche of

Also last year, tobacco farmers became concerned that a quirk in the parity formula, not detected when the formula was written, tended to raise tobacco prices to a level which threatened our competitive position, pricewise, in world markets. Our farmers requested a change in the parity computation for tobacco, to prevent unreasonable increases in prices. The necessary legislation was passed by the Congress. The President vetoed the bill. Mr. Benson prompted the veto. He wanted a sharper decrease in tobacco prices. We later were able to develop legislation dealing with price problems of tobacco farmers that the President was willing to accept.

Again in 1959, the Congress passed a bill to restore the authority over the Rural Electrification Administration to the REA Administrator, thus to forestall actions by Secretary Benson which might prevent the proper development of REA. This too, was vetoed.

This is the record. I do not question the veto power of the President, under the Constitution. But I shall never understand the use of it by Republican Presidents, now and in the past, to build a barrier between the farm families of America and their rightful recourse to their Government, as such recourse now is accorded to labor, industry, and other elements of our free economy and democratic society.

ADMINISTRATION UNWILLING TO TRUST PARMERS

Mr. Speaker, when this Democratic 86th Congress convened in its 2d session last January, the President sent to

us a special message which led the country to believe he, at last, was ready to approve a sound farm bill. He told us "I will approve any constructive solution that the Congress wishes to develop," within certain limitations. But, when we called Secretary Benson before our Committee on Agriculture, we found nothing had changed. The veto power hung over us as menacingly as ever it had before, daring the Congress to interfere with Mr. Benson's set purpose of holding down the price structure of agriculture.

Thereupon, it being evident that any bill seeking to improve farm prices would be doomed in this session, we wrote legislation which simply would have provided the machinery for farmers themselves to develop, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, programs dealing with the pressing and specific problems

of the various crops.

The administration quickly condemned the bill. Mr. Benson called it a mon-The people in the American strosity. Farm Bureau national headquarters joined with Mr. Benson. We learned then for a fact that there were people identifying themselves as farm leaders who were unwilling, as was Mr. Benson, to trust farmers with a voice in the development of their own programs. The opposition created great confusion among farmers as to the provisions and objectives of the legislation. It failed of passage in the House.

Mr. Speaker, in a last hopeful effort to deal directly and quickly with the deepening crisis in agriculture, I invited the ranking members of our Committee on Agriculture-Republicans and Democrats-to meet with me in Washington, prior to the reconvening of the House following the recess for the conventions. It was my hope to discover some area of unity in which we could move in this August session to bring some relief to the farm economy. Time was running out, and it was obvious that nothing could be accomplished without complete understanding and unity among Republicans and Democrats.

Only one Republican responded to my invitation to the meeting. My effort

Mr. Speaker, this session ends with a Republican Member of the Senate blocking action in that body on farm legislation, except what he has written himself. Doomed by this blockade are important bills reported by our committee and passed by the House, including legisla-tion to expand vastly the research into industrial uses of agricultural products and a bill to revamp and strengthen the laws relating to farm credit through the Farmers Home Administration.

In such circumstances, blockaded by the veto and by legislative maneuvering. our farmers are suffering.

# A 20-YEAR STORY AND AN 8-YEAR STORY

The President, who in 1952 advocated 100 percent of parity, has sent messages to the Congress from time to time urging the outright abandonment of the parity principle. In one of these messages he said:

I have frequently requested legislation to deliver our farmers and taxpayers everywhere from the mounting failures and staggering excesses of the mandatory farm price support the Department than any Secretary beand production control program.

Mr. Speaker, as this 86th Congress draws to a close, I feel it to be my duty, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to set the record straight, so that the people may know how our farm families have been treated in these last 8 years and how they fared in the previous 20 years. I hope these facts may appeal to the conscience of the Nation, to the end that the cost-price squeeze that now is strangling agriculture may be broken. This is the primary objective of this report to the House.

The President, in his message, quoted above, referred to the mounting failures and staggering excesses of the farm program. Let us look to the days and years when the old farm program was in friendly hands-before the Benson program was installed in Washington.

Our old pre-Benson program for the major crops operated for 20 years, prior to 1953, at an actual profit to the Government of \$13 million. During 11 of these years-1942 to 1952, inclusive-the average price level of all of agriculture was at or above 100 percent of parity each year. At the end of the 20-year period the Government had only moderate investments in farm commodities, including basic and nonbasic crops.

The period prior to 1953 embraced agriculture's golden era, representing the triumph of the parity principle. Rural people came out of the great depression and, with their incomes steadily increasing, became able to buy the conveniences and comforts hitherto available only to our citizens in towns and cities. Electricity was taken to the rural areas. Farmers became financially able to mechanize their farms and to apply new sciences, to bring food abundance at low cost to the consumers of the Nation. With the means to do it, farmers devoted their energies to the restoration and conservation of the Nation's greatest resource, the soil. Prosperity on the farms created greater markets for industries in the cities.

Then, for reasons yet unexplained to the American people, the new administration in 1953 decided to depart from this program, and the President subsequently called for the scrapping of the parity principle.

Then began the 8-year story, the consequences of which I have set forth earlier in this statement. Farm depression. Record surpluses. Great costs.

A study by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, done at my request, discloses that appropriations or expenditures of the Department of Agriculture since January 1, 1953. have been greater than the combined total of such expenditures or appropriations during all the 90 previous years of the history of the Department. totals for the period 1862 through 1952-\$35,843 million; for the period 1953 to July 1, 1960-\$37,017 million.

The present Secretary of Agriculture has had more authority to deal with the problems of farmers than any of his predecessors. He has had more money at his disposal than all his predecessors combined. He has more employees in

fore him.

Mr. Benson has sought to explain away his failures by contentions that the good years for agriculture, preceding 1953, were the result of food demands of war and postwar years. The facts are that food requirements in our country and the opportunities for export of food have been greater in the last 8 years than in any similar period of history.

Mr. Speaker, the old farm program, as fundamentally constructed, did not fail. When it needed adjustment to accommodate the changing conditions in agriculture, this program was delivered into unfriendly hands and it has been administered, as I have stated, in a manner to discredit and destroy it. And the nearer the program has moved to the low-price, unlimited production philosophy of the present Secretary, the more severe has been the decline in farm income, the larger our surpluses, and the greater the cost to the Government.

#### THE CONSUMER

In 1959, Mr. Speaker, American consumers bought 16 percent more farm-produced food than in 1952, yet our farmers received \$100 million less for that larger volume than for the more limited output in 1952. In contrast, consumers paid food processors and marketing middlemen \$10 billion more in 1959 than in 1952 for hauling, processing, and handling the food between the farm gate and the retail counter.

As one illustration of how the farmer and the middleman have fared, I refer to an official Department of Agriculture report which shows that from 1948 to 1958 the cost of wheat and other ingredients in a loaf of bread declined 12 percent at the farm, while processing and marketing margins for the loaf increased 55 percent. Thus, in the 10-year period, the cost of the loaf of white bread increased from 13.9 to 19.3 cents, on a national average, or 39 percent, while the price received by the farmer for a bushel of wheat declined from \$1.98 to \$1.72.

However, notwithstanding the sharp increase in processing and marketing charges, retail food costs today are lower in the United States in terms of workers' wages than anywhere else in the world.

The average factory worker in the United States spends only 23 percent of his earnings to buy the average amount of domestically produced food consumed by a family of three. Twenty years ago the same food would have cost the same worker 41 percent of his wages, and 30 years earlier-when there was no farm program-48 percent.

The average pay for an hour's work today will buy approximately twice as much food as in 1929.

## LOOKING AHEAD

The capitalistic system in America has no greater expression than in the independent family farm. Free enterprise on this continent began with the family farm. There are today more units of enterprise in agriculture-more individual capitalists—than all other industry and business combined. There are now 4.637,000 independent enterprises in agricultural production and 4,539,000 in business and industry.

Agriculture represents virtually onehalf of the value of the Nation's productive assets.

This Nation, committed to economic and political freedom under capitalism, will not permit more than one-half of its free enterprise units to struggle constantly on the edge of insolvency.

Our Government provides the minimum wage and collective bargaining powers to protect our labor force, and our industry is favored by the many laws that soften the impacts of harsh and unrestrained competition.

We must rebuild an effective farm program. We must enable farmers, as the managers of other business, to adjust their production to their markets. We must give the producers a voice in the price of the things they deliver into the markets, as is essential to any successful business. These were the free enterprise principles of the program Mr. Benson inherited and which he set as his purpose to destroy.

There has been a studied effort, Mr. Speaker, to spread the impression that the adjustment of production to market demands and the asking of a price that reflects cost of production and a reasonable profit—the free enterprise mechanisms of industry and business—are something different from free enterprise when used by farmers to establish for themselves an equitable position in the economy. Various devices have been used by the opponents of a workable farm program to aline farmer against farmer. crop against crop, farm organization against farm organization, and con-Sumers generally against farmers.

A prosperous agriculture is important to the total economy and to all the people. The farm problem is everybody's problem.

It is unthinkable that urban people can be persuaded to a position of prejudice against farmers. A population predominantly predisposed to agriculture controlled the Congress and the State legislatures during the formative and development years of this country, and it was during this time of great rural influence and power that the laws and the free enterprise climate were created for the growth of the greatest industrial nation on earth. To speculate now that the predominantly urban population will turn upon and deliberately repress the less numerous population in agriculture would be to suggest that a former rural ascendency should have legislated against the development of industry and the growth of cities. Both propositions are absurd.

Agriculture is our basic industry. We are the best fed nation on earth. Our farmers have made it so. The productivity of our farms is today the greatest stabilizing force in the economy of the free world. The Communists have put satellites above the earth, but they cannot begin to match the productivity of the people tilling the soil of America.

Mr. Speaker, I have faith in the fairness and wisdom of the American people. I am supremely confident that, when we have in Washington a President and a Secretary of Agriculture devoted to the well-being of our people on the land, the

representatives of the urban populations will join with the representatives from the farming areas in this Congress in support of public policies assuring again to these farm families of the Nation the opportunity to achieve a parity position in the rewards of enterprise, so that they, too, may enjoy full partnership in this capitalistic system that has brought America abundance and unmatched strength and prosperity.

## A Congressional Bureau of Efficiency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. EDWARD H. REES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to serve in this body over a period of almost 24 years. I have always deemed it an honor and a great privilege to be permitted to represent the people of my district and the people of this Nation in the greatest legislative body in the world.

As one nears the end of his career in this great institution, he is prone to review the past in consideration of the problems being faced today and anticipated tomorrow. One of the many problems facing the American people today is the question of a responsive but efficient and economical Federal Government. It is my belief that this issue will be with us for many years to come. It is a question that has been with us for years in the past.

For example, in February of 1944, during the 78th Congress, I introduced a bill in the House that would have created a congressional Bureau of Efficiency. I include a copy of the bill with this statement. I call attention in particular to the declaration of policy in the proposed legislation. It reads:

It is hereby declared to be in the national interest from the standpoint of efficiency, economy, and better overall management in the Federal Government to create a Bureau of Efficiency, responsible only to the Congress, to keep the Congress advised at all times with respect to the use of Federal funds, overlapping and duplication of Federal functions and activities, and nonessential Federal expenditures, so that each Member and committee of the Congress shall be completely informed, and so that the Congress may enact remedial legislation.

A further analysis of this bill indicates that some of the duties of this proposed Bureau were to investigate and recommend legislation to the Congress regarding such items as, first, nonessential Federal expenditures; second, overlapping and duplication of activities and functions; third, excessive numbers of Federal personnel; and, fourth, personnel and administrative management practices in the Federal Government.

There is today not a single Member of this body who is not interested and quite familiar with these very same items of Government operations. Needless to say, there has been considerable interest

in the 16 intervening years since I first proposed a congressional Bureau of Efficiency.

It was my privilege as chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in 1953 to establish one of the first subcommittees in the House of Representatives to devote its efforts to a study of the utilization of manpower and the personnel management practices of the Federal Government. The first committee was under the chairmanship of our colleague from Pennsylvania, Hon. Robert J. Corbett. Since 1955 our able chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the Honorable Tom Murray, has seen fit to continue this Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization, which has been under the effective direction of Hon. James C. Davis, of Georgia.

It is my earnest hope that this body, in the years to come, will continue to concern itself more and more with the factors leading to more effective and economical government, such as I have mentioned here. Many of you may not realize that the civilian payroll of the Federal Government has grown by leaps and bounds. Today it is in excess of \$1 billion a month with all likelihood of continuing to increase in cost. The labor costs of our Government are staggering to say the least.

Our Government is today facing many significant management problems. Let us look at a few of them.

The growth of the Federal Government, both in numbers of personnel as well as in functions, has long been of vital interest to me and to many of my colleagues. There is undoubtedly a challenge to you in the Congress next year and the next to review the roles expected of our departments and agencies. We must all, the legislators, the American citizens, concern ourselves with the end results of this expansion.

In the past 20 years with the expansion of existing departments and agencies and the birth of new bureaus there has been the tendency for overlap and duplication of efforts within and among bureaus, agencies, and departments.

For some time there has been an inflationary trend in the grades and salaries of our Classification Act employees. Many different factors are causing this, but the cure will come only from aggressive congressional interest and action.

Last, we have noted a growing tendency of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government to contract out jobs and responsibilities that historically have been done within the Government. This tendency has already shown signs of affecting the morale of career Government employees, as well as the long-range economy of Government operations. There must be definitive areas of Government operations by contractors and by Government itself. Search and penetrating studies by the Congress can help materially to define these areas in Government.

All these factors dictate a new approach but still an approach to ageless problems of management in Government.

I feel today, as I did 16 years ago, that there is a real need for the Congress to interest itself in the management practices of all the Federal departments and agencies of the executive branch. I recognize the fact that each department and agency has a system of self-evaluation. I also recognize areas of responsibility of both the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission. However, in my years of experience in this body I have found there is need-yes, a very definite need-for a group closely responsive to the electorate to objectively analyze the operations and management of our departments and agencies.

Much has been done, and is being done, not only by the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, but by other committees of the House. However, the Members of this body will continue to face a significant and formidable challenge to go to the heart of our Federal Government and there separate the fanciful from the fact, determine the essential, and demand efficiency and

When this has been accomplished, you, my colleagues, will receive the sincere vote of appreciation of millions of American citizens.

The bill, as I introduced it in the 78th Congress, follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## TITLE I

## DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared to be in the national interest from the standpoints of efficiency, economy, and better overall management in the Federal Government to create a Bureau of Efficiency, responsible only to the Congress, to keep the Congress advised at all times with respect to the use of Federal funds, overlapping and duplication of Federal functions and activities, and nonessential Federal expenditures; so that each Member and committee of the Congress shall be completely informed, and so that the Congress may enact remedial legislation.

## TITLE II

## THE BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

SEC. 21. There is hereby created a Congressional Bureau of Efficiency (hereinafter re-ferred to as the "Bureau"), responsible only to the Congress. The Bureau shall be headed by a qualified Director, who shall be selected by the majority and minority leaders of both Houses of Congress and the Speaker of the House of Representatives as soon as practicable after the beginning of the first session of each new Congress, with the exception of the first Director who shall be selected within ten days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 22. (a) The Director, as soon as practicable after being selected, shall appoint three qualified Assistant Directors, not more than one of whom shall belong to the same

political party as the Director.

(b) Each Assistant Director shall be in charge of, and responsible for, the work in one of the following divisions of the Bureau: (1) Division of Complaints and Investigations; (2) Division of Independent Establishments, Commissions, and War Agencies; and (3) Division of the Executive Departments, the Legislative Branch, and the Judiciary.

SEC. 23. (a) The Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$9,000 per annum and the Assistant Directors at the rate of \$7,500 per annum.

(b) The Director shall appoint, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws, such employees (not to exceed two hundred in number) as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Bureau under this Act. The Director shall prescribe the duties of such employees, and shall fix their compensation without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.
(c) The Bureau is authorized to utilize

the services of not more than ten employees at any one time from the executive departments and agencies. The services of each such employee shall be utilized for not more than thirty days during any calendar year unless permission is granted by the head of a particular department or agency for the use of any such employee for a longer period of time; such services to be without cost to the Bureau.

### TITLE III

#### DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BUREAU

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of the Bureau to investigate and recommend legislation to the Congress concerning the following mat-

All nonessential Federal expenditures; (2) Overlapping and duplication of Federal activities and functions;

(3) Excessive numbers of Federal personnel:

(4) Procurement and disposal of all Fed-

eral property;
(5) All Federal personnel and administra-

tive management practices;
(6) All requests for appropriations;

(7) Exercise of authority and/or performance of functions in excess of constitutional or statutory authority; and

(8) Any specific problem referred to the Bureau by a joint resolution of Congress

SEC. 32. (a) The Division of Complaints and Investigations is authorized to receive and obtain evidence for the Bureau with respect to the matters set forth in section 31.

(b) The Division of Complaints and Investigations shall receive all information furnished to the Bureau by citizens of the United States and use such information without revealing its source unless the informant has no objection to its use otherwise, and shall so state in writing.

SEC. 33. The Division of Independent Establishments, Commissions, and War Agencies, and the Division of the Executive Departments, the Legislative Branch, and the Judiciary, shall receive the reports of the Di-vision of Complaints and Investigations in their respective fields, and shall, under supervision of the Director, analyze such re-ports, prepare recommendations, and suggest legislation for submission to the Congress.

SEC. 34. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Director or any Assistant Director of the Bureau is authorized to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advis-Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the Director or any Assistant Director designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such Director or Assistant Director. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena or to testify when summoned under authority of this Act.

Sec. 35. In addition to other reports which it may make from time to time to the Congress, the Bureau shall make an annual report to the Congress on or before the first day of February of each calendar year. Such report shall contain, in addition to a general statement regarding the work of the Bureau, specific information, data and recommendations upon the matters set forth in section 31.

## TITLE IV APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 41. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 1944, the sum of \$50,000 and for each fiscal year thereafter such sum as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. So much of such fund as is necessary may be used for travel and other expenses as is authorized by the Director of the Bureau.

## The Democrats' Reply

SPEECH OF

# HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF HAINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Pucinski] is recognized for 2 hours.

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I have been reading parts of Operation Veracity, and I was rather intrigued by reading the statement of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. Thomson], who stated in his discussion, or in one of his discussions, on Operation Veracity that in 4 out of the last 7 years the Democratic controlled Congress has cut the President's budget request for water research and development. He also said the actual cost of converting sea water went down further and faster during the Eisenhower-Nixon administration than during all previous known history. This is a remarkable achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of serving on the Interior Committee for 4 of the years that I served in the Congress. During the first year that I was on the Interior Committee, the original Saline Water Act was up for renewal. That act, incidentally, passed unanimously. All the Republicans and all the Democrats on the committee supported it. But, I can recall that during that period the then chairman, of the committee, Mr. ENGLE, and the now chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], both chided the administration for the slowness by which they were making progress with the Saline Water Act.

Actually in 1955 it was a Democratic Congress that extended the program to 10 years with a total authorization of \$10 million over this period. It was a Republican 83d Congress, with President Eisenhower in the White House, a Republican House and a Republican Senate, that appropriated only \$800,000 for this program. That is the amount that was authorized. In three Democratic Congresses since 1954 the President requested \$6,424,000 and Congress appropriated \$6,555,000. I want to remind the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. Thomson], that he said:

In 4 out of the last 7 years the Democratic-controlled Congress has cut the President's budget.

In all those years the Democraticcontrolled Congress appropriated as much as or more than the President requested.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield. Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Was

that good or bad?

Mr. METCALF. That was good, that was definitely good. This is one of the finest programs that is underway in the United States. We should have appropriated twice as much.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You mean the Republicans did something

good?

Mr. METCALF. The Democrats did something good by appropriating more money than the President requested. And they should have appropriated twice as much and we would have if we had not had opposition from your side of the aisle

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Some of them over here wanted to save that

money for foreign aid.

Mr. METCALF. This is a better pro-

gram than foreign aid.

Mr. Speaker, I should be glad to yield to the gentleman from Wyoming, if he

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I had the feeling that we were getting a little afield. In the first place, I did not look up the total appropriation; I do not know whether the figure is correct, that the President requested \$6,-400,000 and that the Congress appropriated \$6,500,000 in the last 6 years. I assume it is, because of the respect I have for the gentleman from Montana. Even so, all that would prove is that in some Years you blow hot and others cold, just like in defense. When Sputnik goes up you appropriate a lot of money and think that that is going to take care of your past errors in cutting the same appro-Priations. Regardless of that, the statement stands, and it is proven by the gentleman's own words, that the statement in the Democratic platform that the Re-Publicans have tended to scuttle this program is, to state it mildly—I do not want to be too severe—a misstatement of fact.

Mr. METCALF. The statement is accurate and, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit me, I shall ask unanimous consent to put in the RECORD the amount of the appropriations for every year that this program has been in ef-

fect.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Does the gentleman from Montana have at his fingertips the statement of the Democratic platform with regard to this?

Mr. METCALF. The statement is:

We will support and intensify the research effort to find an economical way to convert salt and brackish water.

The Republicans discouraged this research which holds untold possibilities for the whole world. My statement was that back in those days when we passed the second authorizing act, many members of the committee, Democratic members, criticized the administration for doing just this, discouraging this research. My statement was that we have appropriated more money than the President asked for, and that the administration of this program has been discouraged by the people downtown under the White House.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I think it stands uncontroverted-and that is all I set out to show-that the statement and inference in the Democratic platform, that the Republicans had discouraged this work will not stand the test of close scrutiny. Actually, the Republicans and the Republican administration went forward with a very good program and one that has had good effect. The fact remains that in 4 out of the last 7 years the Democrat-controlled Congress has cut the President's budget requests for this program. The gentleman suggested that the gentleman from Wyoming was on the Interior Subcommittee that considered this appropriation, and that is true. As a matter of fact, I may have supported, and I think I did, some of the modest cuts, because I thought it was a way of encouraging progress, but progress with economy, to the taxpavers' benefit. The last 2 years our subcommittee's action under the chairmanship of the able gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] been unanimous in this area, I believe, That does not change the fact that the Democrat platform writers indulged in fiction instead of fact, necessitating in the public interest Operation Veracity.

I am not, in my statement, trying to indict the Democratic Congress. But whoever wrote that platform tried to make it look as though the Republicans had dragged their feet and discouraged research and tried to stop it, and when they said that they simply were not staying within the facts, as the gentleman from Montana himself has recited

METCALF. The Republicans have certainly dragged their feet in developing this very important program. I should expect that the gentleman from Wyoming, having formerly been a member of the Interior Committee and very familiar with the program, probably supported it in its entirety in the Appropriations Committee, because he and I both know the value of the program. Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I sup-

ported the program.

Mr. METCALF. If the gentleman will let me run along, and if the gentleman from Illinois will yield to me further, I will mention some of the criticisms that have been made of the administration in this program. The gentleman will recall that the man who is in charge of this program is the former chairman of the Interior Committee, an ex-Congressman from Nebraska, who has not been as wholehearted in spending enough money to put this program in operation as he could be. While a great deal of progress has been made in the water program since 1958, the Department of the Interior has been contented with gradual progress and has not regarded the program with the sense of urgency which Congress contends it should have.

I am reading from the report of the Committee on Government Operations, House Report No. 2551, which confirms the statement made in the Democratic platform, the study criticized by the gentleman from Wyoming.

The Office of Saline Water has not taken full advantage of Federal scientific laboratories to perform research on saline water

conversion problems.

It is questionable whether adequate efforts are being made to obtain for the researches within the United States before benefits which could be obtained from foreign researches,

Private industry is keenly interested in the design and manufacture of desalinization equipment and would undoubtedly respond quickly and positively if encouraged to advance desalinization research, engineering, and plant construction on a large scale.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. From what is the gentleman reading?

Mr. METCALF. I am reading from the 31st report of the Committee on Government Operations, 85th Congress, 2d session, House Report No. 2551. These are the conclusions, and, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to put these in the RECORD at this point at greater length.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentle-

man from Montana?

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Reserving the right to object, just so the record will be clear to the people of the country, we all know and the people of the country should know that the fact is that this Government Operations Committee is controlled by the Democrats in the Congress, the committee membership is 19 Democrats to 11 Republicans, and it is a majority report, and this committee one of the most partisan politically motivated committees in the House of Representatives. It is a self-serving statement of that committee.

Mr. METCALF. If I may renew my request, this report will be put in the

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. METCALF, If there are any minority views available they can be put in alongside this report, but I did not find any minority views, any criticism by the Republicans of the conclusions made by this subcommittee and adopted by the full Committee on Government Opera-

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

The material referred to follows:

## CONCLUSIONS

1. The demand for water in many areas of the United States is expanding at an enormous rate, and unless these demands are met soon, our Nation is certain to face hardships and economic retardation so severe as to impair our national economy and security.

2. While a good deal of progress has been made in the saline water program since 1952, within the framework prescribed by the limitations of the Saline Water Act, the Department of the Interior has been contented with the gradual progress and has not regarded the program with the sense of urgency which Congress intended it should

have. Illustrative of the Department's attitude is the fact that the Department has, in the past 2 years, deferred or cut back admittedly important projects on the ground that the fiscal and other limitations in the Saline Water Act would preclude such work, yet has not recommended modification of those limitations.

3. It does not appear that any desalting process now in being or under development offers promise of overcoming the difficult problems standing in the way of producing fresh water from sea water in large quantitles and at costs economically competitive with other sources in most areas. over, these problems are such that their solution will have to be preceded by a dramatic scientific breakthrough. However, the committee has seen no evidence that such a breakthrough is imminent.

4. The economical production of fresh water from saline water is a complex problem, as difficult perhaps as that of developing methods of using atomic energy for economical production of electric power. The committee believes that the importance of the task and the need for new ideas and new techniques to solve the problem will demand all the ingenuity and engineering know-how that can be brought to bear. The committee is convinced that there must be a larger and more sustained effort in both basic research and development of saline water conversion methods than is possible at the present rate of expenditure by Government and industry. The Office of Saline Water must substantially increase its efforts in adavncing both basic research and pilotplant work in the saline water conversion program. Such effort would be facilitated by amendment of the Saline Water Act to eliminate the financial authorization restrictions now present in that act, and by appropriation of sufficient additional sums to enable such work to proceed promptly and without deferment.

5. Localities whose fresh water needs can be met by conversion of saline water often differ greatly in climate, topography, salinity of the available water, quantities of water required, uses for the fresh water, cost or availability of fuel, labor, materials, and so forth. The committee recognizes that no single process now in view is superior to all others at all locations and in all circumstances. The committee therefore agrees with the OSW policy of concurrently investigating and developing as many different processes and methods as possible.

6. Estimates given the committee concerning saline water conversion costs vary widely not only among different processe but also among different methods of the same progress. Moreover, the more optimistic cost estimates are either admittedly preliminary or strongly hedged. Also, the fact that the added costs of pumping, transporting, storing, and distributing the water are largely or completely omitted makes it difficult to compare the costs of converted water and of water from natural sources. cost uncertainties are a major handicap to the committee in attempting to reach firm conclusions about the present state of progress, and reasonable expectations as to future developments, in the saline water program.

7. The Office of Saline Water has not taken full advantage of Federal scientific laboratories to perform research on saline water conversion problems.

8. The Office of Saline Water is substantially understaffed, with resulting excessive workload and impairment of its efficiency and ability to advance the saline-water program as rapidly as Congress intended.

9. The cooperation and coordination which Congress intended should be made in the saline-water program by the Department of the Interior, Department of Defense, and other Federal agencies have not been attained. No joint projects have been initiated and only one cooperative agreement has been executed between the agencies. Although there has been liaison on some projects, it is the opinion of the committee that more could and should have been done in effectuating the cooperation and coordination necessary to mobilize the full resources of the Government in achieving the objectives of the Saline Water Act.

10. Considerable work is being done on saline-water conversion in many countries throughout the world. It is questionable whether adequate efforts are being made to obtain for the researches within the United States the full benefit which could be

obtained from foreign researches.

11. The OSW has made some contacts with research groups in various countries. However, it has given very little attention to the possibility of cooperating in saline-water research endeavors or projects with research groups and governmental agencies in the countries of Latin America, several of which have widespread and pressing need for economical methods to desalt sea and brackish

12. Private industry is keenly interested in the design and manufacture of desalination equipment, and would undoubtedly respond quickly and positively if encouraged to advance desalination research, engineering, and

plant construction on a large scale.

13. The progress of the OSW program is being hampered by unduly small allocation of funds for basic research, by deferring research and testing in pilot plants of many promising processes which are ready for such work, by lack of a Federal seashore laboratory for saline-water research, and because contractors are frequently uncertain of getting the long-term financial support from OSW needed for continuity of research-staff

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I happen to be a member of the Committee on Government Operations. I resent what the gentleman from Wyoming said in regard to the partisanship of this committee. I happen to be chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Operations and the gentleman from New York [Mr. RIEHLMAN] is the ranking member on that side of the aisle. I will say in the last 6 years of my chairmanship of that subcommittee that about 9 out of 10 of our reports have been unanimous as far as the Republicans and Democrats are concerned on that committee. Many of the reports on the committee are unanimous and, of course, there are some slightly different viewpoints in some minority reports, of course, as there are in any committee, but I certainly resent the statement of there being partisanship on this committee.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I should like to agree with the gentleman from California. I am not a member of the Committee on Government Operations, but the distinguished gentleman from Chicago [Mr. Dawson] is chairman of that committee and I think it is certainly unfair to charge his committee with political partisanship, or making any similar sort of a charge against this committee, when the distinguished gentleman from Chicago, the chairman of that committee, has actually leaned over backwards to be fair and nonpartisan. That is something that has been acclaimed by the

press throughout the country, and I think everybody in this Congress knows what an extremely diligent job he has done in trying to be fair to both sides in the conduct of his committee. I am sorry to see that under my special order such a charge is being made against this committee, when everyone in this House knows that Mr. Dawson has served as a model chairman in conducting his committee in a fair and impartial man-

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I am sorry the gentleman thinks the charge of Democratic partisanship is such a shocking charge.

Mr. PUCINSKI. The gentleman did not say Democratic partisanship-the gentleman said political partisanship.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. O.K. then, political partisanship.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I do not think the distinguished chairman of that committee has ever used that committee for political purposes.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. We do not want to debate that on your time, but sometime, if you would like, we can debate it, and I can speak from my own

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. REUSS. On this question of partisanship on the part of the Committee on Government Operations, I happen to be a member of the committee too. As I understand it, the portion of the committee report quoted was a unanimous committee report concurred in by both the minority and the majority. It happens that the minority ranking member of the House Committee on Government Operations is the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hoffman] who can certainly never be accused of a lack of partisanship for his side of the aisle. I hope there is no suggestion that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hoffman] was not as zealous in protecting his side of the aisle

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. May I correct you right there? I could never be accused of what?

Mr. REUSS. A lack of partisanship.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Oh. yes, yes, yes; just within the past 3 weeks Mr. Dawson, chairman of that committee, when we happened to get a little equal publicity on a subcommittee report called me over and I went over. and when I showed him that they had been 2 or 3 weeks ahead of us, he said, "You lack aggressiveness." He said, "You are not partisan enough." I said, "You tell that to Mr. Moss." Although I do not know whether he did or not.

Mr. REUSS. Now the same implicit accusation comes from your side of the aisle and I just want the RECORD to show that I just do not think it is true.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. No, no. You see he said I was not aggressive enough. Think of that. Is that not something?

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentle-

man from Montana.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I believe the point to be made is that the Democratic Party has carried out and will carry out this pledge in our plat-

We will support and intensify the research effort to find an economical way to convert salt and brackish water.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I refuse to yield until the gentleman from Montana has completed his statement.

Mr. METCALF. I have pointed out Where no committee of this Congress has discouraged this research which bears out the second sentence in the

Democratic platform,

Then I have pointed out here that the Democratic-controlled Congress had appropriated more money for this program than was asked for by the administration or permitted by the Bureau of the Budget. In 3 of the years we have appropriated \$400,000 that was asked for by the administration. So I feel with all this discussion that a complete answer has been given to the statement of the gentleman from Arizona that the charge leveled by the gentleman from Wyoming has not been answered.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I wonder if the gentleman from Montana when he revises his remarks would include a table showing from the inception of this program to date, including fiscal Year 1961, the budget requests and the final appropriation bills for each of the fiscal years? If he does that and examines that himself he will find that the statement he is making is false.

Mr. METCALF. I will be delighted to include that table, and I have asked unanimous consent to include such a table, and I intend to include such a

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I think the only thing I set out to prove was that any inferences that the Republican administration had not supported this program was contrary to the fact.

I know the gentleman from Montana and myself both left the Interior Committee in January of 1959 to go to other duties, but there are other members of the committee here on the floor who can furnish information about the program. This matter was actively supported by our former colleague from Nebraska, Dr. Miller, who is now head of the program. It is reported to me that there was a bill submitted some time ago to this House asking for an expanded program and an enlargement of the program. But that this bill and two others have never been given the courtesy of a hearing before the Interior Committee, or any action by this session of Congress.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. I may say that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency was interested in the subject and the Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States, Senator Johnson, has introduced the bill the gentleman is talking about, S. 3557, but the gentleman knows the impossibility of getting it cleared for action because of the recess and the short session.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I came back here on the 14th or 15th of August. interrupting a campaign to get to work. but we did not do a thing during the

rest of that week.

Mr. METCALF. The gentleman did not interrupt any more important cam-paign than I did. The gentleman knows which party it was which took such pointed notice of a quorum or the lack of a quorum.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I must refuse to yield further for a moment. I asked for this special order to lament the fact that the 86th Congress, just a few hours from adjournment, is not going to meet one of the great challenges of 1960, and pass a minimum wage bill.

As a member of the House Labor Committee, my colleagues and I on the subcommittee that drafted this legislation

worked extremely hard.

We put in long hours listening to very difficult and tedious testimony. Our colleagues in the other body, the Labor Committee headed by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KEN-NEDY], did likewise.

In the bill that we finally reported to the House from the Labor Committee we had tried to reflect the problems and the difficulties that had been reported to us by various witnesses. We believe we had come to this House with an extremely fair bill. This bill recognized-the fact that we were moving into an entirely new area of fair labor standards. This bill recognized that when the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed in 1938, 56 percent of the American labor force was engaged in production, while only 44 percent was engaged in services. The Congress of the United States very wisely and properly, 22 years ago, ex-cluded service employees and applied fair labor standards primarily to industrial workers.

Our committee recognized the fact that in ensuing years an industrial revolution had occurred in this country. Today, in 1960, 56 percent of the American labor force is engaged in services, and only 44 percent in production. In other words, out of a labor market of 65 million people, only some 24 million today enjoy the protection of fair labor standards, but the overwhelming number of 41 million working people in America today enjoy no fair labor standards. Therefore, we brought before this House a bill that reflected a great deal of understanding that when we move into the field of services with fair labor standards minimum coverage, we must consider the inherent problems of those services. We said at the time that bill came before the House that it was a fair

bill. This bill would have extended coverage to some 4.5 million additional workers who need relief most earnestly

Instead, a substitute bill was rammed through this House, a bill which had narrowed down that coverage to some 1.4 million people, and then, with the unfortunate amendment that was tacked on in the rush, without any discussion, we eliminated another 700,000 of those now covered. So that the net gain of this bill passed by the House would have been 700,000. We had hoped that the Senate might correct many of the shortcomings, and the Senate did. In the Senate the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], again recognizing the many problems that would be involved in moving too fast in this field, came along with a fine, fair bill.

Even in conference, after that bill was adopted by the Senate, the distinguished chairman of that committee, the Senator from Massachusetts, made further concessions, recognizing that there are certain Members in this Congress who feel that perhaps applying the fair labor standards to purely intrastate commerce might set a dangerous precedent. The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts and the three Democrats on that Senate committee acquiesced to a narrower definition of a business enterprise. They accepted the House version of five establishments doing business in two or more States, and added a further provision that would exclude any business enterprise from coverage unless it brought in from out of State a million and a half dollars worth of goods for resale in the State.

The Senator also acquiesced in bringing down the level, the original \$1.25, and agreed to settle for \$1.15. So the Senate conference committee was perfectly willing to report out a bill that would have met the problem. It would have extended the coverage to some 3.7 million people, yet would have reflected to a great extent the very thing that so many men in this House complained about. What happened? The will of the whole Congress was frustrated by four men, three of them Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, during the last 2 days I have sat in this House and patiently listened to long debates under special orders here by my Republican friends on a project they called Operation Veracity. Well, the fact of the matter is that this project would not be complete unless these gentlemen are willing to admit to us here in the Congress and to the Nation that we are not going home tonight or tomorrow morning with a fair labor standards extension and with improvement in the minimum wage law; and, incidentally, a law that the President wanted. His own Secretary of Labor appeared before our committee and asked for a bill. It certainly came close to the bill that your committee reported out. The President at one time, I understand, had threatened to recall the Congress if it did not deal with the Fair Labor Standards Act or a revision of that act. In my own district I asked the people in a survey whether they felt

that the Fair Labor Standards Act should be improved, and 71 percent of the people of my district said "Yes." I believe that my people reflect the feelings of all Americans. And yet here is a House and a Senate and a President and a Nation that recognizes the need for improving our Fair Labor Standards Act, and four men, three of them Republicans, can frustrate the will of the whole Nation. I hope that my friends will talk about this when they talk about veracity. That is a fancy word. I prefer to stick to the simple word "truth." And, the fact of the matter is that no matter how our Republican colleagues on this side of the aisle from now until November 8 will try to chop up this record, they are going to have to admit that not only in minimum standards but in issue after issue that came before this Congress we have been frustrated by their opposition. There is no question in my mind but what these gentlemen have the same responsibility to the people of the United States on that side of the aisle that we have on this side of the aisle.

And, as a matter of fact, I would like the RECORD to show that when Operation Veracity was started, the gentlemen had 2 hours on 2 successive days. And, I think if any of you will take the trouble to look at the RECORD, you will find that the architects of Operation Veracity refused instance after instance to yield to any cross-examination until the last remaining moment of their time. I want the RECORD to show that when this discussion started today we did not hesitate one moment to yield to the gentleman from Wyoming to ask his questions and interrogate the gentleman from Montana.

But, I should make one more point, and then I will be very glad to yield. I made the statement the other day that progress has been made in this Congress. and it certainly has been made. I lament the fact that we cannot go home with a minimum wage bill, but certainly there has been progress made in the 86th Congress. I think I can go home and proudly recite the record of this Congress, and I need not apologize for many of the bills that we have passed here. We have passed a great deal of this legislation. particularly legislation that the administration today is boasting about, with Democratic support. And, the record of this Congress in the last 8 years will show repeatedly that if it had not been for the statesmanlike attitude of the Democrats in this Congress, in supporting those bills they felt were wise and sound, the President would have been in an unhappy box.

The Democratic committee has prepared some interesting figures. Let us look at the record. In 1953, on a vote to increase the Air Force, 83 percent of the Democrats voted for it; 98 percent of the Republicans voted against it. In 1954, to maintain the Army, 79 percent of the Democrats voted for it—this is 1954 when we had a Republican in the White House—and 98 percent of the Republican Party voted against this legislation. In 1956, to increase the Air Force, 93 percent of the Democrats supported this legislation and 88 percent of Mr. Eisenstation and 88 percent of Mr. Eisenstation

hower's own men in this Congress opposed that legislation. In 1958, to increase the Army, 84 percent of the Democrats voted for this legislation while 71 percent of those of his own party opposed this legislation. In 1959, to increase the airlift, 68 percent of the Democrats supported this legislation and 90 percent of the Republicans voted against it.

Then let us take a look at some figures on foreign policy. What degree of support did the President get from the Democrats and what degree of obstruction did he receive from members of his own party? The House voted to increase funds for international educational activities and 66 percent of the Democrats supported this legislation and 88 percent of the Republicans opposed it.

On the House vote to avoid crippling amendments in the Trade Agreements Act extension in 1955: 65 percent of the Democrats supported it and 64 percent of the Republicans opposed it.

On the Senate vote for 2-year instead of 1-year extension of the Agricultural Trade Act, 86 percent of the Democrats supported this action and 84 percent of the Republicans opposed it.

In the House passage of the Health for Peace Act in 1960, 91 percent of the Democrats supported this legislation and 67 percent of the Republicans opposed it

Mr. Speaker, I think everyone who is in this House may be proud of the fact that in the last 3 weeks of this bobtailed session we certainly have tried to avoid as much as possible purely partisan political discussion. And I can say, if we look at the Record for those 3 weeks, we will find that the Members of the House have certainly conducted themselves very much contrary to the predictions that were made before the session began. There were dire predictions that these 3 weeks were going to be spent on nothing but bitter political partisan backbiting.

If I have taken the floor of the House today, if other Members of the House are taking the floor today, it is only because in the last 2 days before the adjournment of Congress, our colleagues on the Republican side have taken time to launch this Operation Veracity. Certainly I do not think that this Congress could adjourn without at least those on this side who have been supporting decent, sound legislation, who have gone along in helping the President, being given a chance to state our case.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Balley].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Illinois and I concur in his remarks. I would like at this time to discuss briefly the question of research in minerals. I quote from the Democratic platform:

We will resume research and development work on use of low-grade mineral reserves, especially oil shale, lignites, iron ore taconite, and radioactive minerals. These efforts have been halted or cut back by the Republican administration.

Here is what the truth squad from the opposition says.

Let me use as an example oil shale research conducted at the Bureau of Mines Experimental Laboratory at Laramie, Wyo. I want to discuss the question of liquid fuels and mineral resources, and I want to go back a little further than the truth squad wanted to go back. Let me go back to 1946 when my colleague, then Representative JEN-NINGS RANDOLPH, now senior U.S. Senator from West Virginia, was a Member of the House. He offered legislation to provide for a study of liquid fuel. The Congress approved the legislation. We appropriated \$15 million for the purpose of studying liquid fuels, gasification, hydrogenation and other processes of converting coal and lignite into high octane gasoline or into lubricating oil.

Under that act, enacted in 1946, by 1952, we had set up subareas and substations for the conduct of this investigation and this research in Missouri, where they were engaged in the hydrogenation of coal. We set up one at Birmingham, Ala., engaged in the gasification of coal converted into liquid fuel. We set up another one at Bristol, Pa. We had the main operation set up in connection with the West Virginia School of Mines under the control of the Bureau of Mines, a station at Morgantown, W. Va.

When the Republican administration came in following the 1952 election, the distinguished gentleman who became chairman of the Appropriations Committee—and I am referring now to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]—immediately tried to cover back out of the \$15 million we had appropriated in 1946, into the Treasury, \$4,800,000 of that \$15 million that had not been expended.

I objected on the ground that it was legislation on an appropriation bill, and the Speaker sustained me. The next day I went over to the Bureau of Mines and reminded them that they had an act that had been passed in 1946 that gave them contract authority. They went ahead and contracted for a research bureau at Morgantown under the control of the Bureau of Mines that cost \$2,800,000, and they bought \$600,000 worth of modern equipment before Mr. TABER succeeded in covering back into the Treasury the remainder of that \$2,800,000.

What happened following the 1952 election when this Republican administration came into power, that wants to take credit for all of the improvements in the field and study of mineral resources? What happened?

I led the fight. On a number of occasions I have had oil company representatives walk into my office and stand across the desk from me and say, "Congressman, when coal is processed into high-octane gasoline and lubricating oil the oil industry will do it, not the coal operators."

Now, after the big slush fund that went into the campaign of 1952, what happened in 1953? They cut the appropriation for this big research unit at Morgantown, W. Va., half in two. They cut so deep into it that we closed this laboratory at Louisiana, Mo., we closed this oil shale plant at Rifle, Colo., at

Birmingham, and at Bristol, Pa. What then do we expect? You know that the oil people and the people who produce gasoline do not want any competitive fuel.

At one time at this research center at Louisiana, Mo., they produced high-octane gasoline that came within 6 cents a gallon of the wholesale price of gasoline. After researches that had been carried on at Morgantown last year, I began pleading with them to install an atomic reactor over there. The reason I did that was that to break coal down into its component parts takes 32° F. The cost of conventional fuels to create that heat is what causes coal to be made into high-octane gasoline through the hydrogenation process. What is hap-pening now? The Bureau is operating over there and they are not carrying on the necessary researches. Still the Re-Publican Party wants to take credit for developing our national resources. They have thrown every obstacle possible in my path to try to say this.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. No; I will not yield. Take your medicine. It is coming to you.

They threw everything possible in the way of West Virginia's developing its unmined reserves of coal by processing them into high-octane gasoline and lubricating oil, because they are under the control of those who contribute to your campaign fund. Take it and like it.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. No, I will not yield further at this time. I think we have demonstrated a desire to be fair. We are going to be fair. Certainly at the Droper time I shall yield to my colleagues on this side. I think I have already demonstrated that, and I will do that.

The thing I would like to ask the gentleman from West Virginia is this. We keep hearing the statement, and throughout this whole Operation Veracity we kept hearing the statement that we had 283 Democrats and 153 Republicans in the House, and almost a similar ratio in the Senate. Some time ago the President mentioned at one of his press conferences this rather large ratio of Democrats to Republicans.

One thing that I think these men fail to understand, and I wonder if the gentleman from West Virgina would agree, is that while certainly within our own party, as within the Republican Party, there are differences, the very dynamics of the Democratic Party are that we have differences within our own party. We respect the gentlemen from the South who speak when they do not agree with our own viewpoint on many issues. I have gotten the impression that while we may in the Democratic Party honestly disagree, throughout this Congress I have noticed that our friends on the Republican side have opposed legislation not necessarily because they op-Dosed it on the merits but because it might give the Democratic majority in this Congress some sort of an advantage—perhaps, a point or two—in the opinion of the public. Would the gentleman agree that this exists during this session?

Mr. BAILEY. That is true. Now I would like to say at this point, if the gentleman will yield to me, the distinguished gentleman from Wyoming said that my language was kind of rough. I will agree that it was, but the truth is rough and sometimes the truth is necessary and it is necessary at this point to keep the record straight. I have no apologies to make to anybody. It is the truth.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I do not yield for a parliamentary inquiry. I promised to yield to the gentleman from Michigan and I trust that my colleague will understand.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I was just going to ask the Chair if a point of privilege of the House would be in order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Now I am not familiar with this Operation Veracity you call it, or this counter operation so I cannot talk very much about that. But you did refer to the membership in the House on both our side and your side and you did refer to the President's statement. That is the point I wanted to make. When you complain about this, you have folks enough to bring it out on a petition, if you want to; do you not?

Mr. PUCINSKI. Not in these closing days and closing hours of the session. But may I just make one point clear. The Conferees had recessed to reconvene at the call of the Chair. Now I am not sufficiently skilled in the mechanics of parliamentary procedure, but I am inclined to think in this particular situation it would be rather difficult in these closing hours for us to try to bring out a minimum wage bill under suspension.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It would, but we are on the same Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Yes; and I have certainly enjoyed serving on that committee with the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], and he has taught me a lot of things.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And it was my vote, was it not that got this thing out to the full committee; do you remember that?

Mr. PUCINSKI. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And now may I ask this question? In view of the very fine statement you are making and in view of the fact that some of these Members of the veracity group are not here, do you not think in fairness to everybody that we should have a quorum call?

Mr. PUCINSKI. Oh, no.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Now, you fellows can laugh all you want to, but we are going to stay here until morning anyway, as I understand, and I think the gentleman is entitled to an audience.

Mr. PUCINSKI. May I remind my colleague that many Members of the House have been on the floor all day and they must take the time to attend to necessary business in their offices and they must have to leave the Chamber to get something to eat.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I will ask your commander in chief over here, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Now to show the typical fairness of the Democrats of this House, I am very glad to yield to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. Thomson].

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman but I was beginning to wonder. May I simply say when you cannot meet an argument head on, then you throw up some wild charges. I would say to the gentleman from West Virginia that there is more coal in the State of Wyoming and probably in a very small part of Wyoming than there is in the entire State of West Virginia, and that I show no partisanship between coal or oil or gas or what-haveyou. We are interested in and support both the development of shale oil and the production of hydrocarbons from coal. As far as the charge of campaign contributions is concerned, there have been no campaign contributions that have come this way with any strings attached and I wish every Member of the House could so state, and I think they probably would.

But getting back to the point, nothing has been said by the gentleman from West Virginia or anyone else with regard to the statement contained in the Record of August 29, page 10956, relative to the Republican program for research. It was on the way way back in 1946, but that is ancient history. Since that time the Eisenhower administration in 1956 went to the country and the record was certainly approved.

Mr. PUCINSKI. The gentleman does not like us to go back to 1952 and 1953 which he calls ancient history. I think throughout these 2 days of Operation Veracity I kept hearing one statement made repeatedly which was that it was the Democrats who had failed to act in 1947 and 1948 to strengthen the missile program and put our country in a position of sound strength in this field. In some instances it is ancient history. Apparently it is all right if ancient history helps you but you object when it hurts you.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. The gentleman knows there has been no setback in this carbonization program, coal carbonization, or any other of these programs of that nature. If he has any facts I would welcome their being brought into the argument, but the fact is, I would say to the gentleman, that the gentleman from West Virginia talks about Roswell, Colo., and the oil shale work being stopped up there. The principal research in this field is being carried on at Landy. The operation at Rifle ceased to be a research operation and turned into a mining operation which proved successful. The Union Oil Co. took it over. That being

the situation we did not see any use in spending further taxpayers' money on

The fact remains that the Subcommittee on Appropriations dealing with Interior and related agencies for the past 2 years in this Congress-and I hope the gentleman from West Virginia is here because I do not recall his appearing before our committee and asking for any increase in coal research funds. The principal work in coal research and oil shale is being conducted at Landy. The subject matter has been handled by the committee in a nonpar-We went ahead with the tisan way. recommendation in the committee report. I congratulate the Democrats for it. That does not bear out the indictment placed in the Democratic platform.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I believe the gentleman from Wyoming has made his point, and he will understand if I yield to the

gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. In the RECORD of August 29, page 16956, my colleague on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Mr. Hosmer, ended his part of the socalled Operation Veracity, and his remarks included the 12 points in which he set forth his viewpoint upon the

atomic energy program.

I would like to say that I have been on the Joint Committee since it was started in 1946. I think I know pretty well what the record is. I know that when we started into the postwar area and we had finished with the increased weapons program we turned to the development of peacetime use of the atom. That was long before the atoms-for-peace program of the Eisenhower administration. Years before that we were seeking new uses for atomic energy in the form of isotopes and other uses.

In Mr. Hosmer's article which I referred to, he takes a great deal of credit for many of the things that were started back in the days before the Eisenhower administration. I want to call attention to some of them, and I think they will be of benefit to the people who are interested in getting the truth of this matter. I read from this little résumé here some of the things which have hap-

pened.

In the first place, they said if we turned atomic energy over to the private industry that they will do the job of bringing electricity to the American people. The majority of the Democrats on the committee thought we were still in the days of research and development. and it was unprofitable for private industry and it took hundreds of millions of dollars to pass through that period of development to the point where we were attaining our goal in electricity. thought so in 1954, and do so now in 1960. The record proves this is true.

In 1955 Mr. Strauss predicted that the United States would have 2 million kilowatts of atomic power capacity by the end of 1960. In June 1958, Mr. Strauss revised his estimate and said we would have only 400,000 kilowatts in operation by the end of 1960. At one point 3 million kilowatts at the end of 1964. Nothing more has been heard of the 1955 prediction of 2 million kilowatts. It is very doubtful that we will ever be anywhere near that much. We will be lucky to achieve in fact 20 per-cent of the Eisenhower appointee to the AEC prediction by the end of the year 1960.

In more than 7 years the Republicans have initiated only one power reactor, and that on pressure from the Democrats on the Joint Committee. This is a small reactor of 66,000 kilowatts, and now they are having trouble over the reactor's location.

Mr. Hosmer referred to the nuclear submarine program and took a great deal of credit for that. The naval reactor program was initiated and placed on a firm basis by President Harry Truman prior to the Republicans taking office. It was under the Truman administration that Adm. H. G. Rickover was appointed and headed up the naval reactor program and it is primarily due to Admiral Rickover's leadership and competence that we have unquestioned world leadership in nuclear powered naval vessels. Far from supporting Admiral Rickover, this administration, until recently, has done what it could to discredit him. It was under the Republican administration that the Department of the Navy proposed to pass over Admiral Rickover for promotion, thus requiring his retirement within a short time. This effort to drive out of the public service one of our most valuable public servants was prevented by the Democrats in Congress.

We told the administration that if they did pass him over we would put a rider on an appropriation bill in the Congress, which would promote him to the next step and keep him in the service for another 5 years. He was kept in the program. We have pushed through the Congress appropriations which will now make it possible for us to have 30 nuclear powered submarines in operation by the time that our authorization and appropriation is extended.

So, it has been the Congress that has been pushing it, it has not been at the administration request. It has been at the request of the Congress and a pushing of a Democratic Congress that this result has been achieved.

My friend spoke about the international atomic energy conference at Geneva. I attended those conferences officially, and I say that the Eisenhower administration has muddled the international atomic energy program. They set up the International Atomic Agency at Geneva. One of our former colleagues, Mr. Cole, is Chairman of it, Mr. Cole came back and protested to members of the committee and protested to the administration that they were cutting the throat of the International Atomic Agency through their bilateral agreements with various countries in the world. They were going to scuttle the international agency and deal directly with these various governments.

There was very little that the international atomic energy agency could do working against each other in that way, that the international atomic energy agency should not be continued unless it can bring up a program which is a good program, and that is not caught up in bilateral agreements sponsored by the administration.

There have been reactors built during the past 7 years, as Mr. Hosmer points There have been large expenditures of Federal funds, but the atomic power program continues to drift without a clear sense of direction or a positive objective. The Republican administration continues to oppose a strong and effective Federal program and the result is that we are far behind where we could be and should be as of the present time.

I might point out that in every year except one we have increased the international appropriation for research and development in the reactor field, sometimes half and sometimes double that which was asked by the administration.

Now, I do not have time to take up all the other points, but I just want to put the truth on the record, and I believe that my statement today will stand on

the record as substantiated.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman. I think everyone in this House who has known the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD], and his very sincere, tireless, dedicated service on the Atomic Energy Committee, will certainly agree that the gentleman from Cali-fornia has made one of the really great contributions in trying to help lead this Nation into a field of profound success against tremendous obstacles.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, before I sit down, I want to thank the gentleman for those kind remarks. I ask unanimous consent on the part of my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut Bowles], who is detained and cannot come to the floor, to insert his remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOWLES. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES | alerted me that he and several of our other colleagues on his side of the aisle had decided to examine the Democratic platform here on the floor this week.

The fact that they saw fit to refer to their plans as Operation Veracity indicated that their approach to the Democratic platform would not be entirely

complimentary.

I must say in all frankness that while I appreciate the gentleman's invitation to come and listen, the fact that it was to the Operation Veracity gave me second thoughts and awakened memories. I had been reading the Republican platform and had been encouraged by its theme "Building a Better America." I had been heartened because both that concept and the Democratic concept of the rights of man seemed to at least put the stamp of approval of both parties this year on the elemental fact that we are entering a new era, at home and abroad, and that hopefully the bickering and bitterness of some previous political campaigns would now at long last be put behind us.

None of us really needs to be reminded of some of those past campaigns for most of us have lived through them and would prefer to forget them.

But Operation Veracity hardly seemed to change the name of the notorious Republican truth squad which huffed and Duffed across the country in 1952 dragging its tawdry veracities in the wake of President Truman's campaign special.

Many Americans must have agreed with President Truman's response on Columbus Day, 1952, that there were a good many truth squads in Columbus' time who went around repeating, "The world is flat, the world is flat,"

I had hoped that in 1960 we had finally emerged beyond the truth squad stage, and until recently I thought I had good

grounds for hope.

All of us who worked on the 1960 Democratic platform were especially concious of our responsibility to be fair and conscientious. That is why in the short Version of the Democratic platform Which I read to the national television audience at our convention we deliberately omitted any reference to the word "Republican." That is why, I like to think, the 1960 Democratic platform has earned such widespread acclaim for its constructive tone, an evaluation made, incidentally, by many of our leading Re-Publican newspapers.

That is also why, I am sure, my distinguished counterpart, the chairman of the Republican platform committee, Mr. Charles Percy, said in his press release of

Friday, July 15:

I have studied the Democratic platform carefully. The great value of a political platform is that it provides the basis for wideranging discussion of the great issues confronting us as a people. It is one of the most important parts of the educational process In American democracy. \* \* \* Both parties seek a better America. Men of good will seeking identical goals are working hard in both parties to develop our programs for

Mr. Percy then went on to raise legitimate questions about the different approaches of our two parties. But the tone was right, the questions were constructive, and the purpose of promoting an intelligent statement of the issues for the American people was clear. I ad-

mired Mr. Percy for it.

Many of us who participated in the Writing of the Democratic platform also took silent pride in the days that immediately followed its adoption, when it was widely regarded as having had a con-Structive influence on the Republican convention deliberations. Indeed, perhaps even Members on the other side of the aisle will forgive me my personal feeling that our platform played a certain role in the midnight talks between the Vice President of the United States and the Governor of New York.

Under these circumstances I am sure that many Republican leaders through-Out America will be as discouraged as I am over what now appears to be an irresistible temptation by the Irredentists of the Republican Party to return to their tactics of yesteryear. "Truth squads" and "operations veracity" seem to have an unalterable appeal—usually to those who are most vehement in their overstatements of the partial truths of their own position.

As I glanced through the CONGRES-SIONAL RECORDS of the last 2 days, I was

struck with what little progress we have really made. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. Rhopes] refers to this campaign as one between the youngsters and the grownups. He talks of new frontiersmanship, just the way the Vice President attempted to sidetrack the foremost economic issue of this campaign by ridiculing it as growthmanship.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Ayres]

finds our platform outrageous.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD! finds it disturbing and demoraliz-

The gentleman from New York [Mr. DEROUNIAN] finds it full of fabrications.

The gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Bass] asks us to apologize.

The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON | accuses us of having a complete lack of faith in free enterprise coupled with plain demagogy and boyish gamesmanship.

The two gentlemen from Wisconsin [Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Laird] cannot resist following in the footsteps of the late Senator from their State by depriving us in the Democrat Party of the "ic" which we wish to have at the end of our name.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] enlightens us with the following:

I observe that one of two things is true about this Democratic platform statement that the Republican failure in the economic

field has been virtually complete. Either the statement was an intentional falsehood, or the framers of the Democratic platform picture a new frontier in which there is no prosperity, no individual incentive, no pursuit of personal happiness, but only a superstate all-powerful over miserable individuals and one which is probably at war.

In 1934 Henry A. Wallace wrote a book "New Frontiers."

Apparently, the new frontlers at which the 1960 Democratic platform framers gaze are the depression frontiers of 1934.

And all this remarkable cacophony of McCarthyism and innuendo is summed up by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON] as a conscientious attempt to focus the light of truth on the current political campaign.

This is the light of truth as seen by that long line of soothsayers who stretch from Murray Chotiner to Senator Scott. I am perfectly prepared to believe that our colleagues here, like some others in their party, have again been victimized by that long line of petty researchers and small-minded ghostwriters who glory in scoring or misscoring debater's points down at the Republican National Committee.

Some 27 pages of the Congressional RECORD have now been devoted to their new operation on the truth. Let me select, more or less at random, just a few matters for comment:

First. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. Rhodes] reports that the topic sentence of the following Democratic platform paragraph is in error:

Over the past 71/2-year period, the Republicans have failed to balance the budget or reduce the national debt. Responsible fiscal policy requires surpluses in good times to more than offset the deficits which may occur in recessions, in order to reduce the national debt over the long run. The Republican administration has produced the deficits-in fact, the greatest deficit in any peacetime

year in history, in 1958-59-but only occasional and meager surpluses. Their first 7 years produced a total deficit of nearly \$19

The gentleman suggested we revise the first sentence to read, as follows: "Over the past 71/2 years, the Republicans balanced the budget in fiscal years 1956. 1957, 1960, and 1961."

If we are to go in for revisions, I suggest that the gentleman's revision be revised, as follows: "The Republicans balanced the budget in fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1960 with a total surplus of \$4.3 billion. They left a deficit in fiscal years 1954, 1955, 1958, and 1959 totaling \$22.5 billion. The total deficit over the last 71/2 years has thus been \$18.2 billion."

Our platform refers to a total deficit of "nearly \$19 billion" based on the 1960 estimates of \$1 billion surplus for fiscal year 1960 available on July 12 when our platform was adopted. On July 20 the figure of a \$1.1 billion surplus for fiscal year 1960 was first released.

Second. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] has called our attention to the platform statement that the Republicans years of power "have consisted of two recessions, in 1953 and 1954 and 1957 and 1960, separated by the most severe peacetime inflation in history.'

He is concerned about the dramatic price rises immediately after World War II, which were caused by Republican insistence on removing our wartime price controls. As Price Administrator and Economic Stabilizer during and immediately after World War II, I can assure the gentleman that most experts consider it both reasonable and generous not to include the March 1946 to March 1947 period as part of our peacetime economic history. On the other hand the years of Republican inflation from 1955 to 1956 were 2 years removed from the Korean war and far removed from price control.

Wholesale prices, whose fluctuations are a better measure of inflation than those of consumer prices, rose about 24 percent between 1945 and 1947. Before the end of the Truman administration, these prices decreased-during 1951 to 1953—only to rise again under the next Republican administration.

Third. Let me turn quickly to national defense. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Forp] denies that our conventional military forces have been dangerously

slashed.

Yet throughout the years of the Eisenhower administration these cuts have continued, recently falling most heavily on our ground strength for fighting limited and conventional aggression. Our divisions were first reduced to 18 in spite of the pleas of Democratic Members of Congress for a force of at least 19. Progressively the cuts have gone on. From 20 divisions to 18; from 18 to 16; from 16 to 15. And now our ground forces stand at 14 combat strength divi-

The gentleman challenged me to produce the administration statements which admit that our conventional military forces have been slashed for reasons of economy. Here are a few:

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Chief of Staff of the Army during the Eisenhower

administration, has stated that the first three Eisenhower defense budgets "were not primarily based on military needs. They were squeezed within the framework of pre-set, arbitrary manpower and fiscal limits."

Gen. Maxwell Taylor, also a Chief of Staff during the Eisenhower administration, wrote in Look magazine on December 22, 1959:

Budget making has been allowed to control strategy although the Defense budget is developed in such a way that no one really knows how much combat power the United States is getting for its dollar. . . The budget makers have become the real strategy makers. Military programs needed to imple-ment our policy can be made or broken by those who decide how to spend the military dollar. Unfortunately, the decisive power is in the hands of men who are not strategists, but rather fiscal experts.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD | told us vesterday: "We have never been in a position where the Polaris program has lacked for funds at any time during this administration."

But the reason there was never any lack of funds was precisely that more funds were appropriated by the Democratic Congress than the administration was willing to use. We all know that we have lost a full year in the construction of three Polaris submarines, delayed from fiscal year 1959 to fiscal year 1960 by a Bureau of the Budget decision to freeze funds appropriated by Congress for this specific purpose over and above the administration's request.

Fourth. Lastly let me refer to some of the statements we have heard on subjects of interest to our American farmers. Take our rural electrification plank as an example.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] suggested that the Democratic platform was in "bad need of facts" when it stated that-

The Democratic Congress has successfully fought the efforts of the Republican administration to cut off REA loans.

The Republican administrationhas sought to cripple rural electrification.

We all know that the Republican administration adopted a policy of no new starts on hydroelectric dams, and we have had none except for those projects initiated at Democratic insistence. The result has been to cut off a new supply of abundant low-cost wholesale power. Anyone who looks at the wholesale power rate map the co-ops have drawn up will see the effects of this policy on the power costs which the co-ops must pay and pass on to their members.

We all know that Republican policy has deliberately raised interest rates and has annually tried to limit severely the amount of REA loan funds available, despite the fact that these co-ops have a perfect record of repaying these loans with interest. In the years from 1953 through 1960, the administration requested a total of \$1,149.3 million in REA electric loan funds. The Democratic Congress forced through additional appropriations, raising the aggregate total to \$1,815 million. That is more than a 33-percent increase forced through by a Democratic Congress-and the record shows that it was needed.

In the meantime the Eisenhower administration would have done away with the REA if its legislative proposals had been accepted, according to Senator GEORGE D. AIKEN, of Vermont, the senior Republican on the Senate Agriculture Committee, in a statement reported by the UPI on May 22, 1959:

Senator George D. AIKEN, Republican, of Vermont, accused Agriculture Secretary Benson today of an attempt to put American farmers "still more under the thumb" of giant banking and corporate interests.

AIKEN, senior Republican on the Senate Agriculture Committee, said he would do all he could to block Benson's proposal to create a bank to replace the U.S. Treasury in financing of rural electric power and telephone systems.

Benson made the proposal in a speech at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last night.

AIKEN, in a Senate speech, said the Benthe Rural Electrification Administrason plan was an attempt to do away with

AIKEN said Benson's proposed bank would force possibly one-third of the REA co-operatives to give up the ghost and sell out to the utility interests.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on at length. but I prefer to close. I know that several of my colleagues have things to say. Let me add just this:

Today is August 31 and there are only 69 days left until the election. The Democratic platform attempted to address itself to the real questions which face the American people. They are not questions that invite further displays of politics as usual. They invite serious. constructive debate. They are questions like these:

How can we build defense forces of sufficient strength and flexibility to deter aggressions of all sorts, large or small?

How can we at the same time elevate arms control to a new position of equal priority so that an arms race will not once more lead to unlimited catastrophe?

How can we speed up our national rate of economic growth on which our policies both at home and abroad so directly depend?

How can we provide that delicate balance of national and local leadership which will enable us to move ahead effectively in the great moral effort to assure equal right to all Americans?

The themes of our two platforms this year are both addressed to these goals. Most Americans are, I hope, ready to enlist in the cause of building a better America not a more bitter one. Likewise we are all, I hope, dedicated to the implementation of the rights of man.

If this is indeed a critical election, as think both parties agree, I earnestly hope that it can be conducted from now on in a manner befitting the solemnity and importance of the hour. I can think of no better note on which to conclude these remarks, which will be my last in the House of Representatives.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I hope that the architects of Operation Veracity who have made a strong point of the fact that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Bowles], chairman of platform committee of the Democratic Party could not be here during their exercises, will take the trouble to read his remarks. I have seen them. It is unfortunate that he cannot be with us here this evening, but I hope that they will read that statement, because I think they will find many of the answers they have raised.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Reuss].

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Pucinski] for the leadership he is showing here this evening on the reexamination of Operation Veracity. I am not sure I know what Operation Veracity proves, but it does seem to me. Mr. Speaker, that it proves conclusively one thing, and that is that its authors and architects just have not learned to read the footnotes. Take one of the big issues which Operation Veracity purports to make. In the Democratic platform it is set forth, and I think it is a modest and true statement, and I quote: "Republican failure in the economic field has been virtually complete."

Now, Operation Veracity attempted to answer that Democratic platform plank by pointing out-and here I quote from Operation Veracity-that "Financial assets of individuals increased more than 21/2 times from \$373 billion at the end of 1952 to \$956 billion at the end of 1959." Well, to accept this naked statement sounds indeed as if the Republican Party had done wonders during the last 8 years. However, what Operation Veracity did not include was the footnote to that statistical statement in the President's Economic Report of January 1960, which footnote says: "Data prior to 1954 do not include individual holdings of corporate securities and therefore are not comparable with subsequent data.'

So. Operation Veracity was comparing applies and oranges and this particular assertion becomes quite meaningless. It is too bad that the authors just did not look at the footnotes. It is too bad, too, that they do not look at the subborn facts of our economic life; the fact that there are today in this country more than 4 million unemployed; that is, more than 5 percent of our American labor force; that today nearly 8 million family units are living on less than \$2,000 a unit per year; that farm income continues to decline and has decreased 23 percent under the Republican administration.

That steel production-

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit me to interrupt for a moment, the gentleman should be extremely careful in reciting these indisputable facts because during the debate on Operation Veracity, whenever those of us on this side cited those very tragic statistics, we were immediately tagged "prophets of doom and gloom." The Republican Party has never wanted to face up to the facts.

Mr. REUSS. Yes. This is a charge hurled at all of us on the floor of this House and elsewhere who have chosen to inform the American people of some of the problems facing us in the economic sphere and to make constructive suggestions for meeting them.

I think the problems of this country in the economic field will not be solved by

sweeping them forever under the sofa. They must be examined. Constructive solutions must be proposed. That is precisely what the Democratic platform

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity granted me by the gentleman from Illinois to participate in this discussion. I would commend to all who choose to read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the debate going on by the adherents of the Democratic and Republican platforms the particular point I made, that it would be a good thing for the authors of Operation Veracity to read the footnotes in the President's own economic reports.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I am sure all fairminded Americans will be grateful to the gentleman from Wisconsin for his contribution this evening.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I should like to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, my colleague on the Atomic

Energy Committee, Mr. PRICE. Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I should

like to compliment and congratulate my colleague from Illinois for the service he is rendering in making this presentation possible here tonight. We have considerable time while we are waiting for the final conclusion of this session of Congress and this is a good way to spend it, to set the record straight.

I have had the opportunity to be on the floor through much of Operation Veracity. During yesterday's session I, through the kindness of the Member on the other side who handled that debate, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES] was able to get into part of it. I attempted to reply to some of the questions asked by the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Bass]. But I was then at some little disadvantage because I had had no previous warning of what the substance of his statement would be. He asked many questions in his prepared presentation. I was able, even without advance warning, to supply him answers to many of his questions.

He asked, for instance, if anyone could name anyone in high position in the Republican administration who made any assertions as to the position of the United States versus the Soviet Union in the space program. Offhand I was able to give him the names of two high administration officials who subsequently resigned because of disagreements, and because of their feeling that budgetary restrictions had placed us at a disadvantage in our space and military programs.

In the meantime I have been able to search through various publications, through some congressional hearings, and I have come up with a number of names of people high in the Republican Party who have been disturbed at the inadequacy of the administration's program of research and development, both in the space program and in our military program.

For the edification of those who participated in Operation Veracity I ask unanimous consent at this time to include in the RECORD at this point my full compilation in reply to the questions asked by the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Bass] and others who participated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to is as follows:) THE GREATEST DEBATE: IS THE UNITED STATES "SECOND BEST" MILITARY BECOMING A

### Background

For the first time in the proud history of our country, responsible military and civilian leaders are sounding solemn and repeated warnings that a hostile foreign nation may soon be able to threaten our very national survival, while we lack sufficient retaliatory power effectively to deter such threats. They see the next few years as a time of gravest national danger. They call for an all-out effort to increase our military strength before it is too late.

At the same time, President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and our top official military authorities are giving flat assurances that our military strength is adequate to any challenge; that there is no serious threat to continued peace and prosperity; that no special or additional effort is called

This difference in view certainly involves the highest stakes of any question which has ever divided our Nation's leaders. the grave issues at stake in the Civil War or in World Wars I and II did not involve possible threats to the basic survival of our

With this "greatest debate" resounding daily in newspapers, magazines, books, and speeches, most ordinary Americans are un-derstandably concerned and confused. We are in much the position of a man in the prime of life listening with increasing horror while two groups of doctors hotly discuss whether or not he has a serious disease which is likely to be fatal unless he quickly and drastically changes his current pleasant way of living. There is every urge to believe the hearty cheerful doctors who say he's in good shape, and to dismiss as alarmists the other group of doctors who diagnose a serious allment. But what if the cheerful doctors are wrong? What if their optimism is simply based on professional unwillingness to admit their earlier treatment has been inadequate? What if he finally finds out that the more pessimistic diagnosis was right-only when it is too late to begin the necessary corrective action? Isn't it better to err on the side of caution in such a case?

## I. IS THERE A MISSILE GAP?

## A. Background facts

The latest, most powerful, and dangerous weapon of warfare is the ballistic missile with a nuclear warhead. This missile is being made today by the United States and by the Soviet Union in two types, the intercontinental (ICBM) with a range of more than 5,500 miles and the intermediate range (IRBM) which can travel more than

The United States at present has one type of ICBM-the Atlas-in operational position. Our total current operational force is reliably reported to be "less than a handful" and these are in exposed bases. In the IRBM range, our total current operational force consists of a few dozen Thor missiles in the United Kingdom. By the end of 1960 the United States hopes to have two nuclear submarines armed with Polaris missiles in operation, with others following in 1961 and 1962. The Minuteman, a "second generation" solidfueled ICBM to operate from hardened bases, is in advanced stages of research and development.

It is uniformly agreed that the Soviet Union currently has more powerful rocket engines at its disposal than does the United The number of Soviet ICBM's currently in operational position is believed to at least three times as many as the United States has and this disproportion is

expected to continue at least through 1962. In addition the U.S.S.R. is believed to have hundreds of IRBM's in operational positions.

Current debate in this area bears not so much on the existence of a missile gap as on its significance, and whether we a making sufficient efforts to overcome it.

### B. The official view

President Eisenhower: "There has been no place that I can see where there has been any possibility of gaps occurring" (Aug. 27,

"Today the so-called missile gap is being rapidly filled" (Oct. 20, 1958).
"We are rapidly filling the gap that existed; and in some ways I think that our scientists have already achieved what we would call even more than equality, particularly in types and kinds, even if not in numbers" (Oct. 21, 1958).

"The so-called missile gap of 6 years ago is speedily being filled" (Oct. 22, 1958).

"Our military missile program, going forward so successfully, does not suffer from our present lack of very large rocket engines, which are so necessary in distant space exploration. I am assured by experts that the thrust of our present missles is fully adequate for defense requirements" (Jan. 20, 1960).

#### C. Other views

Former Secretary of Defense, Neil H. Mc-Elroy, after public challenge from Senator SYMINGTON, reluctantly conceded in a public news conference early in 1959 that the So-viet ICBM's lead in ICBM's would grow to a 3-to-1 advantage in a few years compared to the U.S. position.

Sccretary of Defense, Thomas S. Gates, Jr., in testimony before a House subcommittee on January 13, 1960, admitted that a small missile gap will exist during the next 3 years, having also testified that his predecessor had

announced the 3-to-1 ratio.

announced the 3-40-1 ratio.

Senator Theoston Mosron, Chairman of the Republican National Committee: "We have a fact it. We are behind in missiles-let's face it. didn't do the research when we should have-but forget that-it's on the conscience of the American people. I guess, I for one, didn't get up and make a speech when I should have, and did not vote for an appropriation when I should have" (Feb. 16, 1960).

Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, former Chief of the Army's Research and Development: "We are now entering a missile-lag period in which the Soviets will have a steadily increasing ICBM striking capability which we will be unable to match for several years. We are in mortal danger and the missile lag portends trouble of a serious nature" (August 1958).

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former Chief of Staff, U.S. Army: "We are now threatened with a missile gap that leaves us in a posi-tion of potentially grave danger" (Nov. 24,

"Having a well-developed skepticism toward information tending to inflate the strength of an enemy, I have been slow to accept the reality and the significance of the so-called missile gap. Reluctantly, I have concluded that there is indeed such a gap, which, in combination with other factors, has a most significant bearing upon our military security" ("The Uncertain Trumpet," 1959).

The New York Times: "The Soviet Union will have at least 150 ICBM's in operational readiness in 1961, according to the latest intelligence estimates of the United States. If the estimates are correct, the Soviet Union will have at least a 3-to-1 superiority over the United States in intercontinental missiles. In the coming year, the United States will have fewer than 50 ICBM's ready to fire" (Feb. 2, 1960).

Walter Lippmann: "The controversy about defense arises from the fact, which nobody denies, that the Soviet Union is several years ahead of us in the production of missiles and

in the exploration of outer space. The Russians have more missiles. They have bigger missiles capable of carrying bigger loads and they are far ahead in the whole art of guidance of missiles. \* \* \* The real situation, which is the source of our peril, is that because in this vast field [missiles] the Soviet Union has gotten its research and development effectively organized, and because the Soviet Union is allocating to it all the resources that it requires, the gap is not becoming narrower, it is becoming wider. Not only did they have a head start but they are now running faster" (Feb. 2, 1960).

Des Moines Register: "No official has denied that Russia is several years ahead of us in this area of accomplishment (ICBM's and powerful rocket engines). It is this lead or advantage that weakens the claims of confidence and superiority President Eisenhower makes for the immediate present. It gives strength to the critics of the administration's defense program so far as to what the future may hold" (Feb. 4, 1960).

Senator Stuart Symington, former Secretary of the Air Force, has led the Democrats in emphasizing that there is an increasing and strategically scrious missile gap. He has said: "The facts are that a very substantial missile gap does exist and the administration apparently (will permit it to) increase" (Jan. 27, 1960).

II. IS THERE AN OVERALL DETERRENT GAP?

## A. Background facts

The overall defensive strength of the United States and our ability to deter aggression clearly depend on our total military power relative to that of the Soviet Union, rather than on relative strength in any one type of weapon, even one as important as ballistic missiles.

Current discussion in this area reflects general agreement that as of now the United States disposes of military power which is extremely strong, probably more or less on a par with that of the Soviet Union, and probably adequate to inflict unacceptable retallatory damage on any enemy who might attempt major aggression

attempt major aggression.

The areas of disagreement are whether our current retallatory strength is dangerously exposed and whether, given present relative rates of increase in overall strength, the United States may not in the next few years be confronted with a preponderance of Soviet military power which changes the present strategic balance in a manner which could endanger our national survival.

## B. The official view

"The President was asked whether he might not be at a disadvantage in talks with Premier Khrushchev because of the prospects that the United States would be second best in the missile field. President Eisenhower replied that he would enter the negotiations with 'no feeling of inferiority' and that he was not 'a little bit frightened' or in the 'slightest degree disturbed'." (New York Times, Jan. 14, 1960.)

"We have created a great deterrent strength—so powerful as to command and to justify the respect of knowledgeable and unblased observers here at home and abroad" (Feb. 21, 1960).

Vice President Nixon: "There is no part of our record of which we are more proud than in the area of national security. \* \* It is time to quit selling America short. We are not a second-rate country, with a second-rate military strength and a second-rate economy. \* \* No aggressor in the world today can knock out the deterrent striking power of the United States and its allies. This is the case today and it will continue to be so in the future" (Jan. 27, 1960).

"Engaging in a numbers game in which we compare the numbers of missiles, airplanes, submarines, or carriers we have with

those possessed by our potential opponent is a completely fallacious method of determining whether we have the strength we need" (Feb. 8, 1960).

Secretary of Defense Gates: "The impression that the Soviet Union has outdistanced [us] \* \* \* is not supported by the facts. There is no deterrent gap. \* \* \* It is the conclusion of those who have analyzed the matter that even a surprise attack by all the missiles the Soviets could muster would not suffice to destroy enough of our retaliatory strike forces to enable (the enemy) to make a rational decision to attack" (Jan. 13, 1960).

Dudley C. Sharp, Secretary of the Air Force: "We are producing as many missiles as we think we need for a sensibly balanced program. \* \* There is no overall deterrent gap" (Jan. 24, 1960).

Gen. Nathan Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: "I do not believe any nation today or in the foreseeable future has the military power to destroy us or to attack us without receiving unacceptable destruction in return" (Feb. 9, 1960).

Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, U.S. Army Chief of Staff: "Assuming that we carry out military progress at the present rate, we will have the capability of deterring general or limited war for the next 2 or 3 years" (Feb. 4, 1960).

### C. Other views

Gen. Thomas S. Power, head of the Strategic Air Command: "With only some 300 ballistic missiles (half ICBM and half IRBM) the Soviets could virtually wipe out our entire nuclear strike capability within 30 minutes" (Feb. 2, 1960).

(Nors.—The President the following day spoke of this as a "parochial viewpoint.")

Joseph Alsop, well-known columnist (commenting on an earlier speech of General Power's in which his estimate of 150 ICBM's as the Soviet requirement appeared): "The number is not large. It is, for example, only 10 months of the production capacity of our own Atlas ICBM plant, if the Atlas production line were working on a three-shift basis instead of a business-as-usual basis" (Jan. 26, 1960).

26, 1960).

"How can anyone be so sure that Nikita S. Khrushchev was lying in late 1958 when he stated that Soviet ICBM's were already 'in serial production'? How prove that he was deliberately misleading, more recently, when he seemed to say that a single Soviet factory had turned out 250 ICBM's last year? If he was telling the truth, Khrushchev must now have at least 150 operational ICBM's" (Jan. 28, 1920).

Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, former chief of the Army Ordnance Missile Command: "I do not think the United States is in a defenseless situation today (but) if we do not change our approach to things, the future is going to be worse 5 years from now" (Feb. 18, 1960).

The Galther report (a study made by leading experts in 1957): "It portrays a United States in the gravest danger in its history. It pictures the Nation moving in frightening course to the status of a second-class power. It shows an America exposed to an almost immediate threat from the missile bristling Soviet Union. It finds America's long-term prospects one of cataclysmic peril" (reported in Washington Post, Dec. 1957).

The Rockefeller Bros. Fund, Inc., a report: "The possibility cannot be ruled out that the Soviet leadership, if it secures a clear superiority in the arms race, will use this advantage to blackmail or to attack its major opponent without warning. That possibility must at all costs be forestalled. \* \* \* Under present conditions, and for as long as necessary, the strength of the Western deterrent must be maintained, with clear realization that this cannot be done easily or once and for all. \* \* \* The underlying basic Soviet danger (of expanding Communist power and isolation of the United States) has not been as well understood in

the United States as it should be. Certainly the situation will not be changed by a lull in the crises which have served to keep the United States awake" (December 1957).

Mr. Khrushchev "reiterated that the Soviet Union was the 'most powerful country in the world from the military standpoint'" (New York Times, Mar. 2, 1960).

## III. IS THERE A LAG IN SPACE EXPLORATION?

#### A. Background facts

The Soviet Union startled and Impressed the world when it successfully orbited the first earth satellite in 1957. The Soviets have continued to score important firsts in this challenging area. The United States also has made some important advances in this field, despite some disappointing failures.

Two Soviet achievements in space exploration in 1959 served to focus further public attention on the status of the U.S. program. The Russians sent a rocket to the moon; another rocket enabled them to photograph the far side. These dramatic successes brought a critical examination of American efforts.

The superior thrust of Soviet rockets—600,000 to 800,000 pounds against the 350,000-pound thrust of our Atlas ICBM—is considered the principal reason for the Soviet space lead. Our Saturn rocket will have a 1½-million-pound thrust, but 2 or 3 years will elapse before this rocket becomes operational.

## B. The official view

President Elsenhower (speaking with regard to the Soviet Union's launching of Sputnik I in October 1957): "It does not raise my apprehensions, not one lota.

"Now, for the life of me, I cannot see any reason why we should be using or misusing military talent to explore the moon" (November 1959).

## C. Other views

General Medaris: "Unfortunately we already are second-rate in space. No one will even argue that point any more" (Missiles and Rockets magazine, Feb. 1, 1960).

(Note: In the same issue General Medaris described President Eisenhower's contention that the Armed Forces have no business in exploring space as utter nonsense.)

Ernest Stuhlinger, director of the Army Research Projects Laboratory at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.: "We are in a meager second place, everywhere in space" (Feb. 2008)

Clarke Newlon, executive editor of Missiles & Rockets: "There is an almost universal feeling \* \* \* that the Nation's space program is at present on dead center; that the present administration falls to recognize its importance; that we have no real space plan; that no significant action will be taken until we have a new head of Government" (Dec. 14, 1959).

Walter Lippmann: "The deep weakness in the administration's position is not that we cannot deter the Soviet Union in 1963. It is that in the general field of rockets and the exploration of space we are not even holding our own. We are falling behind" (Jan. 28.

The Atlanta Constitution: "President Elsenhower's assurances that all's well with U.S. missiles and space program, and his rebuke to generals and others who say it's not so, add more uncertainty to the already confused public mind" (Feb. 4, 1960).

"Dr. Wernher von Braun sald today that the United States would not overtake the Soviet Union in the space race for several years "despite the accelerated development of superthrust rockets" (reported in New York Times, Feb. 2, 1960).

New York Herald Tribune: "The U.S. space effort is still hamstrung by inadequate financing, by divided authority, by lack of a clear affirmation of national purpose.

• • • We are second, and not even second among equals; we still are getting there—into space—latest with the leastest" (Jan.

Aviation Week: "Each step in the unbroken chain of Soviet space pioneering achievements has indicated that their lead in this field is increasing with the passing of time. Despite all of the official drum beating from the White House. Pentagon, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration aimed at convincing the American people that we are catching up with the Soviets, the sad record of achievements indicates we are still losing ground" (Nov. 2,

IV. HAS THE U.S. SUFFERED A SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF WORLD PRESTIGE AS A RESULT OF RECENT SPACE AND MISSILE DEVELOPMENTS?

### A. Background facts

The dramatic Soviet achievements in developing missiles and in exploring space during the past 2½ years have been ac-claimed throughout the world. Our own progress in these fields, while substantial, suffers by comparison.

The Russians have pressed to the full the ropaganda advantages which have accrued. Many people believe that their successes have damaged U.S. prestige.

## B. The official view

President Eisenhower was asked a question about catching up with Russia in the field of exploration "in view of the inter-national prestige at stake." Replying to the specific question whether he did not feel it was at stake he said: "Not particularly, no" (Jan. 26, 1960).

## C. Other views

George V. Allen, Director of the U.S. Information Agency: "The achievement of placing in orbit the first earth satellite increased the prestige of the Soviet Union tremendously, and produced a corresponding loss of U.S. prestige, due primarily to the

contrast" (Jan. 22, 1960). Hanson W. Baldwin, New York Times military analyst: "The Russians got to the moon first; they preceded us into solar space; they put the first living thing in orbit, and hence, in the area of international psychology and Politics they are far ahead in the establishment of prestige. \* \* The global damage \* \* \* done to the U.S. prestige is incalculable, but there is no denying it has been immense" (Jan. 17, 1960).

The Milwaukee Journal: "The men delegated to keep tabs on the Nation's oversea prestige says it is suffering because of a national lag in space exploration. The President blandly says that our prestige isn't at stake at all. To say the least, this makes for confusion. To say the most, it appears that President Eisenhower is not much wor-

ried about whether the Nation is second best in the space age (Feb. 1, 1960).

The Washington Post (dispatch from Leipzig, East Germany): "Important is a subsurface change that has been caused by the shift in the world balance of power since the first Soviet sputnik, 21/2 years ago. The idea seems to be gaining ground among the East Germans that the Soviet Union rather than the West may represent the wave of the future whether one likes it or not. This has produced a certain inclination to make one's personal peace with the Communists" (Mar.

Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, science adviser to the President: "I need not discourse the scientific and technological contest With the Soviet Union which today involves our national prestige, and tomorrow, per-haps, our very survival" (Feb. 13, 1960).

## V. ARE WE PROPERLY USING OUR INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES?

## A. Background facts

The key factor in determining the adequacy or inadequacy of our defense is, of

course, our strength relative to that of the Soviet Union. Our knowledge of Soviet strength is estimated on the basis of carefully compiled and analyzed intelligence information. Intelligence work recognizes two major ways of making such estimates: evaluate enemy strength in terms of his capabilities-i.e., the most he could do with the resources he has; or in terms of his intentions—i.e., what, on the basis of all known evidence, we believe he will do or has done with the resources he has. The first is the more conservative basis and has traditionally been the primary guideline of U.S. intelligence judgments.

However there has recently been an indication of a change in U.S. policy toward reliance on the second approach.

## B. The official view

Secretary of Defense Gates: "Figures (of Soviet ICBM output) that have been testified to in years past \* \* \* were based on Soviet capabilities. This present one is an intelligence estimate of what we believe (the Soviet) will probably do, not what (the Soviets are) capable of doing" (Jan. 20, 1960).

#### C. Other views

Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Phillips, retired (after citing a number of examples of enemy change of plans); "So much for intentions, or what the opponent probably will do. He can change his mind overnight; and no matter how solid the information you may have today, it can be a trap tomorrow" (Reporter

magazine, Feb. 18, 1960).

Joseph Alsop: "The national intelligence estimates may be correct to the last decimal. Pray God they are. But they may also be wrong by a considerable margin. If the estimates of the Soviet ICBM's are wrong, even by a very narrow margin, the error can be fatal. Basically, therefore, it is not merely foolish, it is really criminal to use the national estimates as precision instruments which show how little we need to do. Common prudence demands insurance against error in the ICBM estimate. The national interest demands measures, such as the airborne alert, to end the total vulnerability of the American deterrent. And sound practice demands that the use of mere estimates as precision instruments be abandoned and condemned, as wholly pernicious and improper" (Feb. 10, 1960)

Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY: "I think the administration, the President, reached his judgment in good faith and he's not going to play with the security of the United States. But I think it's extremely difficult to make a correct assessment with precision as to what a dictatorship is doing.

"Therefore I should err on the side of safety. Men who have the same information as the President-Power, Ridgway, Gavin, and Taylor-come to the exact opposite conclusion. If we're moving in a position of peril, I would err on the side of caution" (Feb. 21, 1960).

VI. HAS OUR MILITARY POSITION BEEN WEAKENED BY GIVING PRIORITY TO BUDGET CONSIDERA-TIONS?

## A. Background facts

The Eisenhower-Nixon administration came into office promising substantial cuts in all Government expenditures, including "More bang for the buck" was a defense. well-publicized campaign slogan. Defense expenditures were in fact sharply curtalledfrom \$43.6 billion in fiscal year 1953 to a low of \$35.5 billion in fiscal year 1955. Such expenditures have gradually been increased again since 1955, reaching \$40.9 billion in fiscal year 1960. Meanwhile, however, other Government expenditures were increasing even more sharply so that defense has represented a generally decreasing portion of the total Federal budget—from 58.8 percent of the total in fiscal year 1953 to 51 per-

cent in fiscal year 1960. Similarly our defense expenditures have represented a de-creasing proportion of our total gross national product-from about 12 percent in 1953 to 8.5 percent in 1959.

Many thoughtful people have raised serious questions as to whether these cutbacks in total and relative defense expenditures have been wise in a period in which military technology has been changing rapidly and weapons systems have become increasingly costly, while the Soviet Union has greatly increased

its military power.

The administration has often denied that any necessary or desirable military expenditures have been withheld for budgetary rea-Yet there is mounting evidence that the limits on our defenses have frequently been more related to an administration concept of what the Nation could afford than in terms of objective judgments of the defense we need.

#### B. The official view

President Eisenhower (at his news conference on February 17, 1960) was asked if any money had been withheld from any needed weapon. The only answer he gave in addition to stressing the policy of adequacy was: "I get tired of saying that defense is to be made an excuse for wasting dellars. don't believe we should pay I cent for defense more than we have to."

Senator Levererr Saltonstall speaking on the status of our national defense: "Certainly there is no intention on the part of the President of the United States or any of the officials in the Pentagon to mislead the citizens or Members of Congress as to the military strength we have or as to the military strength we should have in the future. Certainly there is no intent, as the President of the United States has said with great emphasis, to put budget balancing above the national security" (Feb. 19, 1960).

## C. Other views

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor: "Budget making has been allowed to control strategy although the defense budget is developed in such a way that no one really knows how much combat power the United States is getting for its dollar. \* \* \* The budget makers have become the real strategy makers. Military programs needed to implement our policy can be made or broken by those who decide how to spend the military dollar. Unfortunately, this decisive power is in the hands of men who are not strategists, but rather fiscal experts" (Look magazine, Dec. 22,

"We must prepare for personal sacrifice in giving up luxuries and paying more taxes. . . Bluntly I am talking about a military budget of from \$50 to \$55 billion a year for the next 5 years, instead of today's \$41 billion" (Look magazine, Jan. 19, 1960).

Joseph Alsop (deploring the President's giving expense as a reason for a nuclear test "Surely this singular choice of reasons for a high policy decision of truly immeasurable import, reveals a mind gripped by one idea to the point of total obsession. Surely it shows a man driven by a single purpose almost to the point of mania. \* \* \* If you think about a nuclear test ban primarily in terms of possible budget cuts, how do you think about a missile gap? You think about it, the answer seems to be, primarily in terms of the threat to the budget, and hardly at all in terms of the threat to the United States" (Feb. 8, 1960).

The Raleigh News & Observer: "President

Eisenhower may be the absolute exception but in history the most mistaken men in the conduct of nearly every new war have been the old soldiers who learned their ways and did their fighting in past ones.

"The changes in war and weapons since Eisenhower was in command in World War II have come at a greater rate than at any other time in the history of human conflict. "Furthermore in his 70th year the President's preoccupation with defense has clearly become more fiscal than military"

(January 1960).

Gen. Thomas R. Phillips: "But the evolution of U.S. military policy has been held back by budgetary fixation on the 'New Look' strategy of sacrificing a fiexible military organization to a single weapon for massive retallation and by jealousies among the three service empires. The result today is that the U.S. forces are not suited to our needs and that the United States in the past 6 years has fumbled until Khrushchev could say confidently: 'Now it is clear that the United States of America is not the world's most powerful military power'" (Reporter magazine, Feb. 4, 1960).

Chalmers M. Roberts: "The problem in Washington is one of attitude. It is an attitude which attempts to comfort those at home who are alarmed at the military slippage by talking about 'balanced forces' and about not competing with the Russians

'missile for missile.'

"It is an attitude toward the other free nations of the world which the United States professes to lead in the East-West struggle, an attitude in which budget balancing and the sanctity of the dollar appear supreme"

(The Washington Post, Jan. 6, 1960).

Hanson W. Baldwin: "Closely circumscribed dollar guidelines have clearly inhibited and slowed this country's exploration of space. Moreover, they promise to continue to do so, despite our past disappointments" (the New York Times, Jan. 17, 1860).

VII. ARE THESE APPROPRIATE SUBJECTS FOR PUB-LIC DISCUSSION?

#### A. Background facts

The Eisenhower-Nixon administration has obviously been embarrassed by the mounting public concern over shortcomings in our defense program. The President and the GOP are particularly sensitive to criticism in this area, since major emphasis in the 1952 and 1956 elections was placed on Eisenhower's great knowledge and ability in the defense field. Once again "peace" has been billed as the top campaign appeal of the GOP for 1960.

In this situation the administration has sought to silence critics by implying that our defense position is not a suitable subject for public discussion. Reviving the GOP treason charge techniques of 1952 and 1956, they have even sought to imply that such critics are disloyal or guilty of giving aid and information to a potential enemy.

Thoughtful observers have been disturbed by this attempt to silence sincere questioning in an area that goes to the very heart of public policy.

## B. The official view

President Eisenhower (exchange in press conference):

"Question: Sir, there seems to be sort of an attitude of kissing off defense adequacy. \* \* Your Republican leaders seemed to think any question of adequacy here is partisanship.

"The PRESIDENT: I've spent my life in this and I know more about it than almost anybody, I think \* \* \* those people that are trying to make defense a partisan matter are doing a disservice to the United States" (Jan. 14, 1960).

Vice President Nixon: "One of the strengths of a free society is that our policies are submitted to constant, searching criticism by those who disagree with them. Criticism can become destructive, however, when by emphasizing alleged weaknesses and overlooking acknowledged strengths it has the effect of making the United States appear to be a 'sitting duck' to potential aggressors" (Feb. 8, 1960).

Senator EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, Senate GOP leader: "The comment on the submarines

we have compared to the Soviet Union, the number of ships in different categories compared to the Soviet Union, the discussion of bases—I don't think that these things ought to be paraded across the front page" (the Washington Post, Feb. 14, 1960).

Washington Post, Feb. 14, 1960).

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: "We have great strength, we are a powerful country, and I do not think we should downgrade our capabilities as a nation to the Russians. That is what gives me cause for concern—this downgrading of our capability. It looks like we are going to get licked every day. I am afraid that the public will become frightened some day. It sometimes appears to me that there is an element in this country that thinks 'Gentlemen, we better be Red than be dead.' It is a serious thing" (Jan. 13, 1960).

Murray Snyder, Assistant Secretary of Defense (report in Life magazine): "Snyder

\* \* has counseled top Defense officials to
'kick the teeth in' of reporters who dare
question U.S. defenses and suggested that
critics of the program are undermining national confidence and security" (Feb. 8, 1960).

## C. Other views

The Washington Post (referring to Dirksen comment above): "Such premises seem to us fallactious on two counts. The first is the notion that the Russians are being treated to a lot of information they do not already have. If their intelligence is half as good as there is reason to think that it is, they have a pretty accurate knoweldge of what the United States possesses in military capacity.

"The second is the implication, connected with the above notion, that such knowledge should be secreted. It may be important to safeguard the details of weapons, but in the broad sense a deterrent is only as good as a potential adversary believes it to be. Most of the criticism of American defenses concerns inadequacies 2 or 3 years hence, some of which may yet be remedied. If present military power is as great as defense officials say that it is, then the administration ought to want the Russians to know about it. That is the way to prevent miscalculation.

"Some of the criticism may indeed be wrongly based or ill informed. But for administration spokesmen to imply that criticism of the defense program is therefore destructive—or to insinuate as General Twining did the other day that there is something disloyal in questioning the performance—is to assume a degree of sacrosancity and infallibility that Americans have not customarily accorded their national leadership.

"How, pray tell, are persons who are just as sincere in their concern for the country as the President is in his to attempt to increase the defense effort except through public comment and discussion? The attempts to stigmatize the exercise of criticism are far more frightening than the bogeys of a garrison state which apologists are so fond of invoking" (Feb. 14, 1960).

Aviation Week magazine: "We respectfully disagree with the thesis that public speeches and newspaper articles contribute little to the progress of the space research program. Without the violent public reaction expressed through these media after Sputnik I and the resultant Soviet space achievements, this country would very probably have no space program worthy of the name. \* \* \* We think that even more public prodding is necessary to stir the very top levels of our Government into an understanding of the basic contribution space research can make to humanity and also to the competitive problem we face with the Soviet Union in this respect" (Nov. 2, 1959).

## UP-TO-DATE POSTSCRIPT

Newsweek reports as follows:

The real reason for the long-awaited Coolidge committee report on disarmament was hushed up and eventually discarded: It in-

sisted there's a serious missile gap and that it's dangerous for the United States to negotiate on disarmament while it lags in ICBM's. Ike ordered the report withheld from circulation among top Government officials (Apr. 11, 1960).

Mr. PRICE. Then I would like to give one or two prominent names of Republicans who have expressed their worry and concern over our position both militarily and in other scientific areas.

Yesterday, when I attempted to answer without advance preparation I was challenged by my good friend from Wyoming as to the date of the statements made by the men whom I had quoted. I will admit that the recollections that came to my mind then were of dates that were back in 1956 and 1958, but my whole research in the meantime makes it possible for me tonight to bring these exceptions to the present program up to date.

For instance, I can give some quotations from responsible Republican leaders as late as June of 1960. I should like to refer to a statement by Governor Rockefeller, who certainly cannot be classified as a Democratic critic of the present administration. But Governor Rockefeller stated that "The forces for limited war are inadequate." He then went on to recommend the immediate expenditure of additional money to correct that situation. That does not refer to any particular scientific program, but I think it is essential that in keeping up the military strength of this country we give some serious thought to the forces for the conduct of limited war.

I should like to go back a little further in the Rockefeller opinions on this, to the Rockefeller report in 1958, which stated:

There is grave reason for concern with respect to the workings of the budgetary processes.

This is one of the challenges thrown out by the speakers in the Operation Veracity, that we were challenged to show where any budgetary considerations had interfered with our space of military programs. This is a direct reference to a budgetary restriction, and a reference to the concern that people who are interested in our national security have over budgetary considerations when it comes to adequate preparations in this field. This is the Rockefeller report from which I am quoting.

The report then refers to reductions which have taken place since the Korean war in our expenditures for the Armed Forces. The report refers specifically to the effect on the Air Force and the Army. In making such references, it stated:

The result has been serious imbalance in our military preparedness. Recent budgetary cellings could be maintained only by a reduction of forces in all services and processes which has been slowly going on for the past 3 years. The budgetary squeeze affected not only force levels, it also slowed down our research effort in many fields causing us to lose ground to the U.S.S.R. Recent military expenditures are therefore insufficient to maintain even our current force level, and events have made clear the inadequacy of these levels.

The above expressions were in an introduction to the chapter entitled

"Budget for National Security." It must be emphasized these are not Democratic criticisms. These are criticisms

from the Rockefeller report.

Robert C. Sprague, who introduced himself as a conservative Republican, and who was the chairman of the Gaither Committee, which prepared its report at the request of the President and for the President on the status of our national defense, testified before the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery of the Senate Committee on Government Operations on February 24, 1980, not 1954, not 1956, nor 1958, but February 24, 1960.

He said that he considered our present military program inadequate to the needs, and also that he considered the deficiencies a threat to our survival, and also that he thought there ought to be a higher ratio between defense expenditures and gross national product than

now obtains.

These were people actually outside the Government, Perhaps Rockefeller at the time he made the statement in 1960 was in the State government, but he was a high spokesman for the Republican Party, and he had served in official capacities in the Eisenhower administra-

But with reference to the point that they have made that no spokesman of the administration has said that, I just want to refer to Secretary of the Army Brucker who testified before the Senate Defense Appropriation Subcommittee in May 1960, to the effect that the Army had recommended and specified additional requirements were needed for modernization of the Army and an air lift for the Army, but that such recommendation had been cut back by the Department of Defense and by the Bureau of the Budget.

He went on to say "the decision was made adversely to us," meaning the

Department of the Army.

I could go through congressional hearings and bring out name after name of people high in the administration Who have been critical of the effort put forth and the restrictions put upon the efforts made when it comes to national preparedness.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I cannot let this moment pass without congratulating the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] for his profound contribution in his work on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Next month we in the State of Illinois are going to have the great honor of seeing the first large privately developed electric powerplant powered by atomic energy opened to serve that vast area. The Dresden powerplant is to be opened. It was built by the Commonwealth Edison Co. You know men seek-ing public office frequently play footloose and fancy free with slogans, and they like to brand a lot of us Democrats as Socialists and various other things every time we try to do something. Yet, if it had not been for the determined efforts of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] and his great and sincere and dedicated contribution on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and his great

assistance to private enterprise to see that private enterprise developed this great atomic power for private use, this plant would not be opening next month. I think not only in the Midwest, not only the people in Illinois and not only the people of Chicago, but, yes, the people of America and the world certainly can be proud that we have a man like Mr. PRICE on this committee who has helped to guide research in this atomic energy field so that today, contrary to the frequent accusations we hear from our colleagues, private enterprise is benefiting from that research which has been paid for through the Government and the taxpayers' money.

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, will

the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gen-

tleman from Utah.

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I have requested a few moments from the time of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois so that I could ask a specific question of my friends on the other side of the aisle.

First, I would like to give some background for my question, dealing with the general subject of space, in view of the fact that I am a member of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, and that this subject is close and dear to my heart. Yesterday, the distinguished gentleman from New Hampshire IMr. Bass1 took the well of the House and spent some 20 or 25 minutes, as I recall, putting over the point in most emphatic terms that the Republican Party had responded to the challenge of the space age, that the Republican Party was well aware of the gravity of the situation; that they had done all that was possible and that very commendable progress was being made in the field of space activities. This statement, of course, was challenged by many of us on the Democratic side of the aisle.

Last April the distinguished chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, Mr. MILLER, appeared in Salt Lake City at the Republican or-

ganizing convention.

As the keynoter of that convention, in refering to me, he stated that the Congressman from the Second Congressional District of Utah was a Congressman who in effect had been downgraded, and who was a Congressman with little responsibility in Congress. As evidence of that fact he recited my membership on the Space Committee.

I call attention to the fact incidentally that membership on the committee includes such distinguished men as the present majority leader, the distinguished John McCormack, and by the former Speaker of the House and former minority leader, Joseph Martin.

The question I should like to ask Mr. MILLER, and may I say incidentally that he was on the floor a few minutes ago. I saw him leave. So in order to be fair I shall indicate here my intention. I shall write him a letter tomorrow morning and I shall send him an excerpt of what I am here stating and shall ask him in the letter to make a reply either in the RECORD or to me personally.

So I want this to be perfectly fair. The

question I ask him is: Did he or did he not make the statement that it is evidence of the downgrading, or lack of importance and influence of a Congressman, that he is appointed a member of the Space Committee?

If his answer is "Yes," that he did make the statement, then, Mr. Speaker, that in itself is evidence of the allegations contained in the Democratic platform: namely, that the Republican Party has not fully appreciated the gravity, and the magnitude of the space challenge. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that from those very words we have authoritative confirmation of our allegation that the Republicans have neither understood this problem nor taken adequate steps to solve it.

If his answer should be that he did not make the statement, then, of course, I shall immediately ask that the newspapers that reported this particular article

make a public retraction.

I think the public is entitled to know whether or not the Republican Party feels that the work of the Committee on Science and Astronautics is an unimportant work and that the members who serve on that committee are doing unimportant work for their country. are entitled to know the answer to that

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, in 1959, there came before the House of Representatives the authorization bill for the NASA fiscal 1960 budget. This bill called for the authorization of \$485 million to finance the activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for fiscal 1960. This was the administration's own bill. It contained the administration's own figure, and a modest figure, I might say. This bill was submitted by the administration to this committee with the request that it be endorsed by the committee. The committee approved the bill, as I recall, unanimously. It was reported out to the floor of the House. If my memory serves me correctly, and I think I am correct, the Record will show that when it came up for a vote there were approximately 90 Republicans who voted against the bill. That represented the great majority of the Republicans who cast a vote. The record will also show that a majority of the Democrats voted for the bill. So here, Mr. Speaker, you have the anomalous situation of the administration's own bill, with its own figure, \$485 million, as I recall, to finance our space effort, coming before us, and being turned down by those who should have been its stanchest supporters.

I might say that if there had been 10 more votes against that particular bill it would have failed, and our entire space program would have stood in serious jeopardy of failure, and might even

have failed altogether.

To me, Mr. Speaker, this is serious. It indicates one of two things: either the Republican Members of this great body felt that the Democrats were sure to pass the bill, and therefore saw this as their opportunity to get in a few economy votes, or they failed to realize the seriousness of this situation. If we put the latter interpretation on their vote,

we must assume that they had no comprehension at all of the seriousness of the space challenge. I leave it up to them to choose which horn of the dilemma they want to impale themselves on. But to me, Mr. Speaker, this is eloquent testimony in confirmation of what the Democrats have been saying all along, the the Republicans have been slow to rise to this new challenge of the space age.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, will the

gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentle-

man from Indiana.

Mr. BRAY. All I wanted to do was to direct a question to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. King], who has just been speaking. He mentioned the gentleman from New York [Mr. Miller]. Mr. Miller is not in the room, and has not been all the time the gentleman spoke. I have not seen him for some time.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Utah [Mr. King] this question: Since he knew he was going to mention Mr. Miller, the Congressman from New York, did the gentleman notify him you were going to direct a question at him before you directed the question?

Mr. KING of Utah. In answer to the gentleman, may I say I did ask the gentleman from Illinois, the present occupant of the well, whether he would yield to me and I asked him at a time Mr. MILLER was on the floor. By the time I got the floor, Mr. MILLER had slipped out.

Mr. BRAY. The gentleman does not answer the question.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I refuse to yield further. I think the gentleman from Utah answered the question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Pucinski] will continue.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I must confess when I requested this time to make my remarks this evening I did not realize that an analysis of the Republicans' Operation Veracity by my colleagues on this side would develop into a Democratic antideception depth charge that would bring all of our colleagues on this side of the floor to the rescue.

I think we have certainly brought to light many more things that have been said in the last 2 days in this Operation Veracity. I should also like to point out that during the last few days while many of us sat here listening to Operation Veracity, on any number of occasions we asked the managers of the time to yield to us, but for reasons known best to themselves they declined.

We on this side did not make a point of order that a quorum was not present in indignation when you gentlemen would not yield.

I yield now to the gentleman from Utah, who was addressing the House at the time of the quorum call.

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, just before the quorum call I was in the process of asking a question of the gentleman on the other side, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Miller]. I regretted the gentleman from New York

[Mr. Miller] was not in the room at the time. He had been prior thereto. Now that he is in thhe Chamber I should like to repeat my question to establish this point for the record.

By way of brief preface, may I say that on yesterday the distinguished gentleman from New Hampshire IMr. Bassl spent considerable time in pointing out to the House that the Republican Party was well aware of the seriousness of the space challenge, that it understood the gravity of the situation before it, and that it had done everything possible to meet this challenge, and that progress in the field of space was satisfactory in every respect.

Last April, as I recall it, at the Republican organizing convention in Salt Lake City, the honorable gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLER] was the keynote speaker. He is reported in both Salt Lake City daily newspapers as having said that the Congressman from the Utah Second Congressional District, namely myself, had very little influence in the House of Representatives, and that as evidence of that fact he had been appointed a member of the newly formed Committee on Science and Astronautics.

I should like to ask the distinguished gentleman from New York whether that statement was made by him?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York to reply. I just want to remind him that the last time I did this we got a quorum call. I now yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MILLER of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I may say that if I had known the gentleman from Utah was going to pose this question, if he had called me at any time during the day and told me he anticipated making this statement, I certainly would have been present.

I will say that I recollect very vividly keynoting the convention in Utah to which he refers. I am certain that I made no comment concerning the gentleman from Utah in the course of my prepared remarks. I did have a press conference and I think perhaps I was asked the question as to the position of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. KING] on our Committee on Space. I would like to assert at this time we do indeed stress this area, it is a very important one. We are having a conference of our candidates in Washington, and we had a 2-hour session tonight on this very subject. But I think probably when I was asked the question in Salt Lake City concerning the gentleman I probably remarked along the line that I had not heard very much about the gentleman, I did not know very much about his work on the committee, and therefore I might have some doubt about his effectiveness on the committee, although I do not doubt at all he was honest.

Mr. KING of Utah. In order to make this crystal clear, does the gentleman now deny that membership on the Space Committee in itself constitutes evidence of having been downgraded in the Congress of the United States? Mr. MILLER of New York. May I say that outside of the majority leader and the former minority leader of the House, is there anyone else in the House who is a member of the Space Committee, and a member of any other committee of the House?

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Speaker, I am a member of the Space Committee and a member of no other committee. And, I would like to say that the gentleman from Utah [Mr. King], is one of the hardest working and most effective members of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Mr. MILLER of New York. I might say I am delighted to hear it.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, let me make mention, while the gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLER] is on the floor, that in the Minneapolis papers recently there has been a little story about Congressman Wier having been, so to say, degraded as a member of the District Comnittee, where freshmen usually serve. Now, I hope that that had no connection with your presence in this gathering at Minneapolis. Being a member of the District Committee is really refreshing.

Mr. MILLER of New York. You are not trying to say that I made such a statement?

Mr. WIER. I am just asking the question if in that statement in Omaha you might have said something about Congressman WIER in the Minneapolis program.

Mr. MILLER of New York. I might have. I was there.

Mr. WIER. Well, I would gather that it was closely related and that it was probably made by you.

probably made by you.

Mr. MILLER of New York. No; it was not. It was made by your opponent. I think the voters in your district will decide that.

Mr. WIER. Oh, indeed they will.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. While the gentleman from New York [Mr. MIL-LER] is on the floor, I would like to propound a question to him. There is an article in Roll Call today which quotes you as saying that you believe the Republican Party has a great chance of taking away the district from the most distinguished woman in the Pennsylvania delegation, Mrs. Kathryn Granahan. Now. the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania [Mrs. Granahan] was elected in 1958 by about 42,000; in 1956 by about 50,000, and in 1952 by about 40,000. So, I would like to know who is giving you the information.

Mr. MILLER of New York. Well, of course, you have to remember that we have had Members on this side of the aisle who had records just exactly like that and who lost their seats.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Well, I happen to be the leader of the Democratic Party in Philadelphia.

Mr. MILLER of New York. I am delighted to know that.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. And I know something about the district, and I know when you make a statement like that you certainly do not know what you are talking about. And, I ask you where you got your information.

Mr. MILLER of New York. We will

see after the November race.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. I hope you are not getting it from that great distinguished junior Senator in the other body who does not know anything about Pennsylvania, Mr. Hugh Scott.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that those words be stricken from the Record. He is talking about a Member of the other body. He cannot do that.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania and the other Members on this side will permit me to yield to those that I had promised to yield to earlier and we continue showing what a complete mockery Operation Veracity is, I think that not only Mrs. Granahan but a lot of the Democrats who are trying to come to Congress will be here after November 8.

So, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the very charming and distinguished lady from

Idaho [Mrs. Prost].

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Nelson] criticized a passage in our Democratic platform which reads, as follows:

The Democratic Congress has successfully fought the efforts of the Republican administration to cut of REA loans.

In criticizing the platform reference, the Republican truth squad said:

Now REA has been in existence 25 years. The Eisenhower administration has been in office a little over 7½ years—in other words, about 30 percent of the time of REA existence. Yet, 45 percent of all the loans approved in REA history were approved during the Eisenhower-Nixon administration.

Now, Mr. Speaker, REA co-ops are very important to my State of Idaho. Their transmission lines carry power to the rural homes of thousands of Idahoans and additional power is desper-

ately needed at this time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, for the Republicans to come out at this 11th hour—virtually on the eve of election—with the statement that they have really loved REA all along is a bit like a deathbed decision to reform. This will be somewhat difficult for the thousands of managers and directors of the 1,000 REA co-ops to swallow. Two months of promises will not make these men—Republicans, Independents, and Democrats alike, forget the past 8-year record.

The REA co-ops have many problems but there are two of major concern to them: First, adequate wholesale power at rates they can afford to pay; and, second, financing through REA at reason-

able interest rates.

Here's the Republican record on these two major areas in which the Federal Government must cooperate if the REA co-ops are to survive and grow.

On power supply the Republican administration adopted a policy of no new

starts on hydroelectric dams, thus cutting off this source of abundant, low cost wholesale power. Anyone who looks at the wholesale power rate map which the co-ops have drawn up will see the disastrous effect this policy has had on the power cost the co-ops must pay and then pass on to their members.

On the matter of financing, the Republican Administration attempted to cripple the REA co-ops in two ways. First, they have annually tried to severely limit the amount of REA loan funds available, despite the fact that these co-ops have a perfect record of repaying these loans with interest. In the years from 1953 through 1960, the Administration requested a total of \$1,149.3 million in REA electric loan funds. Democratic Congresses forced through additional appropriations, raising the aggregate total to \$1,815 million. That's more than a 53 percent increase forced through by Democratic Congresses-and the record shows it was needed.

Had it not been for the fact that the Democratic Congress wrote the laws under which an REA Administrator must make loans and forced through these necessary higher loan fund authorizations the REA co-ops would not have had

adequate loan funds.
Only the aggregate REA electric loan authorizations for the 1953-60 period—budget request and actual authorization—are included in the following.

Year-by-year figures are:

[In millions]

	Administra- tion asked	Congress authorized	
1983	\$100.0 155.0 90.0 198.0 170.3 179.0 160.0		\$100 180 170 260 414 179 342 170

With the Democratic Congress in this way protecting the REA co-ops from this Republican onslaught, the Republicans tried another device—they tried to raise the interest rates the co-ops must pay, raise it high enough to cripple the co-ops they now profess to love. The REA co-ops their members directors and managers are ware that the Republicans have continued a barrage of raise-the-REA-interest-rate propaganda unleashed by Benson and other GOP spokesmen. Only a Democratic Congress thwarted this attack.

No rural electric co-op manager, no director, no farmer will forget this persistent, destructive, three-pronged atattack on the REA organizations of America. No Republican campaigntime lullables can wipe it out.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Blatnik].

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Ullman] have permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, when President Truman dedicated the Hungry Horse Federal Dam he told those there to "take a good look at it—the dam—because its the last of its kind you will see for a long time if the Republicans get in."

Truman was right. Under the pressure of GOP policies, the development of our natural resources has almost come

to a halt.

The simple fact of the matter is that the Republicans, concerned with the needs of the few, do not have the vision, imagination or boldness needed to properly develop our natural resources.

Budgeting has hurt conservation as has the veto of the antipollution bill of 1960, by the granting oil leases in wildlife refuges and by the shocking award of unwarranted mining claims in national forests.

Other development has been hurt by vetoes of two rivers and harbors bills, by the giveaway of such sites as Hells Canyon and by in general restrictive policies.

We are already feeling the pinch of the Republican policies in natural resources, but if we follow these shortsighted policies in the future, the result will be disastrous.

To feed the more than 230 million Americans of 1975, we will need twice as much water as we now have, twice as much food, and three times as much power. We may need an additional 3,500,000 acres on which to grow food.

Programs to prepare us for the challenges of the new frontier are needed, as is vigorous and enlightened leadership to carry them out.

The Democratic program for the future calls for:

Resource advisers in the Office of the President, charged with long-range responsibilities in the proper development of natural resources.

A capital budget to distinguish wise investment in self-liquidating resource projects from current operating expenditures.

A Youth Conservation Corps to improve the forests.

Giant power systems for low-cost electricity over regional transmission lines.

Comprehensive development of river basins for flood protection, irrigation, navigation, recreation, and electric power.

Increased recreational opportunities.

Pollution control.

A public-power yardstick to regulate private-power rates.

Soil conservation.

Comprehensive national water resource policy, under which, with the cooperation of State and local governments and private groups, will be developed a balanced, multiple-purpose plan for each major river basin, to be revised periodically to meet changing needs.

Most of all, we will eliminate the Republican slogan of "no new starts" and pick up where Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman left off.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois, our very able colleague, for yielding me of his limited time, as I know how many other put in the RECORD.

I could not help wonder a few minutes ago when the gentleman from Indiana seemed distressed when our young but very able and respected colleague from Utah raised the question of what another Member from New York had said why he displayed such great excitement, making a point of order of no quorum and forcing a call of the House. I do not recall during the debate, when the Republicans had their special orders, that any of the Members on our side of the aisle made a point of no quorum, or tried to interrupt the proceedings in any way.

Mr. PUCINSKI. The gentleman's recollection is absolutely correct.

Mr. BLATNIK. Why such concern tonight about making reference to another Member when he does not happen to be on the floor at the time? Just yesterday, on the floor of the House. under a special order requested and granted in advance, a Member on the minority side, a colleague of ours on the Public Works Committee and on the Highway Investigating Committee, put into the RECORD 7 full pages of personal statements, tables, and reports from the Federal Bureau of Roads, and not once did he extend the courtesy of notifying any Member on our side, and least of all the chairman, who is now speaking.

I am glad to see the gentleman here on the floor, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER]. I use his name only because he is on the floor. We have had an opportunity to discuss this personally this morning, following a session of the Public Works Committee. I let the gentleman know what I thought of the tactics at that time.

These hit-and-run tactics that we have just seen demonstrated by the gentleman from New York, when he was quoted as saying one thing and then claimed he was misquoted-and chances are he was, and I hope he was, because he gave us a very different version of what he had intended to say or thought he had said back in Utah, and now in repeating what he had said for the RECORD.

The same thing happened yesterday. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMERI referred to one of our two major hearings conducted by the special investigating committee on the interstate highway program. He made reference to one of these hearings, known as the Oklahoma hearing, as follows, and I quote from page 17150 of the Record, dated August 30:

The second great exposé dealt with the State of Oklahoma. And apparently some internal, largely political, problems were involved there.

I must admit that there was considerable trouble in Oklahoma that made me quite concerned. But what did he say originally in our committee? What did he say in the very closing minutes of a week-long session of intensive interrogation and presentation of witnesses under most difficult circumstances, firmly but fairly, with not one witness being abused or maligned? What did the gentleman from Florida say on that date? You will

Members have statements they want to find it in the printed record of our highway subcommittee hearings on page 358, in the very closing minutes after 5 days of hearings, on an occasion when he had very recent recollection of what had transpired during the previous days of committee hearing. I quote from the printed hearings of the committee:

Mr. CRAMER. I, too, want to say I congratulate the staff for the very fine job they did. This has been an extremely exhaustive investigation, and I think a most objective one. I want to congratulate them for the fine work they have done, along with the chairman. I, too, feel that good has come out of this already and much more will in the future.

Talk about Operation Truth, about truth squads, what we ought to have is mention of what truth means before it is used so loosely and irresponsibly in example after example that has come to our attention. The ranking minority Member, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHERER L. and again I only use his name because I see him here on the floor of the House, 10 days in a large press release prepared in advance, abused and maligned the committee and the chairman attributing to the chairman political motives in the conduct of the hearings and repeated, as he had in the past, the motives of the committee itself. He has referred in the past to the staff and to other members of our committee as hatchet men. He has insulted the distinguished senior colleague and chairman of our full committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Buckley], by assigning to him and attributing to him nothing but political motivations for this investigating committee.

He put out this press release on Monday, 10 days ago when he knew that 2 days later, on Wednesday of that week, there was to be held an executive session of our committee in which the points to which he had made reference would be discussed before the full membership of the committee. So our committee met on Wednesday, two days after he released this scathing, vitriolic, unmitigated attack on everybody in the committee-the staff, the chairman, the subcommittee and the chairman of the full committee. The purpose of the investigation was to give full briefing, a face-to-face report and rundown by our committee staff counsel to the full committee membership informing them of what they had been doing this past 3 months and what they intend to do and to what degree these cases are unfolding. I, as chairman, then stated that now was the time for any member to raise questions that may be disturbing them. The gentleman from Ohio maintained interesting and self-incriminating silence on the grave charges he had raised two days earlier in his press release. Now I call that hit-and-run tactics, and I say so publicly here on the floor of the House and in the presence of the two minority members to whom these remarks are directed. I say that this is an indefensible twisting of the truth and I charge here that they have insulted the members of the committee and cast irresponsible but grave and serious doubts on the conduct and purpose of our committee. I want the Record to show that these two gen-

tlemen from the very beginning, even before the committee was created, have attacked and questioned in very unrestrained terms the motives of the committee: that the two gentlemen appeared in person before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Administration and opposed the appropriations for this highway investigation. They opposed it, of course, on the ground that the amount asked for the investigation was too much. But when we asked them what they recommended, they said they had given it nc consideration and they had no recommendation to make. The record will show all three House Members of the minority on that appropriations subcommittee subsequently voted against this request for funds to conduct this tremendous intricate, important, and difficult investigation of the highway program.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD in further detail to try to clarify some of the misstatements that were put in the RECORD yesterday and on previous occasions, and I thank the gentleman from Illinois for the time he has so generously given to me.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, so, here is the story of highly irresponsible behavior of the minority members.

Twice within the past 10 days the Special Subcommittee To Investigate the Federal-aid Highway Program has been subjected to vitriolic hit-and-run attacks. The first such attack was made by the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Scherer], through the medium of a press release which contained wild allegations which he did not have the temerity to repeat when an executive session of the subcommittee was called.

The second ranking minority member. the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMERI, chose the floor of the House as the forum for his attack just yesterday.

I have tried my best, as chairman of this subcommittee, to direct its affairs in a way that is calculated to keep the investigation free from political overtones. I call upon the Members of the House to witness that the injection of political considerations originates entirely from the other side and I have no recourse except to set the record straight.

The gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Florida are well aware of the rule in equity that a complainant must come into court with clean hands. Their public pronouncements scarcely fall within the purview of this rule.

I have no hesitancy in charging now that they have been obstructionists from the very moment this subcommittee was conceived. They opposed the appropriation of funds for its operation. The gentleman from Ohio has insulted the chairman of the parent committee. Both he and the gentleman from Florida have impugned my integrity and the gentleman from Ohio has gratuitously insulted other individual members of the majority. He has publicly proclaimed that hard-working, dedicated staff members are political hatchetmen. I see sitting

near me, on the majority side, another colleague from Florida, my good friend JIM HALEY, who on every occasion, including on the floor of the House, has most vigorously supported our investigation and urged that adequate funds be provided for this tremendous task.

The minority gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] yesterday made a great point in his remarks to the House that there have been only two investigations by what he disparagingly chose to term "this great crusading subcommittee."

So that there will be no question about what he said, I quote from page 17150 of the Congressional Record, in which he states as follows:

There have been two investigations; one of them was directed at the Bureau of Publie Roads. It was an effort to try to show that a decision was made in regard to bridge clearance, that instead of a 17-foot bridge clearance, as the Department of Defense had recommended-and some of the majority apparently were in favor of it-they established a 16-foot bridge clearance.

Now, I am not quite sure just what the gentleman from Florida was trying to say. However, I can tell you that the record before the subcommittee discloses

these undisputed facts:

First. Army staff studies were made in 1952 and again in 1955 in the Office of the Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army, which showed that the military services were designing, procuring, and had in stock thousands of items of excessive dimensions and Weight; that there had been a tendency on the part of military planners to use experience of the past for current and future planning; that from the transportation aspect this type of planning was no longer practical, and that another war would be one of quick movement demanding fluid supply lines.

Second. Army technical manuals re-flected in 1953, 1954, and 1956 that the current ordnance inventory contained weapons which, when loaded on a transporter, varied in height from 13 feet 61/2 inches, to 15 feet one-half inch. The Corps of Engineers, the Navy, and the Air Force all had essential items ex-

ceeding 14 feet.

Third. The configuration of the Atlas missile was known in 1954. The difficulties in moving it by highway from California to Cape Canaveral were known in 1956. The witness, Mr. Leonard, testified that nobody in the Department of Defense ever bothered to learn from him what difficulties he was experiencing.

Fourth. The act of 1956 specified that the standards for the Interstate System Were to be adequate to accommodate the types and volumes of traffic forecast for the year 1975. When the standards fixed the minimum vertical clearance at 14 feet the Department of Defense was not consulted. But neither did the Department of Defense make any effort to alert the Bureau of Public Roads or the American Association of State Highway Officials to the fact that the 14-foot standard would seriously impair the ability of the military to move expeditiously with the oversized items then known to be in the ordnance inventory.

The 14-foot standard was officially adopted on July 17, 1956. The testimony shows that the issue as to its adequacy for military movements was not raised until 6 months later. Thereafter there occurred a classic example of bureaucratic indecision.

From July 17, 1956, to January 27, 1960, when the standard was finally raised from 14 to 16 feet, the total elapsed time was 3 years, 6 months, and 10 days, during which over 2,000 affected bridges or structures were built. This was unconscionable, incredible, inexcusable, and indefensible delay.

It is to be remembered in this connection that you will still have uncorrected a gigantic obstacle course of thousands of substandard underpasses which will continue to strangle the mobility of military units which may, in the future, be trying to make their way across those

stretches of the system.

And what has been the cost in terms of the taxpayer's dollars? We know from the testimony that the Bureau of Public Roads made a "guesstimate" in March 1958 that it would cost \$100 million to go to 16 feet and \$228 million to go to 18 feet. The Bureau's first firm estimate was not calculated until March 1959. At that time the Bureau said it would cost \$875 million to build future bridges, to raise and rebuild those already completed or underway, and to raise and rebuild bridges on existing facilities that had been incorporated in the system. These figures were for a 17foot standard.

Six months later, because bridges continued to be built, the figure became \$1,123 million for 17 feet. When the 16foot standard finally became official in January of this year the estimate became \$925 million. It is not inconceivable that the administration will now claim that this final decision saved \$198 million.

The vociferous minority, during the course of the hearings, valiantly tried to associate the urgency of a higher standard with the time when the Russians put sputnik into orbit. They have endeav-ored to create the impression that responsibility can be limited only to the 2,259 bridges built since 1956. They have argued that if the move to a higher standard was made immediately after sputnik it would only have cost \$40 million to raise the bridges built from 1956 up to that time and another \$13 million to modify the design of the bridges yet to be built. They have also elicited testimony that to convert as of now would cost only \$176 million and that, therefore, by some complicated reasoning that I cannot comprehend, the loss between the time of sputnik and the present is only \$123 million.

We now come to the second investigation by the subcommittee which the gentleman from Ohio, in his press release, characterized as, and I quote, "an investigation which had political overtones involving a factional fight within the Democratic Party. The present Governor of Oklahoma is the leader of one of the factions which was helped by the hearings. It is significant or maybe it is merely a coincidence that his brother is a member of our investigating committee." The gentleman from Florida, propagandizing on the same identical line, stated here in the House that "apparently some internal, largely political, problems were involved there."

The gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Florida, as evidenced by the foregoing quotations, demonstrate that their gift for distorting facts is vir-

tually indescribable.

Now, what are the true facts? The evidence in the Oklahoma situation established conclusively that serious inspection deficiencies existed at both the Federal and State levels and that the inspection and investigative machinery of the Bureau of Public Roads failed to bring to light the deplorable conditions subsequently shown by the subcommittee staff to have prevailed during almost the entire construction period. The unrefuted testimony was that the contractor did, in fact, ignore the specifications; that substandard materials were used during construction; that there was improper weighing of materials: that there was falsification of test reports and test samples; that there was double billing for material and overpayment for materials; and finally, that there were shortages of materials in the finished highway. Expert witnesses estimated that the deficiencies in the completed road were in excess of \$524,000. The testimony also disclosed that a former Oklahoma highway commissioner, in violation of a State statute, held a hidden 25 percent interest in a construction company that participated in a lucrative subcontract for sodding on one of the projects in question, during the period of his service as a member of the highway commission.

I would like to cite one more instance to illustrate how well the gentleman from Florida can blow hot and cold. He is critical now of the way the subcommittee and the staff has operated, but I would like to quote to you from page 358 of the printed record of the Oklahoma hearings and these are Mr. CRAMER'S OWN WORDS:

Mr. CRAMER. I, too, want to say I congratulate the staff for the very fine job they did. This has been an extremely exhaustive investigation and I think a most objective one. I want to congratulate them for the fine work they have done, along with the chairman. I, too, feel that good has come out of this already, and much more will in the future. I am extremely gratified and encouraged to learn of the committee established by the State highway officials, be-cause I am thoroughly convinced that if this problem is not tackled and licked on the State level it can only result in additional Federal intervention and additional Federal bureaucracy, and thus taking away some of the responsibilities and rights that the States presently have in this program.

I am glad to see that the State highway officials are accepting that responsibility and going forward, and likewise the Bureau of Public Roads, on having had these facts called to their attention.

Both the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Florida have publicly accused me of handcuffing the committee and the staff between now and November. They have clearly implied that all investigative activity has been suspended. Once again they are guilty want the RECORD to show that there has been no slackening of investigative activity and there is no intention of suspending any investigative activity. I do serve notice on the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle that as long as I am chairman of this subcommittee we will not hold public hearings in any manner until such time as there has been a full and complete investigation and the ascertainment of all available facts.

The gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Florida both know full well that the objective of this subcommittee has been to operate in a nonpartisan manner and that we will definitely give judicious consideration to any complaints that we receive and that we do not propose for one moment to engage in any witch hunt or badger any

whipping boys.

I want the RECORD also to show that both the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Florida during the course of hearings that we have held consider it to be their principal duty to serve as defense counsel for the present Republican administration. The gentleman from Florida particularly pursued the rather novel defense that the reason the Oklahoma scandals were not disclosed earlier came about because no one bothered to tell the Bureau of Public Roads what was going on in that State. He knows as well as I do that nothing can relieve the Bureau of Public Roads or other agencies of the Government from the responsibility of ferreting out wrongdoing wherever it may occur.

The gentleman from Florida made a particular point on Tuesday of inserting in the RECORD the official documents of the Bureau of Public Roads which shows the substantial progress being made on what has been termed "this greatest of public roads programs in the history of the world." He conveniently forgot to mention the undeniable fact that no one really knows to what extent conditions similar to those found in Oklahoma exist elsewhere in the United States. The subcommittee is engaged even now in investigations which we are pretty cer-tain will show that highways elsewhere have been built without regard for specifications.

The gentleman from Florida has also tried vainly to assert the premise that the only good things that ever happened in Federal aid to highways came about as a result of the Eisenhower administration. He completely ignored the record which shows that Federal aid to highways invariably has come through the urging of Democratic administrations and support from the Democraticcontrolled Congresses.

It was a Democratic administration in 1933, backed by a Democratic Congress, that made Federal funds available for secondary roads. It was a Democratic administration in 1939 that foresaw the need for transcontinental superhighways. It was a Democratic Congress in 1944 that passed legislation stepping up Federal aid for the postwar years and which designated the 40,000mile national system of interstate highways. It was a Democratic Congress in

of indefensible twisting of the truth. I 1952 that made the first specific authorization of funds for the Interstate System. It was a Democratic Congress that enacted the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 which authorized the 13-year program for completion of the interstate and a sustained level of financial help for the primary, secondary, and urban systems.

Surely the gentleman from Florida must have had his tongue in his cheek when he made the following statement with reference to the passage of the 1956 Highway Act:

It was largely because of the President's strong leadership and the support he had among the Republicans in Congress that the program enacted was a responsible one, providing adequate funds for construction, and the establishment of a trust fund to be replenished with earmarked road-user taxes; also there was tremendous Democratic pressure to finance the program out of the gen-

Those of us who were in Congress at the time have no difficulty in remembering that the administration originally proposed that this program be financed through a bond issue. Neither do we have any trouble in remembering that the then Secretary of the Treasury. George Humphrey, successfully induced Senator Byrd to insert the Byrd amendment in the 1956 act which has caused most of the financial difficulties that have plagued the program in recent vears.

The gentleman from Florida was also most careful not to tell you Members of the House how the administration in 1956 which, as you all know was a presidential election year, played fast and loose with the highway trust fund and used it as a vehicle by which to proclaim to the American public that the administration had ended fiscal 1956 with a

surplus of \$1.626 billion.

The highway trust fund was created on July 1, 1956, and the Secretary of the Treasury immediately transferred \$1.98 billion in unpaid bills to the trust fund but did not turn over one red cent of revenue which had been collected from highway users during fiscal 1956. The road-user taxes were earmarked, all right, but not for the purposes of paying highway bills.

It is a matter of official record that in fiscal 1956 the Treasury collected \$2.944 billion from American motorists but every dime of this was used to create the mythical surplus. Without application of this \$2.944 billion to general fund purposes the administration would have concluded the year with a deficit. According to Republican reasoning it was perfectly all right to saddle the trust fund with a mortgage of almost \$2 billion.

Let it be noted for the record that the gentleman from Ohio has admitted publicly the truth of what I have just stated. In a speech to the American Association of State Highway Officials in Boston last October, in discussing the financial crisis that had developed in the highway program, the gentleman from Ohio said this:

The trust fund absorbed, as was not contemplated, approximately \$1.5 billion of highway obligations due and owing on the effective date of the 1956 act.

Even then he could not get the figure straight because there is no doubt about the fact that the total was \$1.98 billion.

The gentleman from Florida also conveniently forgets to tell you that while the administration collects at the present time almost \$41/2 billion annually from highway users, more than \$11/2 billion goes to the general fund and not into the highway trust fund. I say to the gentleman from Florida and also to the gentleman from Ohio that the fiscal policies of the present Republican administration have eroded and seriously jeopardized the basic principles of the 1956 legislation to keep financing and construction in balance.

The present administration has evidenced no compunction about using the highway trust fund as a handy market for U.S. short term notes but has shown great reluctance to loan money to the trust fund even though the law says it shall. On those occasions when moneys have been advanced from the general fund to the trust fund there has been insistence by the administration on repayment before the end of the fiscal year despite the fact that the act provides that such advances shall be paid when the Secretary of the Treasury determines that moneys are available in the trust fund for such purposes. administration conveniently construes this to mean that repayment shall be made for the convenience of the Treasury and not for the convenience of the trust fund. I think it is quite obvious that such a limitation on the length of

provision was included in the act. The inconsistency of the position of the gentleman from Florida is best evidenced by the statement that the highway program is actually ahead of schedule. Anybody who knows anything about the situation knows that under present circumstances the Interstate System cannot possibly be completed by the target date of 1972. The administration has publicly admitted that it is not possible to complete the system un-

time in which the trust fund can be of a

debtor to the general fund certainly was

not the intention of Congress when this

til 1975 or later.

The gentleman from Florida would also have us believe that the administration is not responsible for the stretchout of the program. The plain fact of the matter is that there has been a stretchout and that during the past year it was carried out under the disguise of what the Bureau of Public Roads chose to label "reimbursement planning." One Department of Commerce official described it as "essentially a scheduling of obligations for Federalaid highways to avoid the embarrassment of default on Federal contractual obligations made necessary by the financial policy enacted by Congress in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958.'

Most of us remember that Congress moved in 1958, with administration approval, to provide a shot in the arm to a sagging economy and to ward off a threatening recession by increasing the allocations to both the interstate and the A-B-C programs. In the process it suspended for 2 years the pay-as-you-go Byrd amendment to the 1956 act which limited interstate apportionments to an amount not to exceed the forward esti-

mates of available cash.

The gentleman from Florida complains that the action of Congress in 1958 was responsible for depleting the trust fund and that this created the situation where reimbursement planning became necessary. In reply I wish to state very emphatically that if the Treasury had not shortchanged the trust fund to the tune of nearly \$2 billion in 1956 the financial crisis would never have occurred and the necessity for the 1959 increase of 1 cent to the Federal gasoline tax might well have been avoided.

In conclusion, I want to reiterate what I said before, that the injection of politics into this situation came from the other side of the aisle. Under the circumstances, and in view of the personal attacks on me. I have no alternative except to make a vigorous reply and to cite the undisputed facts which the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Florida so casually skirt. I also Want to make it very plain once again that the investigations by this subcommittee will be carried out in an orderly manner and that hearings will be held only after there has been full and com-Plete investigation and ascertainment of all available facts.

I am sure that I speak for the majority members of the subcommittee when I say that we have every intention of being objective and that our primary concern is to conduct thorough but fair thearings to sustain the integrity of the program and to continue to maintain the public confidence in this gigantic program.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota for his Contribution

[Mr. CRAMER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I can yield only very briefly. I have promised to yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Brown].

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Pucinski].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and also make the same request for my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRADEMAS].

Mr. SCHERER. Reserving the right to object, since I have been attacked on this floor I take this time to—

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I refuse to yield to the gentleman at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio is proceeding under a reservation of the right to object.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman briefly.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I thank the gentleman for his courtesy.

The distinguished gentleman from Minnesota has been unjustly attacked. I do not think there has been a more dedicated member of the Public Works Committee than the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Blatnik]. I find myself placed in the position of defending a man who has dedicated himself to the public roads program, who has demonstrated his great capabilities in this House, yet he has been attacked and castigated with prejudice and vituperation emanating from some members of our committee.

I thought we had approached this situation with a great feeling of concord and a great feeling of dedication to improving our highway program; and I feel that it is a shame that at this late hour so much time is spent in criticism of this worthy and dedicated man.

Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. Speaker, I apologize to the gentleman but I cannot yield further. I would like to summarize if I may.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Before the gentleman from Illinois reclaims his time I hope he will bear with me to let me say that I think this is a time to dedicate ourselves to the improvement of the program and to come to the defense of a man who has proven himself time and time again one of the great stalwarts, one of the great patriots, one of the great statesmen of the House of Representatives. To have him in the position of being so severely criticized is something that cannot remain unanswered.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I again must apologize to the gentleman. I have about 20 seconds left.

When I asked for this simple little special order to discuss and lament the fact that we did not get minimum wage legislation in this session of Congress because of the actions of our Republican colleagues on the left of the aisle and their failure to act in conference, I did not realize that we would be overwhelmed by so many facts that have completely demolished the chicanery of the Republican operation the other day which they called Operation Veracity.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the National Democratic Committee has prepared an analysis of the Democratic and Republican platforms, and I think if we have not covered any of the points that the architects of Operation Veracity raised the other day, I am sure that as I present these facts here the question will be answered.

One thing is certain. After listening to my friends during this evening, we may be divided in our own party on occasion, but the fact is millions of people every day in America are reminded of the great progress of the Democratic Party by the simple little gadget they have in front of their steering wheel in their cars, and every day they know that when they put that lever in "D" they are in the Democratic Party and they are driving forward. When they put that lever in "R" they are in the Re-

publican Party, and they are going backward.

In the past few days we have heard a lot of talk about the Republican platform adopted at Chicago last month.

The Democratic National Committee has prepared a comparison of our platform with that of the Republicans and added the essential last comparison of "performance."

It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that in the field of platform performance, the Republicans are a lot of talk. In a most cynical way they pattern their platform to sound like ours, but leave out the all-important specifics.

Their platform of 1952 was meaningful. They promised much and it remained to be seen what they would produce

The platform of 1956 was less meaningful because they had 4 years to perform and failed.

This platform of 1960 has no meaning at all. They have had 8 years to show what they could do and they have not done.

I am sure these facts, figures, and statements, will help to clear the air.

[From the Democratic Digest, September 1960]

FACTS TO FILE: PLATFORMS AND PERFORMANCES

Americans have long been conditioned to taking party platforms with a grain of salt. Belief in the cynical summary that "platforms are something to run on, not stand on" is widespread. On top of such skepticism is the fact that this year, on many matters, the platforms of the two parties seem to say about the same thing.

How, then, is the voter to evaluate the platforms? Facts to File this month seeks to document two points: (a) That there are, in fact, substantial differences in the positions of the two parties, differences reflected in the wording of specific sections of the platforms, despite GOP attempts to mask these differences in generalities. (b) That even where the platforms seem to say about the same thing, there is a real difference in the probabilities of specific undertakings being carried out. This difference can best be judged from the past records of the parties. Selected examples illustrating these two points are cited below:

## DEFENSE

## Democratic platform

The new Democratic Administration will recast our military capacity in order to provide forces and weapons of a diversity, balance, and mobility sufficient in quantity and quality to deter both limited and general aggressions.

Our military position today is measured in terms of gaps—missile gap, space gap, limited-war gap \* \* \*.

This is the strength that must be erected: Deterrent military power \* \* Balanced conventional military forces \* \* Continuous modernization \* \* intensified research and development.

## GOP platform

We have, and will continue to have, the defenses we need to protect our freedom.

The strategic imperatives of our national defense policy are these:

Highly mobile and versatile forces.

A nuclear retaliatory power that can survive surprise attack, strike back, and destroy any possible enemy.

National determination to employ all necessary military capabilities so as to render any level of aggression unprofitable.

Unremitting modernization \* \* development and production of new strategic weapons.

#### Performance

Budget considerations have come first in the Eisenhower-Nixon years. As a result all authorities agree that we have lost the preponderance of military power over the So-viet Union which we had in 1953. In spite of growing gaps, GOP legislators in five votes between 1953 and 1959 voted against in-creased military strength, while Democrats supported such measures.

Here are the votes:

Vote		Percent of Repub- licans against
1953: To increase Air Force	83 79 93 84 68	98 98 88 71 90

#### DISARMAMENT

#### Democratic platform

A primary task is to develop responsible proposals that will help break the deadlock on arms control. • • • This requires a national peace agency for disarmament planning and research.

## GOP platform

We are \* \* \* ready to negotiate and to institute realistic methods and safeguards for disarmament, and for the suspension of nuclear tests.

## Performance

Requests by the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee that the status of the Govern-ment's arms control division be improved have gone unheeded by the Eisenhower-Nixon administration. Democratic proposals for special agencies to work on arms control measures have received no support from the GOP. Negotiations have been unimaginative and, on occasion, undercut by the military because the GOP administration lacked coordination and leadership.

## ECONOMIC GROWITH

## Democratic platform

Our economy can and must grow at an average rate of 5-percent annually. . . . We pledge ourselves to policies that will achieve this goal without inflation.

## GOP platform

We must quicken the pace of our economic growth to prove the power of American free enterprise to meet growing and urgent de-mands. • • • We therefore accord high priority to vigorous economic growth.

## Performance

U.S. gross national product has averaged an annual increase of only 2.4 percent in the GOP years since 1953, whereas it averaged 4.6 percent from 1947 to 1953, under Truman. A Senate study emphasized that this slow growth was a direct result of Eisenhower-Nixon tight money and similar policies.

# INFLATION AND TIGHT MONEY

## Democratic platform

A Democratic President will put an end to the present high-interest, tight-money policy. • • •

Among those remedies [for inflation] are monetary and credit policies properly applied, budget surpluses in times of full employ-ment and action to restrain administered price increases in industries where economic power rests in the hands of a few.

## GOP platform

We reject the concept of artificial growth forced by \* \* \* loose money policies. \* \* \* We favor: \* \* \* use of the full powers of

Government to prevent the scourges of depression and inflation.

#### Performance

The GOP tight-money policy has given gigantic profits to moneylenders. It has greatly increased Federal, State and local government costs. (Almost \$10 billion in additional Federal interest payments alone.) It has added about \$4,000 to the interest costs on a \$15,000 home mortgage. It has slowed down economic growth. With all this slowed down economic growth. With all this it has not stopped inflation. Since 1952 the cost of living has risen about 11 percent.

#### AGRICULTURE

## Democratic platform

To achieve income parity, we propose "production and marketing quotas \* \* \* loans on basic commodities at not less than 90 percent of parity, production payments, commodity purchases, and marketing orders and agreements.

## GOP platform

We pledge:

Use of price supports at levels best fitted to specific commodities \* \* Promises of specific levels of price support \* \* \* are cruel deceptions.

#### Performance

Parity ratios fell from more than 100 per-cent to 77 percent in 7 GOP years, while the Republican President vetoed three price support measures. In a typical vote in Congress in 1958, more than 80 percent of the Demo-crats voted for high price supports, and more than 75 percent of the Republicans voted

#### FOREIGN POLICY

## Democratic platform

American foreign policy in all its aspects must be attuned to our world of change. • • •

We shall expand world trade in every responsible way.

We shall support practical measures to ease the necessary adjustments of industries and communities which may be unavoidably hurt by increases in imports. .

We recognize and welcome the irresistible momentum of the world revolution. . . . We shall identify American policy with the values and objectives of this revolution. \* \* \* We shall place our programs of inter-national cooperation on a long-term basis.

The Democratic programs of economic cooperation will be aimed at making it as easy as possible for the political leadership in these countries to turn the energy, talent, and resources of their peoples to orderly economic growth. • •

We shall keep open the lines of communication with our opponents. Despite difficulties in the way of peaceful agreement, every useful avenue will be energetically explored and pursued.

## GOP platform

The preeminence of this Republic requires of us a vigorous, resolute foreign policy—inflexible against every tyrannical encroachment, and mighty in its advance toward our own affirmative goals. toward our own affirmative goals. .

Carrying forward under the Trade Agreements Act, the policy of gradual, selectiveand truly reciprocal-reduction of unjustifiable barriers to trade among free nations. We advocate effective administration of the act's escape clause and peril-point provisions to safeguard American jobs and domestic industries against serious injury. .

In Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, peoples of ancient and recent independence have shown their determination to improve their standards of living. and to enjoy an equality with the rest of mankind. \* \* We declare ourselves to be in sympathy with their aspirations.

We propose a further evolution of our programs for assistance to and cooperation with other nations, suitable to the emerging needs of the future.

The Elsenhower-Nixon administration has demonstrated its willingness to negotiate in earnest with the Soviet Union to arrive at just settlements for the reduction of world tensions. We pledge the new administration to continue in the same course.

## Performance

While the objectives of both parties in foreign affairs are, as they should be, the same, the performance record of Democratic administrations has been one of vigorous and positive action and initiative to advance these objectives (e.g., the founding of the U.N.; the Marshall plan; NATO; the point 4 program). The Eisenhower-Nixon administration, on the other hand, has been content to carry out earlier Democratic policies in a routine and unimaginative way and to act only in response to Soviet initiatives, and then only late in the day and on a minimum basis.

GOP congressional positions have reflected this essentially negative approach. A few examples from votes in Congress:

	Percent Demo- crats support- ing	Percent Repub- licans oppos- ing
House vote on point 4 program	88	80
Senate vote to maintain needed	20	-
level of Marshall plan aid (1951)_	79	87
Senate vote to increase military aid to Europe (1951)	56	97
international education activ- ities (1953)  House vote to avoid crippling	66	88
amendments in Trade Agree- ments Act extension (1955) Senate vote for 2-year instead of	64	64
1-year extension of Agricultural Trade Act (1958)	86	84
House passage of "Health for Peace" Act (1960)	91	67

## SMALL BUSINESS

## Democratic platform

We pledge: action to aid small business in obtaining credit and equity capital at reasonable rates \* \* \* vigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws.

## GOP platform

We favor \* \* \* spurring the economy by fostering new and small business, by continued active enforcement of the antitrust laws.

## Performance

The number of business failures increased by 94.3 percent between 1952 and 1959, while the total number of businesses in existence increased only 2.6 percent in the first 6 GOP years.

From 1952 to 1959, manufacturing firms with assets of more than \$100 million increased their sales by 63 percent and their profits after taxes by 77 percent. In the same years, sales by firms with assets of less than \$1 million increased only 20 percent, and their profits after taxes only 2 percent.

## HOUSING

## Democratic platform

We support a housing construction goal of more than 2 million homes a year (primarily for) middle- and low-income fam-

Special mortgage assistance, with low interest rates, long-term mortgage periods and reduced downpayments. \*

Substantial low-rent public housing. \* \* \* Direct Government loans for housing for older people.

## GOP platform

We support \* \* \* adequate authority for the Federal housing agencies to assist the flow of mortgage credit into private housing . . . for middle- and low-income families. . . .

Effort to clear slums. \* \* \*

New programs \* . \* \* for the elderly and nursing homes. \* \* \*

## Perjormance

Even with the slump in housing, Republican majorities voted against housing bills and in 1959 the President vetoed housing bills twice. Among other objections, both veto messages said programs for the elderly, urban renewal and low-rent public housing Were either "entirely unnecessary" or "excessive." Eighty percent of the Democrats Consistently voted for these measures. A 1960 bill to ease mortgage money has been threatened with a veto.

## JOBS AND WAGES

## Democratic platform

We will reduce current unemployment to a minimum.

If recessionary trends appear, we will act promptly with countermeasures. . . . Pledge to raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and to extend coverage to several million workers not now protected.

## GOP platform

We must raise employment to even higher

We pledge \* \* \* upward revision in amount and extended coverage of the minimum wage to several million more workers.

#### Performance

GOP recessions have raised the unemployment plateau higher each time, with 5 percent of the labor force out of work most of the time since 1954.

Republicans viewed a \$1.25 minimum wage as inflationary, thus forced \$1.15 into the bill enacted by the House. The GOP also op-posed coverage of an additional 7½ million Workers.

In a showdown Senate vote on August 18, 1960, on increasing the minimum wage to \$1.25 and expanding coverage, 75 percent of Democrats led by Senator KENNEDY supported the measure; 55 percent of the Republicans opposed it.

## EDUCATION

## Democratic platform

Financial support, within the traditional framework of local control \* \* \* will take the form of Federal grants to States \* . .

including classroom construction and teachers' salaries.

#### GOP platform

We pledge \* \* \* a program of Federal aid for school construction. • • • We believe • • • direct contributions • • • for teacher's salaries can only lead \* \* to Federal domination and control of our schools.

#### Performance

Every year since 1953 Democrats have tried to enact legislation providing for Federal aid for school construction and teacher salaries. GOP promises of "full support" came easy, but the White House was silent and Nixon vetoed" education aid with his tle-breaking vote (February 3, 1960). Nearly two-thirds of House Democrats voted for, and more than two-thirds of the Republicans voted against, school aid in 1960.

## PUBLIC WORKS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

## Democratic platform

The Democratic administration \* \* \* will begin again to build multiple-purpose dams, hydroelectric facilities, flood-control works, navigation facilities, and reclamation proj-

Federal action is needed in planning, coordinating and helping to finance [water and air] pollution control. The States and local communities cannot go it alone.

## GOP platform

We pledge \* \* \* development of new water resource projects throughout the

Strengthened Federal enforcement powers in combating water pollution. \* \* \* Federal grants for the construction of waste disposal plants should be made only when they make an identifiable contribution to clearing up polluted streams.

#### Performance

In 1956, 1958, and 1959 President Elsenhower enforced the GOP maxim of "no new starts" by vetoing bills for much-needed flood control and reclamation projects. The Democratic Congress overrode the 1959 veto. In 1960 the President vetoed a bill to help communities build sewage disposal plants, saying water pollution was "a local problem."

## MEDICAL AID FOR THE AGING

## Democratic platform

The most practicable way to provide health protection for older people is to use the contributory machinery of the social security

We reject \* \* \* the indignity of a means test-a pauper's oath.

## GOP platform

# We pledge . . .

Revelopment of a health program that will provide the aged needing it \* \* \* through a contributory system, protection against burdensome costs of health care.

## Performance

Democrats in Congress have attempted to legislate a plan based on contributions to the social security system and requiring no means test. Republicans balked, but political expediency brought forth a GOP proposal of grants based on a means test, the cost to be shared by already overburdened States.

## THE BOX SCORE ON SUPPORT OF PLATFORM OBJECTIVES, 1953-60

Here is an accurate record of Democratic and Republican votes in Congress in the past 8 years for and against various measures advancing progressive goals. While both 1960 party platforms endorse such goals it is clear that only the Democratic Party has actively supported them.

Goals	Senate			House		
	Number of votes	Percent Demo- crats for	Percent Repub- licans for	Number of votes	Percent Demo- crats for	Percent Repub- licans for
To liberalize and extend reciprocal trade agree- ments	8	84	57	14	76	53
To increase and stabilize farm income and develop soil conservation programs	71	77	34	21	-	27
To encourage rural electrification co-ops	6	86	24	41	78 93	30
To develop new water resource projects	16	82	87	22	72	43
and unemployment compensation	20	72	30	10	78	53
To ald depressed areas	9	83	24	4	76	24
To foster small business	7	72 83 75	12	3	- 92	66
Aid to education	11	77	36	13	65	57
To promote slum clearance and home financing	34	80	29	23	86	34

# 9 examples of how the records of the candidates differ in support of platform objectives

Note.—From 1947 through 1950 Senator KENNEDY and Vice President Nixon served together in the House of Representatives. During this period they were called upon to vote on many issues covered in the platforms. The following examples of contrasting votes are clear-cut proof of their differing basic beliefs as related to the objectives expressed in the 2 1960 party platforms.

	How the candidates voted	
	Kennedy	Nixon
Foreign trade: Vote to continue reciprocal trade agreements for 3 years instead of 1, and without crippling amendments, RC 81 May 26, 1948  Minimum wage: Vote to exclude 1,000,000 workers from minimum wage protection. Considered the key vote on minimum wage legislation, RC 172 Aug. 10, 1949.  Agriculture: Vote to increase appropriations for 1947 soil conservation payments by \$129,000,000. RC 119 July 18, 1947	For Against For	Against. For.
RO 231 Oct. 14, 1947.  Rousing: Vote to insist on stronger protection of small business in "basing-point" bill allowing "price fixing" by certain heavy industries, RO 231 Oct. 14, 1947.  Rousing: Vote to cut low-rent public housing and housing research program, and to put program on unsound year-to-year basis, RO 119 June 29,	Against	Do.
1049.  Social security: Vote to replace contributory insurance features for disabled workers with a noncontributory "public assistance" handout scheme, based on need, not on right. The substitute also provided less coverage, and lower benefits. This is considered a key vote in social security	do	Do.
legislation, RC 217 Oct. 5, 1949.  Public power: Vote to restore funds for Missouri Valley and Bonneville development transmission facilities, BC 40 Apr. 25, 1947.  REA: Vote to include \$300,000,000 for REA loans in urgent deficiency bill, RC 14 Feb. 24, 1947.	For	Against. Do.

The 86th Congress and Marion County, Ind.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOSEPH W. BARR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, when George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and our Founding Fathers drew up the Constitution, they made an important decision about the Congress. They decided that it would be composed of two bodies—a Senate, whose Members were to represent the different States, and a House of Representatives to represent the people. Since that time the Senate has grown from 26 Members to 100 as new States have been added. The House has grown from 65 to 437 as new congressional districts were carved out of the States. But the responsibilities are about the same.

My responsibility runs clearly to the 700,000 people who live in Marion County, Ind.—the people who are trying to raise families, earn a living, and live a peaceful and purposeful life. I have been the voice of these 700,000 people in the affairs of the United States for the past 2 years as a Member of the 86th Congress.

We have all heard and read a lot about the Congress and world affairs, about the Congress and the Nation, about the Congress and the States. I have been directly involved in all these matters, but I also think it is vital that someone report on the 86th Congress and what it meant to the people in Marion County, Ind.

We are a great metropolitan area with special problems that need special attention. It is my job to see to it that our special problems are recognized and considered. If I do not, no one else will. That is the reason for this report.

## WHAT IS MARION COUNTY?

Before anyone can represent this area, he must first know what it is and what its problems are. Just what is Marion County, Ind.? Statistically, it is a great manufacturing and commercial area. It is one of the largest congressional districts. It is one of the 30 largest counties in the Nation. More people live within our borders than live in 11 different States. We earn about \$2½ billion a year in manufacturing, commerce, and service. We pay about \$400 million a year in Federal taxes. These are the bare bones of the statistics.

But there is a human side, too. There is a story of about 100,000 men and women making a living in our plants, producing aircraft engines, telephones, drugs, automobile parts, electrical equipment, and a wide variety of other products. There is a story of about 190,000 men and women earning a living in our stores, on construction, and as doctors, lawyers, dentists, and architects. There is a story of 150,000 schoolchildren on the one hand, and about 70,000 senior citizens over 65 on the other.

Put the statistics and the people together, mix in our churches, our libraries, our fraternal and social organizations, and some sort of a picture of this great area begins to emerge. This is the picture I keep trying to keep in focus. This is the picture I try to keep before me when I vote.

With this background let us take a look at the 86th Congress from seven different sides—peace and foreign policy, defense, Government finances, business, labor, agriculture, and social security—and see how its record worked out for Marion County, Ind.

## PEACE AND FOREIGN POLICY

In Marion County our people share with everyone else in the country, and probably everyone else in the world, a deep yearning for peace. Those of us who were under fire in World War I, World War II, or Korea remember the horror of combat and the anguish of separated families. We all hope to spare our children this fate. But it possibly goes deeper than that. It probably boils down to a concern for the survival of the human race. The question that haunts me was asked by an Air Force general who said: "Joe, this Nation and the Soviet Union are developing almost completely reliable weapons. Just how reliable are you politicians?"

Probably the most significant move that the 86th Congress has made in this field has been through laws doubling the size of the World Bank and the creation of the Inter-American Bank. Maybe you are asking yourself: "What do these banks have to do with peace?" They have a great deal to do with it, and they mark a significant change in our policy. Through these institutions we are saying to 68 free nations of the world and 20 nations in Latin America, "Look, we will join with you, and all of us will put up our cash and our brains to attack the problems of poverty, disease, and ignorance wherever they may exist."

Foreign aid has become increasingly unpopular with the Congress because we realize that our country simply does not have the resources or the brains to solve the problems of the underdeveloped nations of Africa, Asia, and South America alone. Recent events in the world—especially in Cuba and Latin America—have cast serious doubts on the old approach. But recent events have also shown that cooperation will work and can head off Communist drives to exploit these underprivileged nations.

The Community Chest is working fine in Indianapolis and Marion County. Through the World Bank and the Inter-American Bank the 86th Congress just carried this idea on to our international problems of peace and foreign policy. History would indicate that if the world ends up with Russia and China on one side, the United States on the other, and the rest of the world in the middle, then there is little chance for peace or freedom. An explosion is inevitable. But if we bind the free nations to us through this Community Chest approach of sharing brains and cash to attack poverty and ignorance, then the world stands a chance for freedom and peace. We in Marion County stand to get a better re-

turn for the 20 millions of our tax money that is being spent every year on foreign aid.

### DEFENSE

While working for peace, we cannot be foolish enough to neglect our defenses. The Communists obviously respect strength. The question that the 86th Congress had to face was, "What sort of defense?" One wise old Senator told me, "Most generals and admirals are always preparing for the wrong kind of war. They are always getting ready for a war in which we strike the first blow. But this is impossible under our democratic government. We have never struck the first blow and probably never will."

Our task is clear. We must make sure that any enemy knows that we will retaliate with terrible force if attacked. Still, the Congress has to fight the Navy on carriers that we think are vulnerable, and to urge them to concentrate on retaliatory weapons such as antisubmarine warfare. We have to prod the Air Force to consider an airborne alert, and to develop missiles that can be moved on railway cars. Retaliation is our goal, and I think the record of the 86th Congress in that respect is good.

On other defense fronts, I am not too happy. Their accounting methods in the Department of Defense are so old-fashioned that they tell little or nothing to me. About 200 millions of Marion County tax dollars are involved in defense. You can see why I have yelled about accounting.

Probably the biggest gap is Civil Defense. First of all, I think that the name is wrong. This area is defense pure and simple. If Marion County is hit and our people cannot get back to producing engines, rocket casings, and communication equipment, then how can this Nation launch an effective and sustained retaliatory strike? Frankly our efforts seem poor in this area so vital to us in Marion County.

## GOVERNMENT FINANCES

All of us are concerned about the Nation's debt and its spending. I was surprised to find that the House is usually very frugal with your money. In 29 out of 33 appropriation bills, we cut the amount the President requested. The total cuts ran to about \$5 billion. I personally voted for about \$6 billions less than the administration asked for in 1959 and again in 1960.

Finance is the field in which I am trained and which I know. I have worked harder on Government finances than any other field. I can pass on to the people in Marion County three bits of advice.

First. Do not look for sizable tax cuts until we can get some measure of peace in the world. The cold war has moved to Cuba within 97 miles of our borders.

Second. If we are going to cut the debt, we will have to run a large surplus in good years, because in bad years we will be lucky to end up with small deficits. The returns from the income tax fluctuate violently up and down.

Third. Keep yelling about saving. There is more pressure on the Congress to spend than to save.

#### BUSINES

Marion County has one special business interest that should be protected. We sell millions of dollars worth of drugs, truck engines, truck bodies, and many other items in world trade. Some estimates show the total as high as 150 millions a year and involving directly 10,000 jobs, and indirectly another 20,000 (for a total of 30,000 jobs).

We are hurt to some extent by imports of bicycle chains, plywood, and a few other products. But on balance a free world trade looks much the best for us.

On the import side we buy enormous amounts of oil, lead, tin, zinc, and copper. Tariff or quota laws keeping these prices high are not best for us.

Marion County is a world trading center. It is hard to realize, but it is true. What is more, we make money out of it. The record of the 86th Congress is not too good in this field. It has been more interested in protection than trade. I voted against protection, but I usually lost.

#### LABOR

In Marion County we have about 70,000 families where the husband or wife belongs to a labor organization. We have a vital stake in labor laws. The 86th Congress started out to write a law giving union members the right to run their unions through honest election procedures and to control their unions' money. The bill nearly ended up as a union-busting law. It seemed to me that Marion County had a history of decent and responsible labor-management relations. I believe that union members should have the right to run their own unions and that their conduct in our county does not call for any union busting. I voted accordingly.

It is still too early to know what effect this Labor-Management Act will have.

#### AGRICULTURE

Marion County could not be called a farming county, but our ties with agriculture are very close. We ultimately share the farmer's prosperity or depression. There is no single national program that has failed so miserably in recent years. In the last 8 years we have spent \$26 billion on a program that has not kept the small farmer alive. Nearly 4 million people have left the farms. The program has not supported farm income, which has dropped from \$14 billion a year to \$11 billion a year. The program has not disposed of farm surpluses. Our surplus holdings have jumped from \$2 billion to \$9 billion in storage. Our storage costs run at the rate of \$1 million a day. And ironically, employees at the Department of Agriculture have increased 20,375 in the past 8 years. What a record.

How do we get out of this mess that soaks up \$20 million a year from Marion County tax dollars? It would seem obvious to me that the first step is to get rid of that surplus. No approach will work with that fantastic surplus hanging over the market.

With two-thirds of the world starving, surely this surplus would be a wonderful asset in our attempts to rebuild the underdeveloped parts of the world. But the diplomats always have some objection that we will ruin the markets of our competitors. Frankly, I cannot understand this argument. How can you ruin a market where the people have no money and are starving? We have tried to sell part of this surplus for local currencies that are useless except in that country. This device is backfiring because if we are not careful we will end up owning half of the poor countries in the world. We have enough headaches without that.

Surely we can go back to the cooperative technique I mentioned earlier and join with other surplus nations to use this food for peace. I believe that we can do some good in the world by shipping food instead of firearms, butter instead of bombs. We would also save \$350 millions a year storage cost.

When we get rid of the surplus, then what do we do to keep a healthy farm economy? For the next decade we may be plagued with the ability to grow more than we can eat or sell. How do we get rid of it? There are all sorts of solutions floating around, but I am going to recommend an approach, not a solution.

Fifty years ago the United States had about the same problem with our monetary system. Surpluses or shortages of money were causing booms or busts that were slowing the orderly growth of the country. We tackled that problem by establishing a commission—the Aldrich Commission-which studied the problem for 3 years and then recommended a Federal Reserve System to give the United States "enough but not too much money." It is dangerous to draw too close an analogy between money and farming, but the procedure can still be recommended. I can say for certain that no orderly solution of the farm problem will emerge from a presidential election campaign.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

There are about 70,000 people in Marion County who are 65 or over-10 percent of our population. By 1970 the percentage figure will jump to 15 percent, and the Census Bureau estimates that the total figure will rise to 130,000 senior citizens. Life for these people is not always easy in a great metropolitan area. When we lived on farms, there was always work to do for everyone, and aged relatives were a welcome and respected part of every household. This is not true today in our big city industrial areas. The original social security law was passed to meet this situation. It was passed to give these senior citizens and our society a chance to work out the problem of how to live with some dignity after 65. Today about 49,000 people in Marion County come under the law-about 70 percent of our 65 or over popu-

The 86th Congress made some technical amendments to the law. First, they changed the \$1,200-a-year earning

limitation to provide that anything earned between \$1,200 and \$1,500 would reduce benefits 50 cents for every dollar earned and over \$1,500 each dollar earned would reduce benefits \$1. This gives some incentive to earn more than \$1,200 a year.

Second, we eliminated the 50-year age requirement for total disability payments. A person covered under the act can now receive benefits whenever he becomes completely disabled.

Lastly, we worked on the extremely controversial problem of medical care for the aged. One plan that was considered would have operated directly under the social security law. Anyone receiving benefits would have been entitled to hospitalization. The cost would have been met by raising the social security tax one-fourth of 1 percent.

Another plan called for subsidies to private insurance companies to enable them to shoulder heavier risks.

The third plan called for Federal-State cooperation to provide medical care for those elderly people who were hopelessly impoverished. This was the plan adopted. The United States will match State funds in this program. It is voluntary; any State may or may not join. All programs are administered by the State.

All these plans had their fierce supporters and opponents. The plan adopted was probably chosen because it involves no increase in the tax and will not damage the financial stability of the social security trust.

#### CONCLUSION

Marion County, Ind., is a highly significant part of the Nation and the world. According to the latest figures of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, we paid more Federal taxes than perhaps any other congressional district. It is certain that we paid more taxes than 14 different States.

We earn more money than many independent countries in the United Nations.

We do not and cannot live in a vacuum. No one can ignore the needs of the country and the world we live in. But this county is important enough to be well and forcefully represented. If we fail, it would be a serious blow to the United States and even to the free world.

Our strength is unquestionably an important part of the total strength of the United States. Surely Marion County, Ind., is entitled to careful and diligent representation.

Over the Speaker's chair in the House is an inscription—a quote from Daniel Webster—which reads:

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

Last night as we adjourned I breathed a silent prayer that I had lived up to that challenge for Marion County, Ind., and for our beloved country.

### Democratic Sponsorship of the Polaris Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the Republican administration is not entitled to take credit for the Polaris project now that it has been tested successfully, and also attempt to claim that it fills the missile gap. The missile gap has not been filled, as yet. Responsibility for the success of the Polaris project lies more with the nonpartisan scientists and engineers in the Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission and their supporters in the Democratic Congress.

The Polaris submarine system combines the nuclear submarine with missiles armed with thermonuclear warheads propelled by solid fuels. In each of these fields it has been the congressional Democrats who have provided the necessary leadership and funds. Perhaps a look at history would be instructive.

The nuclear-powered submarine program was instituted by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Navy under the Democratic administration of President Truman. After the successful operation of the Mark I prototype in 1953 and the Nautilus in 1955, the nuclear submarine program ran into the rough waters of traditional thinking and budgetary ceiling in the Eisenhower administration.

It has been the Democrats in Congress who have supported Admiral Rickover, the "father" of the nuclear Navy. Democratic members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy were instrumental in preventing Admiral Rickover from being cashiered from the Navy by the administration. It was the Congress which honored him with a congressional medal after he had been deliberately snubbed by the White House.

The Democrats in Congress recognized the strategic importance of marrying missiles and nuclear submarines and led the way in assuring sufficient funds and sound administration for the program.

From the outset it was a battle with the Republican administration which placed the state of the budget ahead of the state of the art. Right now the number of programed Polaris súbmarine systems could be increased four times. One would suppose that the Republican platform would have recognized the need for augmentation of the Polaris program. Only the Democratic platform did that.

In 1957 the Democratic Congress pressed for acceleration of the Polaris program. Finally in 1958, after observing that persuasion would not work, the Democratic Congress appropriated \$600 million more than the administration requested for the Polaris system. Under the administration plan, at that point in time, only five Polaris submarines would have been programed. The action of the Democrats in Congress almost doubled this number, but the Bureau of the Budget withheld the money except for one submarine.

Actually this 1958 action by the Democratic Congress paid off, for the moneys were released during 1959. However, the administration's release of funds was on a slower schedule.

The Polaris battle of the budget was waged again this year. The administration for fiscal 1961 requested only three submarines and funds for long leadtime procurement of three more. Congress, with its understanding of the missile gap, appropriated money for 12 Polaris submarines.

Let us look at the box score. Left to their own resources, the Republican administration at best would have programed only eight Polaris submarines and scheduled three for long leadtime procurement. As things now stand, and after a successful fight by the Democratic Congress, 14 Polaris submarines are fully funded, and 7 can be scheduled for procurement. The score is this: Democrats, 21 Polaris submarines; Republicans, 11 Polaris submarines;

Each Polaris submarine, by the way, will carry 16 missiles.

The box score with fiscal year breakdowns is presented at the conclusion of my remarks. It is plain to see from this box score that the urgency in the Polaris program has been recognized by the Democratic Congress, which has usually made available more funds than the administration proposed.

The Navy, too, has recommended more Polaris submarines than the administration was willing to approve. The Navy was restrained by the administration in two ways: First, it had to trim its budgetary sails specifically on Polaris planning; and second, it had to work within restrictive overall budget ceilings set by the administration.

The restraint on Navy planning for the Polaris may be gaged by official Navy testimony that the desired objective is 45 Polaris submarines—720 missiles—and that the rate of construction could be stepped up to 12 submarines a year with existing facilities. This is four times the role endorsed by the administration for the past several years.

It will be said by administration spokesmen that the state of the art did not justify a speedup in the Polaris program in prior years. The Democrats in Congress had more faith and confidence in the capabilities of our scientists and engineers than did the budget-conscious administration. That confidence has been fully justified. Democratic leadership kept pace with, and gave impetus to, the Polaris program. The Republican administration lagged behind.

In summary, the Democratic Congress added four Polaris submarines to the administration program in fiscal year 1959. This would have added 64 operational missiles 2 years earlier than requested by the administration. Recognizing the congressional leadership in this program, the administration yielded to a degree. It granted the Navy funds for one more than the two budgeted, to maintain a three-per-year program. It finally released the funds for the other three over a year later, in fiscal year 1960. The result was a delay of 1 year for three submarines.

Just recently, as the election nears, the administration released funds for five submarines for fiscal year 1961, instead of three. Also, by releasing funds for five of the seven partially funded submarines authorized by the Congress, it has indicated a limited program of five per year, in lieu of the former three-per-year program. Even so, the administration is holding back funds for two partially funded submarines, which cannot be begun for another year. The result is a delay of 1 year for two submarines.

The total administration deficit under the program Congress actually provided is thus 1 year's delay for five submarines, or 80 missiles, not on station during the coming years of the Nation's greatest peril.

Funding of Polaris missile submarines

	Number in adminis- tration budget		Number provided by Congress		Funds released (actually programed)	
Fiscal year	Fully funded	Partially funded (long lead time items)	Fully funded	Partially funded	Fully funded	Partially funded
1958	3 2	(3)	3 6	(3)	3 3 3 3 5	
Total through fiscal year 1961	8	3	14	7	14	1
	Total requested by administration		Total provided by Congress		Total programed	
	11		21		19	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes 3 (denoted in parentheses) partially funded in fiscal year 1960 program.

<sup>2</sup> As announced in Secretary Gates' letter of August 1960.

State Department Acts Belatedly on Banning of Masaryk Stamp by Government of Czechoslovakia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. FRANK KOWALSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, the decline in American prestige abroad can be attributed in substantial part to the vacillation and delay which are characteristic of the State Department under the present administration.

Just a few days ago, on August 25, the State Department announced that it had sent a note to the Czechoslovak Government requesting information on the barring of U.S. mail bearing stamps honoring the great patriot of the Czech Republic of lamented memory, Thomas Masaryk.

As long ago as last May, Mr. Speaker, I asked the State Department not to seek information but to protest strongly to the Czech Government against its refusal to deliver mail carrying Masaryk

commemorative stamps.

I pointed out in May, and in another letter early in June, that the facts were indisputable—that the Czech Government was dumping some mail from America with Masaryk stamps, was returning other mail to the American senders with the notation, "Not Admissible." I also informed the State Department that the Czechoslovak National Council of America had evidence that in some cases letters were being delivered in Czechoslovakia with the Masaryk stamps removed from the envelopes.

These actions by the Czech Government are in clear violation of interna-

tional postal agreements.

After all these months, the best our State Department can offer is a request to Prague for information about the banning of the Masaryk stamp.

We do not need information, Mr. Speaker, since we have the facts. What we need is strong action by our State Department to compel the Communist rulers of Czechoslovakia to abide by international regulations and stop interfering with mail sent from this country.

Here we have had an opportunity, now largely lost, to bring before the world that the Communist government of Czechoslovakia is so apprehensive that it will not allow its people to see on postage stamps the picture of a great Czech leader who fought for and helped win freedom for his country.

Last spring, I suggested that our Government bring this story to the whole world, to underscore how reluctant are the rulers in Iron Curtain lands to let their people be reminded of their days of freedom.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this case called for much earlier action and for something stronger than a polite request for information. It is another administration fumble which has cost us a great opportunity.

Key Facts Relating to Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON, HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, by permission of the House, I am inserting in the Appendix of the RECORD extensive information on the position of agriculture in the Nation's economy, with the thought that this material may be useful to the Members of this body in discussing the problems of agriculture with their people back home:

Key facts relating to agriculture-Farm

theome	
1959 cash farm income	illions
1959 cash farm income	\$33.8
value (nome consumption) and rental	
value of farm dwellings	3.6
Gross farm income	
Farm production expenses	26. 1
Realized net farm income	
7-year total realized net farm income,	105 1
7 year total realized not form income	100.1
7-year total realized net farm income, 1953-59	84. 7
7-year loss in net farm income,	20.4
Farm population:	20. %
Per capita income from agriculture,	
1959	643
Per capita income from agriculture,	
1952	711
Per capita income from all sources,	960
Per capita income from all sources,	962
Nonfarm population:	902
Per conita income from all courses	
Per capita income from all sources,	9 909
Per capita income from all sources,	2,202
1952	
Average hourly earnings:	1, 010
Farmworkers (operators and hired	
labor), 1959	
Factory workers, 1959	2. 22
1959 to 1952 contrasts:	
Net farm income down 24 percent.	
Nation's income up 35 percent.	
Farmworkers' hourly earnings do	vn 13
Factory workers' hourly earnings	up 33
percent.	
Corporate dividend payments up 4 cent.	7 per-

### FARM-NONFARM INCOME DISPARITY WIDENS

In 1946, 41 percent of all farm-operator families were in the lowest income fifth of all families in the United States.

In 1953, the percentage had increased to 50; and in 1957, the percentage had increased to 55. When comparable data become available for 1959, the percentage may be even higher.

	Median income of lowest in- come third, farm families	Median income as percent of average income of nonfarm families	
1947	\$1,100	23	
1953	1,300	20	
1967	1,400	19	

#### FOOD COSTS

Retail cost, market basket of farm-produced food: (change, 1952-59) up 1 percent.

Farm value, market basket of farm-produced food: (change 1952-59) down 17 per-

Market basket of farm food products bought by average urban wage earner with family of three:

	Retail cost	Marketing charges	Farmer's return
1959	\$1,040	\$641	\$399
	1,034	552	482

Cost of market basket of farm-produced food as a percentage of industrial worker's annual earnings: 1953, 23 percent; 1952, 30 percent.

Pro rata share of Government cost of farm price supports, plus cost of market basket foods, as a percentage of industrial worker's annual earnings: 1959, 24 percent. Civilian expenditures for farm foods, mar-

keting charges and amount paid farmers:

[In billions]

	Civilian expenditures for farm foods	Marketing charges	Amount paid farmers
1959	\$58. 2	\$38. 4	\$19.8
	48. 2	28. 3	19.9

Note.—In 1959 there were 13 percent more domestic consumers than in 1952, and they purchased about 16 percent more food—yet paid farmers \$100 million less in total for it than 7 years earlier.

Quantities of food purchased by 1 hour of factory labor

	In 1929	In 1959
Bread, loavesSteak, pounds	6.4	11.3
Milk, pints delivered Butter, pounds	7.8	17.6
Pork chops, pounds	1.5	2.6
Bacon, pounds	1.4	3.8
Eggs, dozensPotatoes, pounds	1.1	4. 2 35. 2
Oranges, dozens	1.3	3.3

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

#### FARMERS' EFFICIENCY

A man-hour of farm labor in 1959 produced nearly 3 times what it did 20 years ago. Crop yields in 1958-59 were at record levels;

39 percent above 1947-49 levels.

Total farm output per unit of resources used in 1959 was 24 percent above 1947-49

Farm production per han-hour has been increasing at the rate of 5 percent per year since 1950—more than twice the rate of increase in productivity of workers in industry.

#### Farmers' financial position [In billions]

	1959	1952
Value of real estate	\$125.1 59.0	\$06. 0 53. 0
in cooperatives	13.8	12.2 4.7
Total assets	203. 1 23. 3	165. 6 14. 6
Proprietors' equities	179.8	151.0

Note.—Equities have increased 18 percent while liabilities or debts have increased 60 percent since 1952. Furthermore, most of the increase in equities is the result of infated land values which accrued to many absentee landlords, can only be converted to each by owner operators when they quit farming, and may disappear even more rapidly than they have increased in recent years.

As of January 1, 1959, farmers' equities in real estate, personal property (other than household goods), cooperatives, and working capital, totaled \$161.5 billion. If farmers could have sold these assets at these paper values and loaned the money at 6 percent interest, they would have had 90 percent as much income in 1959 without doing a lick of work.

#### FARM PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAM (Commodity Credit Corporation)

As of January 1, 1953: \$1,064,617,225 loss. As of January 1, 1960: \$6,891,035,440 loss.

(Note.—The losses in 7 years, from January 1953 through December 31, 1959, were more than five times the total of losses during the previous 20-year history of Commodity Credit Corporation price-support operations.)

Twenty-year loss (1933-52): \$1,064,617,225. Seven-year loss (1953-59): \$5,826,418,215. CCO price-support operations for basic crops only (wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts):

To January 1, 1953 (at end of 20 years): \$13,011,290 profit.

To January 1, 1960 (7 years later): \$3,081,-479,607 loss.

Dairy program losses\_\_ 1,854,688,705 CCC investments:

CCC investments in major crops (inventory and loans)

Crop	Amount	Value
Cotton (bales):		
Jan. 1, 1953	1,097,000	\$166, 779, 000
Jan. 1, 1960	7, 677, 000	1, 334, 113, 000
Wheat (bushels):		
Jan. 1, 1953	267, 847, 000	1, 081, 545, 000
	, 414, 464, 000	3, 435, 780, 000
Corn (bushels):	1	
Ja. 1, 1953	368, 349, 000	587, 274, 000
	1, 500, 370, 000	2, 482, 374, 000
Rice (hundredweight):	A STATE OF THE STA	The state of the s
Jan. 1, 1953	168,000	878, 000
Jan. 1, 1960	13, 351, 000	89, 394, 000
Peanuts (pounds):		
Jan. 1, 1953	192, 528, 000	22, 644, 000
Jan. 1, 1960	334, 109, 000	34, 354, 000
Tobacco (pounds):		
Jan. 1, 1953	544, 067, 000	250, 373, 000
Jan. 1, 1960	799, 679, 000	517, 133, 000
Dairy products:	1000	200,000
Jan. 1, 1953		8, 445, 000
Jan. 1, 1960		29, 209, 000

#### EFFECTIVENESS OF PRODUCTION CONTROLS

Official statistics show that in the years 1954-58 inclusive, the production of the non-controlled farm products increased 21 percent more than the production of the price-supported, controlled products (using 1952-53 as a base).

Value of stocks removed from commercial markets, 1953-59:

In the past 7 years, farm programs have limited farm production to some extent and have removed an average of \$2.2 billion of farm products a year from commercial markets: \$6.7 billion was removed by an increase in CCC stocks; \$7.9 billion was removed by Public Law 480 disposals; \$0.9 billion was removed by section 32 surplus removal purchases; total, \$15.5 billion equals 7 percent of cash receipts.

Had this additional \$15.5 billion of farm products moved into consumption through commercial markets, prices would have dropped sharply—perhaps 17.5 percent. Had this occurred, net farm income would have dropped 45 percent.

Farm production expenses: 1959, \$26 billion; 1952, \$22.6 billion. Farm production expenses have been increasing \$800 million a year for the last 10 years, and \$900 million a year for the last

Farm production expenses are increasing about 3 percent per year. Increasing population plus increasing real incomes results in demand for food increasing about 2 percent per year.

cent per year.

The disparity of the farmer's position probably is best illustrated by his prices in relation to the prices of the things he must buy.

In 1948 a corn farmer could sell 686 bushels of corn and buy a cornpicker with what he got for the corn. In 1959 it took 2,121 bushels of corn to buy a similar cornpicker.

In 1948 a wheat farmer could buy a combine with 2,107 bushels of wheat. In 1959 it took 3,771 bushels of wheat to buy a similar combine.

In 1948 it took 944 bushels of wheat to buy a farm truck, in 1959—1,760 bushels; 1,080 bushels of corn would buy the truck then, in 1959—2,879 bushels; 6,316 pounds of cotton then, in 1959—9,772 pounds.

In 1948 it took 991 bushels of wheat to buy a tractor, in 1959—1,771 bushels for a similar tractor; 1,133 bushels of corn would buy the tractor then, in 1959—2,897 bushels; 6,627 pounds of cotton then, in 1959—9,835 pounds.

#### Misinformation on the Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to draw your attention to a penetrating study of present developments in the Middle East which has just been printed in the latest issue of Prevent World War III, No. 56, summer 1960, published by the Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc., 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. Under the title "Misinformation on the Middle East," this analysis cites pertinent facts showing that contrary to President Nasser's boasting of Arab unity, there are powerful forces opposing Nasser's claim to rule the Arab world. The Government of Jordan has displayed courageous opposition to Nasser's hegemonic policies. Even in the United Arab Republic there is growing unrest, particularly in Syria where Nasser's henchmen have established for all intents and purposes a military dictator-Those who believe that Nasser should be supported as the standard bearer of Arab unity, should bear these facts in mind. I include the article in the Appendix of the RECORD:

#### MISINFORMATION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The Middle East fever chart is a subject which periodically attracts reputed experts in this field. Admittedly, it is not easy to reach a correct diagnosis simply because the patient is afflicted with a number of allments—some of them quite unique in terms of previous experience. Furthermore, the situation in that area is in extreme flux so that a prudent practitioner will hardly allow himself to make a definite prognosis either on the optimistic or pessimistic side.

Unfortunately, there are frequent instances where caution is thrown to the winds and the conclusions of experts are set down as though they were the last word on the subject. We say that this is unfortunate because such reporting adds to the confusion concerning developments in the Middle East and contributes to a great deal of misinformation. It goes without saying that realistic policies can hardly be hammered out on the basis of such fuzzy analyses, nor does it serve the cause of keeping the American people intelligently informed.

The Atlantic Monthly (February 1960) carried a report on the Middle East which, in our opinion, seems to fall into the category of misinformation. The doctors who wrote this report proclaim that Communist influence in the Middle East was on the skids. "Relations between the United Arab Republic," the report states, "and the other Arab States have suddenly improved. President Nasser appears to have learned the advantages of coexistence over conspiracy. The beginnings of common Arabic economic policies are discernible. Syrian complaints are being heard and demands for more local autonomy are heeded. There is, in short, less bickering within the Arab community and a good deal more energy is going into solving domestic problems."

Is there any grounds for such optimism? Our reading of the Middle East fever chart shows that the inner tensions and strife among the Arab States continue and, indeed, in some areas have increased. Let us examine briefly some of the points made in the Atlantic Monthly report.

#### JORDAN VERSUS EGYPT

The Atlantic's report on the Middle East alleges that the Arabs are closing their ranks. This is an amazing evaluation of the Middle East fever chart, because all of the indica-tions show that the differences among the Arab States have widened and are greater now than ever before. The sharp conflict between Jordan and Egypt is a case in point. There have been moments when Nasser extended the olive branch to King Hussein. However, for every gracious gesture there have been far more instances where Nasser has brandished the sword. At this writing, the Egyptian campaign of slander against the Jordanian Government is once again on in full force. When Nasser visited Syria in March of this year, he denounced the leaders of Jordan as having "yielded themselves to American and British imperialism to work against the Arab nation" (New York Times, Mar. 7, 1960). The following month, the Egyptian radio charged that Jordanian rulers were forging "a new path of treason—the path of overt treason." The same broadcast denounced the Jordanian Government as 'the face of imperialism in the Arab homeland" (April 14, 1960).

Why has Nasser once more turned his guns against the King of Jordan at this time? The answer is simply this: Nasser's plans for the creation of a Palestinian state which would have to include part of Jordan has been vetoed by King Hussein and his advisers. This area would also include the Gaza Strip. This has been the dream not only of Nasser but of the so-called Arab High Committee for Palestine, headed by the notorious pro-Nazi and war criminal, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem. If Nasser could lay his hands on this entire area, then his empire would stretch from the borders of Turkey to the Sudan. This would provide Cairo with a viable nucleus for further expansion.

Jordan's adamant stand has infuriated Cairo. As a result, Egyptian propaganda has lashed out at the Jordanian Government as traitorous and a tool of Western imperialism. However, Nasser has not only resorted to verbal attacks. Contrary to the Atlantic's report that Nasser had learned the advantages of coexistence over conspiracy, agents

are operating within Jordan for the purpose of creating a climate of terror and to strike down by violence the rulers of that country. Thus, on March 30, 1960, the Jordanian Premier al-Majali held a press conference at which the agents of the UAR, who had confessed that they were to carry out a number of assassinations, were present. The Premier declared that the importance of this plot did not lie in the fact that it was aimed at the assassination of several Jordanian leaders "but that it reveals one link in the chain of continuous plotting against this country and its existence in a bid to distract it from development and construction." The Jordanian Premier further stated that the assassination plot was important, too, because it included "the truth of this country's relations with the UAR, which has always sought to split the Arab efforts asunder.'

#### JORDAN HITS BACK

Jordan's counterdenunciations of Nasser have been severe. King Hussein himself attacked the leadership of Egypt during his visit to Morocco in April. He charged that the Egyptians "by their will toward domination" were dividing the Arab world (New York Times, Apr. 29, 1960). In this connection, it is interesting to note that in January, King Hussein inferentially accused the Cairo Government of exploiting the plight of the Palestinian refugees "for selfish political pur-poses" (January 18, 1960). Obviously, the King's criticism was prompted by his knowledge that Nasser was trying to use the refugees as part of his plan to build up his Palestinian state which would inevitably result in the dismemberment of Jordan itself.

Referring to the situation in Syria, the weekly Jordanian magazine "Around the World" recently wrote that the present gov-ernment in Syria is "an unjust military regime which has planted the feeling of anxiety, terror, and fear among the Syrian people." This same magazine carried a pointed attack against Nasser's policies in Africa under the title "Secrets of the Black Continent: Why Do the Africans Hate Abdel Nasser?" The article purports to express the views of an unnamed Arab statesman who had recently traveled through Africa. cording to this Arab statesman, the African peoples first showed sympathy for the Egyptian revolution. "Things then developed and the African peoples began to hate Egypt and Nasser and even the mention of Nasser's name." Why the change? According to this statesman, the Africans became alarmed over Nasser's plot against other Arab states. African peoples felt the great cupidity of Nasser and sensed the danger in cooperating with him, trusting him and depending on his help. They saw Nasser as he is-a man who wants to dominate all the African and Arab peoples."

It is not surprising that there is hardly any love between Jordan and the leaders of the U.A.R., when we know that as recently as May, a second plot was uncovered in Jordan involving agents of the U.A.R., who were given the task of assassinating prominent Jordanian personalities.

#### THE SITUATION IN SYRIA

Has the situation in Syria improved?

From the point of view of the Cairo Government, unity between Egypt and Syria was regarded as a steppingstone in President Nasser's ambitious program of "gathering in" all Arabs under his absolute command. Therefore, Cairo approached the question of uniting with Syria approximately in the same way as Bismarck viewed the unity of the German states under the Kaiser. There was nothing democratic about the method employed and it was clear from the very beginning, as far as Egypt was concerned, that Syria would be incorporated as a virtual department of the Egyptian state.

On the other hand, the Syrians accepted unity in the hope that it would accomplish

two objectives, i.e., to preclude a Communist takeover of Syria and that all Syrians would be treated as equals in the unified state.

There is no doubt that this was the position of the Syrian Baath Party which was most instrumental in influencing Syrian public opinion to accept the merger with Egypt. The Syrian Baath Party preached the virtues of Arab nationalism. Furthermore, the Baath Party hoped that the establishment of the United Arab Republic would hasten the renaissance of Syrian power and prestige. Thus, it is clear that the motives which guided the Baath Party to champion the cause of unity with Egypt, were diametrically opposed to the plans and purposes of the Nasser regime.

#### A POLITICAL CRISIS

The United Arab Republic is now confronted with a grave political crisis. This is reflected by the fact that President Nasser was obliged to set up a military dictatorship in Syria under the command of his chief military collaborator, Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer. Marshal Amer's urgent mission to Syria was impelled by the growing revolt of Syrians of all classes against the dictatorial overbearing policies of President Nasser. The Syrian Baathists who had struggled so diligently for the merger, were now singing a different tune. However, they were merely reflecting the disillusionment which has swept all classes and strata of Syrian society with the exception of those who found it profitable to collaborate with Nasser.

It was, therefore, no coincidence that Nasser and his most trusted collaborator, Marshal Amer, should launch a frontal attack upon the Baathist Party. The net result of this onslaught has been the emasculation of the Syrian Baathists as a significant political force in present-day Syria. Indeed, all Syrian political parties which refused to kowtow to Cairo, have been swept aside, Many opponents of the Nasser regime have been in prison. Marshal Amer took steps to purge the Syrian armed forces. According to a London Times report (May 25, 1960), the Syrian armed forces are now "quiet—after the transfer of the more restless elements to Egypt."

The political solution which Marshal Amer has devised involves a virtual Egyptian takeover of all key political and military posts in The crisis reached a turning point last summer when four members of the Baath Party were obliged to resign from the Syrian Cabinet of the U.A.R. Subsequently, several more Ministers had to leave, so that by March of this year all Baathist members were ousted from the Syrlan Cabinet. Those who were forced to resign include such outstanding Syrian political figures as U.A.R. Vice President Akram Hourani, Salah Bitar, U.A.R. Minister of National Guidance, and Abdul Ghani Qannit, Minister of National Affairs and Labor for the Syrian region. Hourani was particularly active in obtaining Syrian consent for the original merger with Egypt. Today he is regarded by the Egyptian authorities as persona non grata. upon continued so that May 2 one could read in the press that only two Syrians were left in the Central Government of the United Arab Republic. Meanwhile, Egypt's grip over Syrian affairs tightens for the obvious reason that discontent is steadily increasing. Thus, having served Nasser's purposes in the beginning, the Baathists have now become expendable.

#### ECONOMIC WOES

In the economic sphere, the Syrian economy is still beset by trade deficits and by agricultural disorganization which has come on the heels of Nasser's land "reforms." Economic liberalism in Syria seems to be on the way out. In its place one can observe the steady encroachment of the Egyptian authoritarian control over the economy. The Cairo government has set up the so-called

Economic Development Organization (EDO) for Syria similar to that which has existed in Egypt for the past 3 years. In Egypt, the EDO has already acquired control of about 25 percent of Egypt's industrial and financial resources. This makes it "a dominant force in Egypt's economy" (Wall Street Journal, Feb. 29, 1960). The EDO is slated to move in the same direction in Syria and will also serve as an instrument of state policy. Private enterprise will surely suffer severely since the EDO is empowered by law to control and appoint senior executives to any concern in which it holds 25 percent of the The Wall Street Journal wrote that the Egyptian "Government-owned corporaterun businesses borrow something from Mussolini's corporate state notions." Thus, it is not without reason that there has been a continuous flight of capital from Syria which, in turn, has affected the value of the Syrian

currency.

Reports indicate that the Nasser government contemplates investments to develop the Syrian economy. However, upon examination as to how these funds will be spent, one finds a substantial portion will either go to the oil industry or into light industries, such as a plant for the manufacture of chocolate. This pattern of investment is obviously designed to keep Syria's economy in a subordinate status to its Egyptian counterpart while the Cairo government extracts maximum profits from Syrian oil. Not only does Egypt export its economic poverty to Syria, it is also hoping to convert the Syrian economy into a food supply center for Egyptian industry. Thus, economically and politically Syria is being milked while Marshal Amer and his forces keep order.

#### ARAB UNITY?

It is hard to find evidence that Nasser has been converted to the ways of peace and respect for the independence of other Arab States. Intrigue and conspiracy supported by ceaseless propaganda attacks characterize Nasser's dealings with his neighbors. The struggle between the Cairo strong man and General Kassem of Iraq continues unabated. One will recall the many plots hatched by Nasser to overthrow the Kassem regime when that government refused to submit as Syria did. The Iraqi Government has hit back in kind and shows no timidity and hesitancy in castigating Nasser. Thus, Kassem has publicly revived the idea of the fertile crescent which is an old Iraqi dream involving the union of Syria and Jordan under the domination of Iraq. This has been a nightmare to Egyptians. Yet, in the early part of this to Egyptians. Yet, in the early part of this year, Kassem promised our cousins, the Syrians help in their joys and sorrows and assured them that henceforth we shall not stand with hands tied toward any oppression against them because dictatorial oppression in Syria have reached their limit (London Times, Jan. 9, 1960).

Needless to say this has turned Nasser purple with rage. It has brought forth all of the abusive language that Nasser could muster against Kassem. However, Kassem has not at all been scared. Indeed, he has now given his views on the Palestinian question. Just as Nasser hopes to build up a Palestinian state at the expense of Jordan, so Kassem proclaims Iraq's determination to become suzerain over the Palestinian region of Jordan and the Gaza strip now under the control of the UAR. In short, we are witnessing a ferocious three-corner struggle among Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq, each proclaiming their rights to Palestine. How then can one accept the Atlantic Monthly's report on the Middle East which alleges that there is less bickering within the Arab community, and a good deal of more energy is going into solving domestic problems?

#### "A FLOP"

Even the Arab League which is supposed to be the organization to harmonize and

solidify Arab interests, has accomplished little. When the league met in February Nasir was quoted as stating, "We have agreed in all matters." (Reuters, Feb. 11, 1960.) But what are the facts? According to the New York Times (Mar. 1, 1960), the league failed to agree on the so-called Palestine problem. It failed to agree on any plan to divert the tributaries of the Jordan River so as to cripple the Israeli economy. It falled to agree on the proposal that all Arab states receive a percentage share from the oil income in the Middle East. Moreover, one should not ignore the fact that both Tunisia and Iraq boycotted the meeting because of their resentment over Nasser's domination of the league.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the comment of the Lebanese Minister of Public Works, Pierre Gumayel (Feb. 12, 1960): "We must inquire why these countries (Tunisia and Iraq) refuse to attend the meetings of the Arab League Council. With regard to this, I cannot but repeat what I have said on various occasions in the past, namely, that the seat of the Arab League should be removed from Cairo to a neutral Arab country. The Arab League should belong to all, so that it may become a strong and effective means and achieve success."

The point of view expressed by the Lebanese leader was reechoed and further elaborated by President Bourguiba in an interview on March 22, 1960: "When Cairo failed to attain its ambitions for seizure under the guise of Arab solidarity, it resorted to plots and intrigue and to press and radio campaigns, in the hope of creating chaos. All these attempts, however, have failed abysmally, because the Tunisian people are alert and conscious of their real interests. We harbor no enmity toward anyone. But we reject hegemony and interference in our domestic affairs in any shape or form.'

#### "A FIRM AND STRONG PRIENDSHIP"

The Atlantic Monthly report alleges that Communist influence in the Middle East is beginning to wane. We believe that this Judgment should not be hastily accepted. A similar view was taken more recently in a report prepared by the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (New York Times, June 9, 1960). In the first place, it must be kept in mind that Soviet economic influence in Iraq, Syria, and Egypt is sub-stantial. Indeed, it is estimated that for Syria and Egypt alone the Soviets have contributed \$750 million over the past several

How does Nasser feel about this? In his May 9 speech, wherein he insulted the U.S. Senate and described American aid in phrases that could have been easily employed by the Nazis, he praised the Soviet Union. He said: "It behooves me to express our appreciation for this noble cause and wise policy adopted by the Soviet Union. • • • We feel that the friendship which has brought together the Soviet and the Arab peoples is a firm and strong friendship. It can by no means be shaken by the clouds which appear over the relations between the two countries because of the differences over social and political principles."

In the last analysis, true unity among the Arabs can only come through democratic growth and freedom of expression. It cannot be imposed by "blood and iron" and/or through the imperialistic ambitions of a ruling clique. Perhaps it was this thought which prompted the Jordanian newspaper Hall al-Alam to write: "According to Abd an-Nasir's plan, Egypt should be the only industrial country among the Arab countries and the remaining Arab countries should be a vital field for Ezypt. • • • Abd an-Nasir's plan aims at getting hold of the oil of Iraq. Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia and spending the oil income on building the high dam and on financing other Egyptian projects which, so far, have not been carried out because of Egypt's lack of funds and heavy indebtedness. Abd an-Nasir's plan also provides that Egypt should be the only country with an army, navy, and air force, while other Arab countries should dedicate themselves to agriculture and cattle breeding and to working in Egypt's factories" (April 9, 1960). Does not Nasser's plan evoke memories of Hitler's

Nomination of W. O. Cooper of Dallas. Tex., as the National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following extract from the speech of Albert L. Daniels when he placed the name of my good friend, W. O. Cooper, of Dallas, Tex., in nomination for the office of national commander of the Disabled American Veterans during their 39th annual convention in Seattle, Wash.:

A very pleasant duty has been cast upon me by an extremely kind fate this afternoon in this great city of the Northwest, that of nominating a candidate for national commander, a man who is pure of heart; sincere in his actions and just in his relationships with all people. Because of his sterling qualities as a man, because of his record of achievements and as a member of the DAV. his will to do good, his devotion to his home and fireside, and because of his service to the wars' disabled, I deem it a proud privilege to take part in the effort to have this man elevated to the highest office in the gift of the members of the DAV.

When we cannot continue a man in office like Bill Fribley, who has made a great record in office, the next best thing it to put a man in as his successor who is able and qualified to take up the job where he leaves off and who will carry on.

The candidate I shall nominate has a fine record of oversea service. He enlisted in World War II as a private, served in the European theater and earned five battle stars. He was promoted through the ranks and was discharged as a major. He has been prominent in church work as a Sunday school teacher in his home city of Dallas for a number of years. He is a successful businessman.

The candidate I shall nominate has served as a chapter commander, as a region commander, department senior vice commander, department commander, as a member of the national hospital committee; is presently serving as first national junior vice com-mander, and during the past fiscal year served as a member of the important national legislative committee.

He has acquired by experience all that you could expect of a man in order to give to the organization a splendid administration of its affairs from every standpoint and he has the determination to advance and protect the interests of the wars' disabled

and to build the DAV.

I have some knowledge of the DAV from Judge Robert S. Marx, the first national commander, to Bill Fribley, the present national commander. Great as is the history of the DAV, great as has been its accomplishments, great as in the future it will become, I feel confident that if you place the gavel of authority in the hands of this man you can say that standing as our leader before the American people, representing and expounding the principles which are his, and which he has proven to us he possesses, we will continue under his direction to march forward in the great work of the DAV.

The candidate I shall nominate is a worker and a builder. Elect this man as our national commander and you can go back to your chapters and say that this man not only has the knowledge of what is right and the desire to do right, but possesses the courage to do right and the ability and strength and determination to carry out his program of service to the wars' disabled, of the widows and dependents.

I nominate as a candidate for national commander, one of the best friends I have ever owned, one of the most valuable members the DAV has ever had, and one of America's finest citizens, W. O. "Bill" Cooper of Dallas, Tex.

### Hon. Graham Barden

SPEECH

### HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I certainly would not want to leave Washington without expressing my regrets over the fact that my colleague and personal friend, GRAHAM BARDEN, has decided to retire from Congress. The Nation and entire world, in my opinion, has suffered a great loss by Mr. Barden's decision to retire from the Congress of the United States. He has always been a tower of strength and has prevented more obnoxious legislation from passing the House than any other Member of Congress since I have been a Member of this great body. He is one of the leading exponents of constitutional government in the United States and its seems that that vintage is getting very scarce in his country. I have witnessed on numerous occasions, Mr. BARDEN's influence in preventing legislation from being enacted that would have completely circumvented our Constitution and would have placed in the hands of the Federal Government powers which were intended by our Founding Fathers to remain in the hands of the individual State governments. I certainly can understand why Mr. BARDEN has decided to retire as it is certainly no pleasure to serve on a committee or in any body where the cards are stacked against you. I know Graham BARDEN has had an uphill fight since the day he was selected as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee in order to at least preserve a part of the Constitution and prevent us from having a total Central Government.

He was responsible to a great extent for the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, a law which if properly administered, would curtail a number of the terrible strikes we have witnessed here in this country during the past few years. He was also the tower of strength in the passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill which also if properly administered would at least do something to curb the activities of some of our powerdrunk labor leaders.

I certainly do not believe in stacking any committee with any group whether they be liberal or conservative, to the extent that a chairman cannot properly administer the affairs of the committee. In fact, I think the Ways and Means Committee, who has jurisdiction of selecting Members to serve on the individual legislative committees, should consult with the chairman before they assign any new Member to a committee,

as the chairman is responsible for the

type of legislation that is reported from

his committee, and he should be given some preference as to who is assigned to his committee.

health and happiness during their retirement years and hope I will have an opportunity to join him on several fish-

I wish for Mr. and Mrs. Barden good

ing trips at a future date.

#### Abenaki Indians of Maine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. CLIFFORD G. McINTIRE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, the Indians who roved American lands before these became the domain of the white man were a unique, though in many respects barbarian, lot of humans.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I insert an eminently interesting account, as published in the Bar Harbor Times, of the Abenaki Indians of Maine during the early 1600 period:

TRANSLATION FROM ARCHAIC FRENCH TO ENG-LISH AT ABBE MUSEUM PORTRAYS TALE OF 1600's HERE

(By Edith Favour)

The Robert Abbe Museum at Sieur de Monts Spring near Bar Harbor has in its library a set of volumes entitled the "Jesuit Relations," which, in its excellent translation from archaic French to modern English, gives the reader a dramatic and explicit account of conditions in Maine in the early 1600's. Reuben Gold Thwaite edited this edition, and the following words are taken from his introduction:

"It is to the Jesuits that we owe the great body of our information concerning the frontiers of New France in the 17th century. It was their duty annually to transmit to their superior in Quebec or Montreal a written journal of their doings. Annually, between 1632 and 1673, the superior made up a narrative, or relation, of the most important events which had occurred in the several missionary districts under his charge. The annual relation was sent to the provincial of the order in France, and, after careful scrutiny and reediting, was published by him in a series of duodecimo volumes. The Relations at once became popular in the court circles of France; their regular appearance was always awaited with the keenest interest, and assisted greatly in creating and fostering the enthusiasm of plous philanthropists, who for many years substantially maintained the missions of New France.'

The priests who were chosen to come to New France were men of trained intellect. They were acute observers, practical in the art of recording their experiences. Explorers as well as priests, they have proved invaluable to the present-day historian, geographer,

and ethnologist.

Since the Indians of New France were scattered in widely separated groups, it was necessary for the Jesuits to search for them before they could attempt any form of teaching or conversion. Many of the Relations were written in Indian camps amid conditions of almost unbelievable squalor and distraction. Often the journalists were subjected to insult and even torture by savages incited by their medicinemen, who were jealous of the new authority. We see such priests working their passage at the paddles, portaging cargoes, suffering often from disease, and often the butt of ridicule.

From the pages of the Relations emerge many vivid images. As we read the sometimes overlapping accounts of many priests, a coherent but exciting chapter of history reveals itself. Time and again we receive the impact of repeated impressions; and the one which this article is to deal with is the character of the Abenaki Indians of Maine. told by the priests in their own words.

A letter from Father Loyard states: "Of

all the savages of New France, those who have rendered the greatest service are the Abnaquis. This nation is composed of five villages. Two of these are situated along the River St. Lawrence near three rivers. three other villages are called Nanrantzwok (Norridgewock) upon the river Canibekki (Kennebec); Panawaniski, upon the river Pentagouet (Penobscot); and Medoktek, upon the river St. John."

Father Sebastien Rasles, writing from Norridgewock, gives us a further picture of the "I then went to dwell in a village Abenaki. of the Abenakis Tribe which is situated in a forest, only 3 leagues from Quebec. This village was inhabited by 200 savages, nearly all of whom were Christians. Their cabins were ranged almost like houses in cities; an enclosure of high and closely set stakes formed a sort of wall, which protected them from the incursions of their enemies.

"Their cabins are very quickly set up; they plant their poles, which are joined at the top, and cover them with large sheets of bark. The fire is made in the middle of the cabin; they spread all around it mats of rushes, upon which they sit during the day and take their rest during the night.

"The clothing of the men consists of a loose coat of skin. That of the women is a covering which extends from the neck to the middle of the leg, and which they adjust very leggings reach from the decently. Their knee to the ankle. Socks made of elk skin, and lined inside with hair or with wool, take the place of shoes. This footgear is absolutely necessary for the purpose of adjusting their snowshoes, by means of which they easily walk on the snow. These snowshoes, made in lozenge shape, are more than 2 feet long and a foot and a half broad \* \* \* important for hunting the wild beasts, especially the elk (probably moose). These animals, larger than the largest oxen of France, walk only with difficulty on the snow; therefor it is easy for the savage to overtake them, and often with an ordinary knife fastened to the end of a stick (spear) they kill them, and live upon their flesh. After having dressed the skins, in which the savage are skillful, they sell them to the French and the English who give them in exchange loose coats, blankets, large kettles, guns, hatchets, and knives.

"The occupation of the men is hunting or war. That of the women is to remain in the village, and with bark fashion baskets, pouches, boxes, bowls, dishes, etc. They sew the bark with roots, and with it make various articles, very neatly wrought. The canoes are also made of a single sheet of bark, but the largest can scarcely hold more than six of seven persons. It is in these canoes made of bark that they cross the arms of the sea, and sail on the most dangerous rivers, and on lakes from four to five hundred leagues in circumference.

"There is nothing equal to the affection of the savage for their children. As soon as they are born, they put them on a little piece of board covered with cloth and with a small bearskin, in which they are wrapped, and this is their cradle. No sooner do the boys begin to walk than they practice drawing the bow; they become so adroit in this that at the age of 10 or 12 years they do not fail to kill the bird at which they shoot.

The thing which most shocked me when I began to live among the savages was being obliged to take my meals with them; for nothing could be more revolting. When they have filled their kettle with meat, they boil it, at most, three-quarters of an hour, after which they take it off the fire, serve it in basins of bark, and distribute it among all the people who are in their cabin. Each one bites into this meat as one would into a piece of bread. Their meals are not regular, as in Europe; they live from day to day. While they have good food they use it, with-out being troubled as to whether they will have any at all for the following days.

They are devoted to tobacco; men, women, and girls, all smoke the greater part of the time. To give them a piece of tobacco pleases them more than to give them

their weight in gold.

"This mission is about 80 leagues from Pentagouet, on the river Kinibeki. We are at most only 2 days' journey from the Eng-lish settlements; it takes us more than a fortnight to go to Quebec. It was natural then, that our savages should trade with the English, and there are no advantages that these letters have not offered to them, for the purpose of winning them; but all their efforts have been useless; and nothing has been able to detach them from their alliance with the French. The only bond which has united them to us so closely is their firm attachment to the Catholic faith. They are convinced that if they submited to the English they would soon be without any missionary • • and that gradually they would be plunged back into their former unbelief."

In an account written a good many years later, Father Rasles continues: "Our savages have so destroyed the game of their country that for 10 years they have no longer either elks or deer. Bears and beavers have be-come very scarce. They seldom have any food but Indian corn, beans and squashes. They crush the corn between two stones, reducing it to meal; afterward they make of it a porridge, which they sometimes season with fat or with dried fish. When they are without corn, they search for acorns, which they value highly; after having dried these, they roast them in a kettle with ashes in order to take away their bitterness.

"At a certain season, our people go to a river where during 1 month the fish ascend in so great numbers that a man could fill 50,000 barrels in a day, if he could be equal These fish are a sort of a herto that work. ring; they crowd upon each other to the depth of a foot and are drawn up as you would draw water. The savages put them to dry for 8 or 10 days."

From the Relation of 1647, "The father asked of them three things-the first was, to give up the liquors of Europe, when ensues great intoxication among the savages. The Abnaquois promised to avoid these excesses."

From the Relation of 1651-52-"The people of Naranchouak-at all times the most influential of this region-show proof of their love for Jesus Christ by their ac-tions. They said to the Father, 'As for the demon of drunkenness that thou hadst driven out of our cabins, on thy first visit, the English brought it back as soon as thou didst leave us; but it must now be exterminated forever, for it deprives us of our lives, causes murders among us, and makes us lose our wits, regarding us like madmen. Let us go this moment and find the Deputy of the English and speak to him as follows Thou Deputy of Pleimot and Boston, paint our words on paper, and send them to those whom thou art dependent; and say to them that all the allied Savages dwelling on the river Kenebek hate firewater as much as they hate the Hiroquois; and that if they have any more of it brought hither to sell to the savages, the latter will believe that the English wish to exterminate them."

From the Relation of 1661-62\_"The Iroquois have directed their course eastward, toward New England, there to fight the Abnaquiois, savages of docile nature, and very susceptible to all good influences. They dwell on the banks of the Kenebeki, and cultivate a country so delightful, ac-cording to their account, that they maintain, that the Son of Him who made all things, more peaceful than their wherein to so-journ." choosing to become a savage found no land

Letters from Father Jean Enjalran, 1676-"These savages appear to me the most reasonable; and although in their manner of living one may with truth call them savages, their nature appears to me in some sense much more amiable than that of many Europeans."

In Maurault's "History of the Abnakis," (p. 15), we find-"These Abenakis were not wont to show their discontent or hatred by oaths or blasphemies; they have the greatest horror of imprecations and blasphemies; and there are no words in their language to express these, so often uttered by Cana-

Father Pierre Roubaud went to Montreal in July of 1757 with a band of Abnakis, and then accompanied the French and Indian forces led by Montcalm against the English at Lake Champlain. Soon after leaving Montreal, the savages gave a war feast. In another encounter, 300 English were cut to pieces. The captives taken by the Indians were cruelly treated, and it was with difficulty that the French could moderate the ferocity of their allies. The missionary did what he could to keep in check his own neophites, the Abnakis. He was disgusted at the insatiable and brutal ferocity of the Ottawas, which they displayed in hideous acts of cannibalism. He records—"I went to shut myself in my tent, and gave myself up to the reflection that religion and humanity can suggest in circumstances of this I had not thought of taking measures to warn my Abnakis against such shocking excesses. Although example is a formidable stumbling block in matters of morals, they were incapable of proceeding to these excesses; at the time when they were plunged deepest in the darkness of paganism, they never descried the odious name of cannibals. Their humane and docile temper on this point distinguished them even then from the greater part of the savages on this con-

Living words today—these chronicles of a brave and stalwart brotherhood, reiterating their faith in a savage tribe yielding to enlightenment, bring to us more powerfully than our television a picture of early America.

Congressman Griffin Reports on Student substituted for the limited scholarship-Loan Program and Landrum-Griffin Reform Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, when a bill actually becomes a law, the author of the legislation and those most responsible for its enactment are on the spot. With an anxious eye, they watch and hope that the new law will really operate in the manner intended. As helpless observers, they can only stand and wait while the law is being administered by another branch of the Government-the executive.

Promises and claims made as to thousands of bills which never become law are soon forgotten-20,164 bills were introduced in this 86th Congress; only 1,130 became law. But the bills that survive the rigors of the legislative process must stand in a lonely light to be judged.

During my 4 years of service in the House, I have had the rare privilege to cosponsor, and play a leading role in the enactment of two bills of great national importance which have become legislative landmarks. I refer to the student loan program, which is part of the National Defense Education Act of 1958: and to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959-Landrum-Griffin Act.

Mr. Speaker, as this 86th Congress prepares to adjourn, it will be of interest to the Members of the House, I believe, to have a report on the administration and operation of those two significant legislative programs.

#### I. STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

When Congress passed the National Defense Education Act late in the 1958 session. I doubt if there were many who envisaged the tremendous impact that would be felt throughout the Nation's colleges and universities as a result of one portion of the act entitled: "Loans to Students in Institutions of Higher

Although the story of the 1959 labor reform bill is well known; few people are familiar with some of the circumstances and events which led up to adoption in the House of the student loan program.

When administration recommendations were first made to Congress early in 1958 for legislation in the field of education to bolster our national defense capability, no reference was made to student loans, although a limited scholarship program was proposed to encourage talented high school graduates to continue their education.

The more I studied the proposed national defense education bill, as a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, the more I became convinced that a student loan program should be grant-proposal.

Relatively few students could have benefited under the scholarship program as proposed. Moreover, some danger existed that politics could creep into the selection of the chosen few.

On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, I was convinced that a great many more talented students would be willing to invest in an education if they could just borrow part of the needed funds from a revolving fund at low interest rates and have the opportunity to repay it over a long period after graduation. It was ridiculous-but true-that high school graduates could finance the purchase of expensive automobiles on easy credit terms-but few loans were available for ambitious but needy students who wanted a college education.

Fortunately, some of my colleagues on the Education and Labor Committee agreed with my views concerning the need for a loan program. They included Representatives Elliott, of Alabama; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Wainwright, of New York; and Haskell, of

Delaware.

In May 1958, at our request, the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare called into conference a number of outstanding administrators in the field of education who had experience with student loan funds. This conference and several that followed proved very friutful.

Later, in June 1958, several of us huddled with Dr. James R. Killian, the head of Massachusetts Institute of Technology who was then the President's special adviser on science and technology. Dr. Killian enthusiastically approved the student loan idea and he agreed to set up a meeting with President Eisenhower.

Thereafter, in early July 1958, Dr. Killian, then Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Marion Folsom, and Representatives Wainwright, Frelinghuysen, Haskell, and I met with the President at the White House. We were joined by Representative Robert J. Mc-Intosh, of Michigan who, while not a member of the committee, was intensely interested in active in promoting the loan proposal.

After a long discussion with President Eisenhower, which included some sharp and critical questions stemming from his experience as president of Columbia University, we left the White House satisfied that President Eisenhower would be with us.

From that point, Mr. Speaker, legislative developments moved rapidly. The appropriate education subcommittee, under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Elliott], agreed to incorporate the loan program in the comprehensive national defense education bill. The scholarship title was eliminated. The bill sailed through the House on August 8, 1958, and was passed by the Senate on August 13, 1958.

The student loan program provides for the establishment by each participating college and university of a loan fund from which needy and able students may borrow for the purpose of entering upon, or completing, courses of higher educa-

A participating college or university is required to contribute to the loan fund a sum equal to one-ninth of the amount supplied by the Federal Government.

An eligible student may borrow up to \$1,000 in any one year, and as much as \$5,000 in the aggregate. To be eligible, a student first, must be in need of the loan to pursue a course of study; second, be capable of maintaining a good academic standing; and third, have been accepted as a full-time undergraduate or graduate student

Interest on the loan, at 3 percent, does not begin to run until 1 year after graduation. The borrower can take up to 11 years after graduation to repay the loan.

Taking special note of the teacher shortage, the Senate added an amendment-which was retained-whereby borrowers who teach in public elementary and secondary schools will be eligible for cancellation of 50 percent of the loan if they teach full time for 5 years or more.

Currently there are 1,410 colleges and universities throughout the Nation participating in this program. Loans averaging \$500 have been made to well over 130,000 students in 50 States.

In this session, Congress has appropriated \$53,430,000 to meet the Federal Government's share of the funds which participating institutions have substantiated as being required.

Mr. Speaker, in a status report issued in June 1960, the Honorable Lawrence G. Derthick, Commissioner of Education. made these significant comments:

Contrary to what might have been expected the student loan program has not had the effect of drying up other sources of student loans; rather, it has stimulated non-

Federal loan activity.

Besides the very significant change in attitude toward using credit as a means of helping to finance a student's higher education and the increase in loan activity, there is evidence that the program is encouraging a change in the approach of many colleges and universities to student financial assistance. It is a change that can perhaps be characterized as the "umbrella" approach, Characterized as the "umbrella" approach, i.e., bringing all the institutions' financial aid resources-loans, scholarships, grants-inald, work opportunities-to bear on the problem of meeting the particular needs of each financially needy student. Such an approach, when combined with a careful assessment of financial need, offers considerable promise of achieving the optimum use of both national defense student loan and institutional student aid funds.

The comments below are illustrative of a great many that are pouring into the U.S. Office of Education:

From a junior college in Texas: "It ap-Pears that the National Defense Education Act has focused attention on the need for a student loan fund and more local participation by the public for scholarship programs in general. We have 13 new scholarships given by clubs and organizations that amount to tuition, books, and fees."

From a large western land-grant university: "Moneys received under the National Defense Education Act have been invaluable in that they have made it possible during

the past year for 350 students to obtain additional higher education."

From a State college in Alabama: "The college had no loan or scholarship program whereby a student could finance any significant part of his education. The national defense loan has helped to remedy this situation. Also, the national defense student loan program has had the effect of releasing a number of campus jobs to students who for one reason or another do not qualify for a national defense loan."

In my own State of Michigan, the impact of the student loan program is tremendous. About \$2 million will be available during the 1960-61 academic year for loans under the program to students in 39 Michigan institutions of higher learning. If the loans average \$500. about 4,000 students will be benefited next year in Michigan alone.

As it is operating, Mr. Speaker, the national student loan program is a dream come true for thousands of deserving students with the will who were searching for a way to a college educa-

Perhaps the Members of Congress who worked so hard to advance this legislation-and there were many-can be pardoned if they are a bit proud of this landmark achievement. It may be understandable that I treasure a letter received from Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Honorable Arthur S. Flemming, which reads in part as follows:

Many of us who have devoted long years to college teaching and administration can well wish that we may have made an educational contribution as far reaching as that made by you as a cosponsor of the national defense student loan program.

#### II. LANDRUM-GRIFFIN ACT

Mr. Speaker, this report concerning the adminstration of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959-Landrum-Griffin-will not be as comprehensive as a report soon to be released by the Department of Labor based upon 9 months of operation-under

Although the act is still new, it is not too early to notice and begin to evaluate some significant results flowing from its enactment. Quietly but effectively, the Department of Labor has been assembling and putting into operation the necessary enforcement machinery to make the law meaningful.

I should like to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to commend Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary John J. Gilhooley, Commissioner John L. Holcombe, and those associated with them, for their patient but firm and fair handling to date of the complex and difficult responsibilities of enforcement.

Referring to the new act in a recent statement, the Department of Labor said.

There has been an awakened interest on the part of many union members in the operation of their organizations. This has been reflected in the many letters and complaints received by the Bureau during its first half

In a speech delivered before the labor relations law section of the American Bar Association on August 30, 1960, Assistant Secretary Gilhooley revealed the following up-to-date statistics concerning the volume of enforcement activity handled by the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports:

Reports received, initially processed and made available for public disclosure.... Requests for information have been handled\_\_\_\_\_

106,000 62 000

Publications distributed \_\_\_\_\_ 2,300,000 Cases opened for investigation, of which 632 are under active investigation by BLMR personnel in 22 area offices around the country and the balance either investigated by FBI, being processed for prosecution or closed \_\_

1.876

Title I of the act, generally known as the bill of rights, is designed to guarantee rank-and-file workers important, fundamental democratic rights within their unions. Many examples could be cited to demonstrate that the bill of rights is having a wholesome impact upon the conduct of union affairs. The following item is illustrative:

The Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal of January 18, 1960, carried the following

The Landrum-Griffin labor law has restored all 12,000 members of Operating Engineers Local No. 18 to the status of first class citizens in their union.

For the first time, all of them can vote in union elections and all can run for union

Before the Landrum-Griffin law was passed, the union was split into A, B, and C class members. Only class A members could vote or run for office. They comprise about half of the total membership.

The new Federal labor law bars such dis-

In his recent address before the bar association, Assistant Secretary Gilhooley noted that the bill of rights in the labor law requires still further amendment to provide protection against racial discrimination. He correctly pointed out that in many respects the AFL-CIO constitution and ethical practices code goes even beyond the compass of title I, and he said:

It occurs to me that if the AFL-CIO (and other labor organizations) vigorously promote these concepts, the need for enforcement proceedings under title I will certainly diminish as the years go by. The trade-union movement would do well to bear this in mind.

Title II, which requires labor organizations to disclose the details of their financial condition and transactions. should ultimately prove to be one of the most effective provisions of the act. Under this title the Secretary of Labor is given authority to conduct audits of account and to determine the accuracy of reports filed. Some concern has been expressed that criminal penalties attached to failure to file, or false filing tend to discourage union members from seeking or retaining union office. Unfortunately, most of the concern stems from the spreading of misinformation and misunderstanding. It should be carefully noted that criminal penalties apply only to one who makes a false statement, knowing it to be false; or to one who

knowingly fails to disclose a material fact; or who willfully makes false entries.

It should also be noted that simplified report forms are available for smaller unions and that the Bureau of Labor-Management reports and its area representatives stand ready to assist union officers, singly or in groups, with any problems concerning required reports.

The language of title II requiring the filing of conflict of interest reports may need clarification before the constructive purpose intended can be fully achieved. The Bureau has indicated that questions of interpretation may account for the fact that a relatively small number of reports have been filed under this provision. Thus far in 11 months, only 96 employers, 137 union officers and 71 labor relations consultants have filed such reports.

Title III of the act provides protection for local unions placed under trusteeship by an international union. The Bureau reports that over 300 trusteeships, or more than half of those known to be in existence when the law was passed, have now been dissolved. Under the new law an unscrupulous union official will think twice before seeking to impose a trusteeship over a subordinate local to obtain control of its finances or to otherwise manipulate it for undemocratic purposes. Title III of the act protects and promotes local autonomy in union affairs.

Title IV of the act which governs union election procedures is one of the most important parts of the new labor law. While many complaints have been filed under this title, the Bureau has moved cautiously and only recently filed its first suit challenging a union election under the new law. The Washington (D.C.) Post of July 29, 1960, carried the following story:

The Labor Department yesterday filed its first suit challenging a union election under terms of the Landrum-Griffin labor reform law.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell brought the action in U.S. District Court in Newark, N.J., asking that an election of officers last February by the Independent Petroleum Workers Union of Bayway, N.J., be set aside.

In his recent address, Assistant Secretary Gilhooley made this remark which is worthy of notice:

The best way, it seems to me, to keep the Government out of [union] affairs is for the trade union movement to take the initiative more vigorously than ever before to insure that all unions go even beyond the spirit of the Landrum-Griffin bill in administering their affairs. Here is an idealistic mission that can capture the imagination of union people. Here is indeed a moral crusade worthy of the militancy showed by the great [union] leaders of the past in their successful efforts to improve the material welfare of their membership.

For our part, I can assure them that in such a crusade they will have the whole-hearted support of the Department of Labor. It is not enough to say, as did one highly placed leader before the passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill, that the trade-union movement lacked the power to do a cleansing job. The power is now available to them if they will use it.

Tangible evidence of the cleansing effects of the new labor law is reflected in a Washington (D.C.) Star news

story—March 13, 1960—which reads in part as follows:

James Hoffa, Teamster president, announced publicly following the President's signing of the act that he had sent telegrams to his locals removing the ex-convicts who came under section 504 of the law. A private Department of Labor report indicated that more than 100 Teamster officials were suspended, although the Teamsters themselves will admit to only 5.

A 14,000-member Illinois local has been forced by its rank and file members to publish all that transpires in what were formerly closed leadership meetings. Attendance at the union meetings has so increased that a larger meeting hall had to be selected.

Mr. Speaker, in summing up its first status report on the new law, the Department of Labor said:

Reports received \* \* \* indicate that throughout the country union members have been expressing themselves more freely at their union meetings; union constitutions are being revised along more democratic lines; union members are obviously taking a greater interest in union elections; a number of ex-convicts holding union office in violation of the law have been removed from posts of leadership; trusteeships have been terminated; and, in most cases, both labor officials and employers have expressed their intent to comply with the law.

So far as rank and file union members are concerned, there is mounting evidence of their general support for the objectives of the new law. Illustrative is the following excerpt from an article which appeared in the February 1960 issue of the Great Lakelands magazine—formerly Inside Michigan:

UNIONS LOOK AT LANDRUM-GRIFFIN BILL

Recent statements appearing in union publications indicate that much of the opposition expressed in Washington previous to the enactment of the Landrum-Griffin bill, actually did not represent the opinions of large segments of organized labor. In fact, passage of the Landrum-Griffin reform legislation has aroused frankness and determination among many union officials, unheard of during the past decade.

For example, John L. Cooper, president of the Los Angeles joint executive board of the Hotel, Restaurant, and Bartenders Union, made the following observations in a speech on the west coast recently:

"In my opinion, had the Landrum-Griffin bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, been submitted by secret ballot referendum to only members of organized labor, union members would have voted in favor of this legislation by an even greater majority than when this bill was first adopted in the House of Representatives."

Opening Battle Lost for Social Security Medical Aid Program—But Fight for Objective Will Go On

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. FRANK KOWALSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, we who believe in a social security program of medical aid for our senior citizens may

have lost a battle this past week but we have not lost the war.

I, for one, intend to carry on the fight until we have enacted into law the kind of program that the overwhelming majority of the American people want.

It is significant that when the Senate acted on the Anderson-Kennedy amendment, which would have established an insurance-type program of medical care for the elderly, under the social security system, only one Republican Senator voted for it.

When that vote came up, where was the vaunted "new Republicanism"? Where were the so-called Republican liberals?

It is significant also many of the very arguments which have been used against the social security approach to the problem of medical aid for senior citizens are the selfsame arguments that were used against the Social Security Act itself when it was adopted a quarter of a century ago.

The plan for medical aid under social security is being called socialistic by its bitter opponents; it is called regimentation. In 1936, the Republican National Committee referred to social security as a counterfeit insurance policy. Would it dare make such a charge today, after 25 years during which it has proved to be one of the greatest pieces of legislation ever adopted in America?

Mr. Speaker, the social security approach to medical aid for senior citizens is a sound, practical approach. It would utilize governmental machinery already established and whose worth is proved by 25 years of successful experience. It would not involve the huge subsidies to private interests which the President advocated in his program. And, above all, it would not involve the obnoxious means test.

To those who believe that we need an insurance-type program, it is heartening to find that the New York Times has editorially reaffirmed its support of the social security approach to this problem.

It is heartening, too, to find that the people of America are supporting us in this fight. This support comes not alone from senior citizens, but from Americans of all ages. The people, Mr. Speaker, want a medical care program under Social Security, and the voice of the people will be heard.

More Waste Uncovered—Bridgeport Post Criticizes Grain Storage Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. FRANK KOWALSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Symington subcommittee has brought to public attention the vast amount of waste which has been so prevalent in the administration's grain-storage program. It has also underscored the conflicts of interest in which administration

officials have also had a financial interest in storage facilities.

An excellent editorial on this subject was carried August 30 by the Bridgeport (Conn.) Post.

The editorial reads as follows:

#### MORE WASTE UNCOVERED

Tremendous and inexcusable waste and lax attention to conflicts of interest in the Federal grain storage program have been revealed in a Senate report. The sharply worded document was signed by four Democrats and two Republicans after a year-long probe by a subcommittee headed by Schator SYMINGTON.

The report is, of course, highly political, coming as it does just before the national campaign gets up steam for the November election.

However, the facts are there and they should be made known, whether they will have a bearing on the election result or not.

More than \$2,700 million went into grain storage costs in the last 7 years. Contracts between the Government and 11,444 commercial warehouses and elevators. Stored farm surpluses rose from less than \$1.5 billion in 1952 to nearly \$10.5 billion this year. Storage and handling costs have mounted from \$263,000 a day in 1952 to \$1,253,000 a day at the present time.

The report points out that after the probe got underway the Agriculture Department studied its storage costs and in July effected a 19-percent reduction. This will save the taxpayers \$100 million this year—but it could have been done before, with a saving of at least \$1 billion.

There will be a lot more said about this during the campaign, including revelations that Federal employees also had interests in storage elevators. It is a sordid picture, at the rate of a million and a quarter a day.

We have had this horrible situation with Us 20 years, at least. It is high time that millions of American taxpayers, as well as the farmers, got some consideration. The candidate or the party that can solve this knotty problem will have the unanimous support of the American people.

Voting Record, 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON, JACK WESTLAND

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960 Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I

firmly believe it is my duty to the people of the Second District of Washington State who elected me to represent them in Congress to compile and publish a record of my stand on important issues. It has been my custom during the four terms I have served in Congress to present my vote on this issue in the Con-GRESSIONAL RECORD so that it will be available to all my constituents.

More than 14,900 pieces of legislation have been introduced in the House of Representatives during the 2 years of the 86th Congress. Only a small percentage of the legislation introduced got to a vote. Even so, more bills came to a vote than can conveniently be placed in this voting record. Therefore, I am confining my record to issues of national importance and those of particular concern to constituents of my district.

To simplify my voting record, I have placed these measures into categories according to the general fields they encompass, although some are difficult to classfy because they are broad in scope and may overlap. If there are questions concerning any of these issues or my stand on a particular issue, I will be happy to answer them when I return to my district following adjournment:

BILLS AFFECTING NATIONAL DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY, AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Voted for H.R. 11713 appropriating \$211.4 million for the development of atomic energy. This legislation included funds for many peaceful uses of atomic energy such as medical research, medicine, food preservation, power, and agri-

Voted for H.R. 10777 for construction at Army, Navy, and Air Force bases here and abroad.

Voted for H.R. 2260 to extend the draft to July 1, 1963, to extend the Doctor Draft and Dependents' Assistance Act, and to suspend the limit on strength of the Armed Forces.

Voted for H.R. 12049 to increase the authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, the civilian space agency. Voted for H.R. 7007 providing \$485.3 million for NASA.

Voted for H.R. 11998 appropriating \$39.3 billion for the Defense Department, sufficient funds so we will continue to have a first-class defense system capable of deterring any aggression.

Voted for H.R. 11510 extending the Mutual Security Act to protect the security of the United States. Voted for H.R. 12619 providing appropriations for mutual security.

Voted for House Concurrent Resolution 369 expressing the sense of Congress that the Communist Chinese regime should not be seated in the United Na-

Voted for House Concurrent Resolution 459 expressing the sense of Congress that any variation in traditional interpretation of treaties with Panama shall only be made pursuant to treaty. In effect, it expresses opposition to any action to permit official flying of the Panama flag in the Canal Zone.

Voted for H.R. 12311 giving the President authority to cut the Cuban sugar quota as requested by the President in order to stop American aid to the Castrocontrolled government in Cuba.

BILLS AFFECTING VETERANS, SOCIAL SECURITY, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Voted for H.R. 12580 to provide grants to States for medical care of the aged. Program is voluntary, not compulsory, is under State control and is designed to help older persons who are unable to meet the costs of necessary medical aid. Bill also extends coverage under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, unemployment compensation, and other programs under Social Security Act.

Voted for H.R. 7903 to extend for 2 years the veterans' guaranteed and direct home loan program to stimulate home construction.

Voted for H.R. 12259 to provide Federal aid to school districts on basis of need and local effort for emergency school construction. Voted against H.R.

10128 which provided no criteria for need or local effort and which would have led to Federal interference in local school matters.

Voted for House Concurrent Resolution 465 expressing the indignation of the Congress at desecration of houses of worship and other sacred sites.

Voted for H.R. 8601, the civil rights bill guaranteeing right to vote for all qualifled citizens.

Voted for H.R. 10341 to authorize grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories and other public or nonprofit institutions to strengthen their programs of research and research training in science related to health.

Voted for H.R. 6769 and H.R. 11390 providing funds for school construction and operation in so-called federally impacted areas, such as those we have in the Second District.

BILLS AFFECTING ECONOMY, BUSINESS, AND TRADE

Voted for H.R. 10213 authorizing the Treasury to purchase \$1 billion of FHA and VA mortgages to stimulate construction of housing.

Voted for H.R. 11207 authorizing an increase of \$150 million, to \$725 million, the amount of loans the Small Business Administration may have outstanding.

Voted for S. 2611 to facilitate extension of credit to small businesses.

Voted for H.R. 10644 to increase subsidy for domestic ship construction to 55 percent of cost in foreign yards.

Voted for H.R. 10572 authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service to continue to manage national forests under principles of multiple use.

Voted for H.R. 47 to amend the Internal Revenue Code to permit stock of a small business corporation which is owned by husband and wife to be treated as owned by a single shareholder for purposes of determining number of shareholders in such corporations. The bill is of particular benefit to small businessmen in community property States such as Washington.

Voted for H.R. 5421 to provide differential payments for construction of fishing vessels to stimulate construction of fishing boats in the Pacific Northwest.

BILLS AFFECTING FARMERS AND AGRICULTURE

Voted for H.R. 8609 to extend for 2 years the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for sale of surplus abroad. This act helps to reduce our surplus commodities.

Voted against S. 1901 to provide unnecessary price supports for tobacco.

Voted for S. 662 to create an Agricultural Research and Development Commission to find and promote new industrial uses for farm products.

Voted for H.R. 9331 to extend the spe-

cial school milk program for children. Voted for S. 2917 to provide that the price of whole milk and butterfat shall be supported at not less than \$3.22 a hundredweight and 59.6 cents a pound respectively.

#### BILLS AFFECTING LABOR AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Voted for H.R. 5610 to provide increases in benefits under the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Compensation Acts.

Voted for H.R. 5640 to extend benefits to Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 for 3 months to jobless whose State payments expired before

April 1, 1959.

Voted for H.R. 8430, the Landrum-Griffin bill, to protect rank-and-file union members, honest labor unions, and the public against labor racketeers and gangsterism.

Voted for H.R. 9883 to increase pay of postal workers and other Federal em-

plovees.

Voted for H.R. 12677 to increase the minimum wage to \$1.15 an hour and to

extend coverage.

Voted for S. 2575, identical to my bill H.R. 8787, to provide health insurance program for retired civil service workers. BILLS AFFECTING GOVERNMENT OPERATION

Voted for S. 50 providing for Hawaiian

statehood.

Voted against H.R. 3151 providing for withholding income taxes imposed by certain cities from pay of Federal

Voted for H.R. 12326 appropriating \$3.9 billion for public works construction including funds for Sammamish River flood control project, Snohomish River navigation project, Point Roberts survey and the Skagit, Nooksack, Snohomish, and Stillaguamish Rivers flood control surveys.

Voted for H.R. 10569 to prevent the loading of city mail boxes with "occupant addresses" junk mail from Members of

Congress.

Voted for H.R. 5160 to extend to June 1, 1961, the authority of the President to propose plans to Congress for more efficient reorganization of the Federal Government.

Voted for H.R. 10495 authorizing \$925 million a year for fiscal 1962 and 1963 in Federal aid for primary and secondary highway systems and their urban extensions. Provides nearly \$50 million for roads in Washington State in fiscal 1962.

Voted for H.R. 7634 authorizing certain public works including a survey at Point Roberts and the Snohomish River

navigation project.

Voted for H.R. 3 reaffirming States rights to legislate in the fight against communism.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this is about as complete a voting record that is possible to compile. Not all will agree with each and every vote, but I have always voted for the things I believe are right and for what is in the best interest of the Nation and the people whom I represent.

#### A National Urban Housing Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, recently, I had the pleasure of meeting Bill vanden Heuvel, my party's candidate for the House from New York's 17th District. I was impressed by his ability, his experience, and his insight into the problems that the country faces at this time. Because housing legislation is under the jurisdiction of the House Banking and Currency Committee on which I serve, he has sent to me a copy of the remarks he made on the subject of urban housing. I commend them to the attention of our colleagues to demonstrate his fresh and exciting approach to this vital national question:

New York City has fast become a concrete pasture where the rich pay exhorbitant rentals, the poor suffer in disgraceful housing, and middle-income familes have no place to

Taxpaying families are leaving the city. Slums are blighting neighborhoods faster than bulldozers can clear new ground. Neighborhoods are being broken up with drastic social consequences. Families are told to relocate; but there is no place to locate.

New York needs 430,000 new housing units. What has happened in New York City is typical of what has happened in large cities throughout the Nation. As a longtime resident of New York City I have watched with despair the rapid deterioration of large sections of this center of culture and commerce. Despite all the talk about urban renewal, there has been pitifully little action.

If today's urban renewal and housing problems are to be solved, we must focus our efforts in three directions: Planning, coordi-

nation, and procedures.

#### A. PLANNING

Perhaps the greatest inadequacy of our urban renewal program today lies at the planning stage. Without adequate plans, little progress can be made. The Federal Government must maintain a thorough, permanent master plan, subject to constant review in order to keep pace with dynamic city growth and change. The master plan should include a perpetual inventory of the Nation's housing.

In determining which urban renewal programs to promote, we must consider the needs of all areas of the country in the light of population changes, growth potential, natural resources, factories, and labor markets. We need to know about the people who will live in new homes-about their earnings, rent payments, shops, jobs, and children. We need to know about their employers and about transportation, utility, and communication facilities. We must consider local governments, schools, playgrounds, health centers and religious institutions. All of this varied knowledge must then be reduced to writing so that it will be available to those responsible for taking action in the urban housing field. In order to make this information available to the general public, we need a Bureau of Housing Information with a complete library of housing data.

Federal and State relocation practices must be thoroughly restudied. One of the most serious of the urban renewal problems is the movement of persons displaced by new projects. It is expected that during the decade of the sixties 5 million units will be demolished, vacated, or lost from the housing market of the country. The majority of residents are moved without concern for their neighborhood ties. Stipends, where paid, are inadequate and vary in amount according to the proposed use of the land and the particular government or authority con-cerned. Indeed, in New York City, for example, there need be no relocation payment if the land is to be used for private residential dwellings or for commercial buildings. It is time that we give all of the displaced a uniform, fully compensatory pay-

Another important problem is the displacement of small business. Public improvements and housing programs should be designed to allow space for small commercial We should encourage loans by the Federal Small Business Administration and other lending agencies to enable displaced firms to relocate. Local authorities should maintain advisory and information clearinghouse services for small businessmen.

#### B. COORDINATION

Urban renewal will never be able to stop deterioration until all agencies, authorities, and committees involved coordinate their efforts. The prime requisite for such coordination is the creation of a Federal agency which would create the master plan that I have previously referred to and which would direct the efforts of all groups to achieve the goal set forth in the plan. In addition, there should be established a joint committee of the House and Senate with the same type of accumulated experience and cohesiveness as the Joint Atomic Energy Committee which has been so successful in assuring coordination of the Nation's atomic energy activities.

We also need to enlist and coordinate the efforts of citizen groups throughout the Nation. They should be urged to work closely with local planning commissions. Public hearings should be held on specific neighborhood problems as well as on overall city planning. The Federal Government should render technical and leadership assistance to citizen groups to make them more knowl-

edgeable and effective.

#### C. PROCEDURES

By procedures, I refer to the tools, the techniques, by which urban renewal is accomplished-condemnation, subsidies, etc. These procedures must be improved. provement will come only through hard, expert study because the problems are often quite technical,

The basic tool of urban renewal is the power of government to condemn land for new uses. One of the most serious difficulties in acquiring properties through condemnation has been the high costs of the properties acquired. Condemnation awards on illegally occupied and slum buildings are based on income from the premises, whether the income is legally or illegally obtained. lation must be enacted to exclude illegally obtained income in determining condemnation awards.

Another major urban renewal weapon is the use of Government subsidies for the acquisition and maintenance of property. The most widespread use of such subsidies has been the title I program under the National Housing Act. The following steps are necessary to implement the title I program:

1. Increased Federal subsidies to stimulate further local government activity.

2. Increased State aid to local municipalities to decrease the local government's share of writedowns.

3. Creation of urban renewal revolving funds, under which increased taxes derived from renewed areas would be used to finance additional urban renewal, thus placing urban renewal programs on an essentially selfliquidating basis.

4. The title I program should be administered uniformly throughout the Nation, particularly with respect to the acquisition and clearance of property and relocation of tenants, in order to elminate various abuses that have risen in certain cities.

Perhaps the most important device for development of our cities is the use of lowinterest mortgage loans. That is the most effective way of reducing rentals and costs. A 2-percent difference in interest rates can mean over \$10 less rent per month and doubling of the amortization period can reduce rents by an even greater amount. States and local municipalities should also

be encouraged to make low-interest, longterm mortgage loans. Consideration should be given to the participation device, common in commercial bank financing, under which various authorities could share the costs of a particular project and thereby spread the burden of urban renewal.

Similarly, urban middle-income housing, particularly cooperatives, could greatly benefit from greater use of FHA mortgage insurance. The effect of the 11/2-percent rise in the interest rate on FHA insured mortgages since 1952 has been to increase enormously the cost of housing. For example, that increase has increased the financing cost by \$3,000 on a \$15,000, 20-year loan, or almost \$5,000 on a \$15,000, 30-year loan. Such premium interest rates must be eliminated for urban housing.

One of the most important tools of urban renewal is the construction of public housing. It is my sad duty to report, however, that public housing is today held in poorer regard than ever before. The remedy for the ills of public housing is not simply the building of new units, although many more units of public housing are required. Unfortunately, certain measures, initiated in the name of public housing and slum clearance, have created more problems than they have solved. For example, the tearing down of slums and their replacement with large-scale public housing units has not cured delinquency or the other social ills once identified solely with slum life. On the contrary, artificial communities have been created which, in many cases, are of less value than the original slum communities in helping to maintain stability in the lives of their tenants.

The widespread idea that slums should automatically be replaced with residential housing is an inadequate and naive concept. Many slum areas which were replaced by residential projects should have been allowed to become industrial areas or to have remained clear as parkland, Public housing should have been located in suitable residential areas providing adequate playground, park, and recreational facilities.

Housing legislation of earlier periods inadvertently stimulated the exodus of middleclass families to the suburbs leading to substantial deterioration in many urban areas. Public housing was established principally in central slum areas. Land available for FHA units, intended for families in the middle-income brackets, was primarily in outlying areas. That pattern set the stage for a greatly accelerated move to the suburbs, since FHA financing made FHA housing extremely attractive.

If that movement had been gradual, there Would probably have been time to prepare for the redistribution of urban population and to cope with the concomitant disruption of economic and social patterns. Both the suburbs, which received the bulk of the shifting middle-class population, and the urban centers could have avoided severe problems in such areas as schools and transportation. Most important, it would have been possible to bring gradually into existence some type of regional planning.

The fact that the land on which the slums

stood is considered the proper site for public housing has tended to make land costs a dominant consideration and has thereby contributed through the use of the "superblock" to higher population densities than would have otherwise been considered proper.

The majority of the families who entered Public housing at its inception constituted a cross section of the population, except of course for the wealthy. By the end of the depression most of the middle-class families had left public housing of their own accord or had become ineligible to remain due to rigid economic criteria for continued occupancy. They were replaced primarily by the postdepression poor, such as families on welfare and first-generation minority groups. In many instances, those families were quite unfamiliar with urban middle-class culture and "asocial behavior" became a regular feature of project life.

In more and more neighborhoods, residents made it plain that they did not want public housing located near them. Site selections thus became a political football. Antipathy to public housing spread to neighborhoods made up primarily of second-generation Americans. That situation still exists today, and it is unrealistic to ignore it.

It is apparent that the superblock project, almost a necessity for economic reasons, has exaggerated social problems in several ways. First, the numbers dwelling in such high density projects swamp the remaining residents in a neighborhood. Second, newcomers to urban life are often unfamiliar with modern elevator apartments. They find the colorless, bare, institutional appearance of the buildings discouraging to a feeling of personal pride in their homes and entirely lacking in warmth and community cohesiveness. Thus, the treatment of the buildings by their tenants is considered, in many instances, uninformed by the sympathetic observer, and shocking by the unsympathetic observer. Third, the superblock effectively serves to isolate the project from the sur-

rounding community.

It is fair to say that the administration today regards public housing as an adjunct of the title I program. Public housing is used merely to house those persons displaced by title I developments who cannot make private arrangements. Moreover, the social problems of public housing have increased at an alarming rate. Attempts by munici-palties to enlist Federal aid in meeting these problems have been fruitless.

Today's tally on public housing is very mple. The number of units of public housing available is grossly inadequate and those units which are available are poorly utilized and administered.

We must end the present stepchild role of public housing. We should particularly attempt to bring public housing into the urban renewal program. It would be desirable to make mandatory, to some extent at least, the use of title I markdown procedures in acquiring public housing sites in expensive central locations. Those municipalities which are eager to experiment with scattered sites and spot clearance and with new designs which stress amenities should definitely be encouraged. When a local author-ity is forced to turn to social workers for guidance, that action should be encouraged and financially aided. It is most important that local agencies be encouraged, by Federal aid if necessary, to build for the nonaverage families—large families, single-person families, and handicapped, and blind families.

This review has demonstrated, I believe, that progress can be made only by an administration which is sensitive to the needs of large cities. Only such an administration will have the experience and the energy to reach effective solutions to the myriads of special problems presented.

Hon. Carl Durham

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in saying a few words in

behalf of my good friend, Dr. CARL DUR-HAM, who was sworn in as a Member of Congress on the same date and the same hour as I was in 1939. Dr. Durham will be greatly missed by not only the Members of Congress but by the people throughout the United States, as he was one of the leading members of the House Armed Services Committee and was an authority on atomic energy.

I have thoroughly enjoyed Dr. Dur-HAM's friendship during the 22 years we have served as Members of the House of Representatives, and will look forward to seeing him often during his retire-

I wish for him all the happiness and good health possible during these years of retirement.

### Twentieth Anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON, FRANK M. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, this fall Americans of Ukrainian descent will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and I should like to pay tribute to this outstanding group of citizens, and especially to those residing in the 25th Congressional District of Pennsylvania which I represent in Congress.

Twenty years ago a group of patriotic. freedom-loving Americans, representing 40 million of their Ukrainian countrymen enslaved by Soviet rule, founded the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Since that time 21/2 million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry have sought to inform the world of the struggle and desire of the Ukrainians for independence from the Soviet Union. By exposing myths of Soviet unity and proposing means of defeating the Soviet in the cold war, the Ukrainians in America seek to keep alive the spirit of independence and individualism so characteristic of their enslaved countrymen, unable to speak to the world for themselves.

The Ukrainians declared themselves independent in 1918. In 1920 they were taken under Soviet domination. However, those 2 years of freedom still remain in the hearts of the Ukrainians. To be independent once again is their goal. To reassert their individualistic culture and to reap the benefits of their rich land in their own name is the desire to be always cherished.

The members of the Ukrainian Congress have worked arduously to keep alive the memory of the Ukrainian people. But they are realistic enough to realize that under existing world conditions and the might of the Soviet rule, independence for the Ukrainian people is not likely to come tomorrow. The Congress has done equally as valuable work in informing the world of the struggles not only of the Ukrainians but of all enslaved

peoples behind the Iron Curtain. Just to make their fellow Americans and the other free peoples throughout the world aware of Soviet disunity is a vast and rewarding task. If we are to win this war of the minds against tyranny, we must teach and keep alive those values and freedoms we think so valuable. This is what the Ukrainian Congress is doing. I congratulate it on its fine work, and I encourage it to continue to promote its ideals throughout the world.

### Celebration of 100th Anniversary of Jane Addams

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the celebration this year of the 100th anniversary of Jane Addams' birth gives us a superb opportunity to commemorate what this dedicated woman did in pioneering the field of social work, in furthering the basic American dream of brotherhood, and in questing after the fundamental goal which underlies all our hopes of social and individual betterment—world peace.

Jane Addams' unyielding and eventually successful fight against the evils of child labor, her insistence on freedom of speech, racial amity and equality-all these crusades into which she threw her full energies and her boundless talentsearned her the enmity of those who fought every kind of reform. At one point in her campaign against child labor, she was offered \$50,000 as a contribution to Hull House-her first loveif she would drop the campaign. Her opposition to child labor, instead, became more insistent. Her patriotism, her integrity, her good intentions were vilified by those who dreaded the achievement of her objectives. These attacks continue even today, when she is no longer here to defend herself.

In 1919 Mrs. Addams convened the Second Women's Peace Congress at Zurich, Switzerland. Sixteen countries were represented at that conference, and the delegates voted to form a permanent organization, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. That organization continues to work today for the great objectives for which Jane Addams gave a lifetime of devotion. In the cause of eliminating man's inhumanity to man, Jane Addams' name stands forth prominently among the truly great women, not alone of our country and our times, but of all nations and all eras.

I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to an outstanding address given by Agnes E. Meyer in June at the Jane Addams centennial dinner of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Under unanimous consent, I include her remarks in the Recorn:

A VISION OF GREATNESS

(Address by Agnes E. Meyer to the Jane Addams centennial dinner of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Hotel Willard, Washington, D.C., June 20, 1960)

After I got out of college I tried journalism for a year on the old New York Morning Sun. A young man reporter who was also beginning his journalistic career was sent out to cover a peace meeting. He returned to the city desk without a story. The editor asked him why. He replied "Because the meeting broke up in a row." He was promptly fired as having no sense of humor. In those days Jane Addams' fellow pacifists were called wild-eyed radicals who were a fit subject for ridicule and laughter at their expense.

It is of major importance at this moment, when peace is threatened and our Nation's international prestige has been seriously weakened, to celebrate the centennial of Jane Addams' birth. For serious as our situation is today, if we read Miss Addams' own account of her struggles to create worldwide understanding and good will, we realize she worked in a period just as disturbed as ours. When she describes how powerful the isolationist forces were after World War I, we have reason to hope that the American people today have a more enlightened interest in foreign affairs and a deeper understanding that to save our lives and our freedom, we must bend every effort for the maintenance of peace.

There are two main lessons to be learned from Jane Addams—that women should be in the forefront in this endeavor to protect future generations from the futile carnage and destruction which have always been the inevitable results of war—and secondly, that democracy must be made to work here at home if we are to be strong enough to lead the world toward peace. And by strength she was not referring to armaments but to the deep sense of security and the moral force that are engendered when a free people, united in high purposes, work cooperatively and individually for their realization through constructive action.

You may well ask whether our beleaguered, confused, and leaderless people have any common purposes. There can be no doubt that one purpose is common to all Americans. We all want peace. We want a world that need no longer live under terror of annihilation, a world in which no nation need live in fear of other nations.

Therefore, I call upon American women today to realize their power for good-I call upon them to emulate Jane Addams in demanding that in spite of the summit debacle, in spite of Mr. Khrushchev's vituperative language, in spite of the uprising in Japan, they assert categorically that they want disarmament discussions to continue as the basis of peaceful coexistence with Russia and all other nations. Now I realize only too well that anyone who resists the propaganda that we now arm to the teeth, produce bigger and deadlier bombs, and "get tough" with the Russians may be attacked as an "appeaser" if not an outright sympathizer with communism.

Think of what happened only yesterday. An abrupt summons was sent to the Nobel Prize winner, Linus Pauling, by the Senate Internal Security Committee because he advocated, while addressing your organization, what he has often said before, that we cease the testing of nuclear bombs. This is the type of authoritarian behavior one may expect from the ignorant members of this committee. If they behave in this ruthless fashion toward one of our greatest scientists it is enough to intimidate less famous people from suggesting the end of nuclear testing and the continuance of international discussion on disarmament.

The Senate Internal Security Committee is deliberately trying to destroy free speech. It is high time the Senate put an end to this committee. Not only is this committee a menace to free speech, but some of its members demean the dignity of the Senate by their absurd but dangerous antics, indulging in high living and low thinking.

Any woman who is intimidated by the pos-

Any woman who is intimidated by the possibility of these McCarthy-like attacks by the Senate Internal Security Committee should remember that Jane Addams met the same persecution with serenity. Because of her call for international peace negotiation she was called a Red, she was hounded by Secret Service agents, and innocent meetings at Hull House—even to hear music—were under police surveillance for subversive activities. This persecution was due mainly to the fact that she insisted on preserving the constitutional rights for free speech, free assembly, and the maintenance of civil rights.

My friends, we women have no personal axes to grind, we have a great idea to proclaim. Our deepest concern lies in saving the world from another holocaust. We must now have the courage of Jane Addams. We must demand that rational discussion between our Nation and all Communist nations be continued. We should also demand that the dialogue between the contending candidates for the Presidency be conducted on a high level, so that the American people may decide the issues on their merits. Otherwise our relationship to the Russians may well degenerate into an arms race.

Now let's face the fact that this will be difficult. The right to dissent from the administration's handling of foreign affairs has already been challenged when criticisms of the summit failure were expressed. Already it has been asserted by some political leaders and journalists that, if you criticized the President, you are disloyal, if you think that peace between us and the Russians is still possible you are "soft on communism."

If this vituperation continues instead of fighting the spread of communism in Asia and Africa, we shall find ourselves, if more restraint is not exercised fighting each other here at home to defend free speech, free assembly, and other civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

My friends, no emotion can so easily be stirred up as hatred—hatred of group against group here at home—and hatred by our Nation of other nations who have different philosophies of life.

Alas, I wish it were an easier task to encourage love of our fellow human beings regardless of nationality, race, creed, or ideology. But since this is the greatest task of mankind today—to light once more the flame which Jane Addams ignited—the passionate desire for mutual understanding, regard for the other fellow's point of view, tolerance even in the midst of an ever augmenting hostility, I call upon your distinguished organization, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and all American women to realize that their greatest moment, their greatest opportunity for human service has come.

We American women must not wait for the Government to tell us what to think and what to do. We must rely on the American genius for voluntary action and organize constructive programs in such a way that our Government officials will be obliged to respond to our leadership. We women must act. For people who look too long upon evil without opposing it go dead inside. They get paralyzed like a chicken looking at a snake. Sometimes I fear that is the way our Government officials and our people are reacting to communism. What we need in this country is not more reliance on words and smiles and good intentions; what we need is clear thinking and positive action.

Why should we American women not call another international convention of women, to be held at The Hague or Geneva, including the Communist women? Surely Communist women do not wish their children slaughtered and their cities laid waste any more than we do. Such a conference of women should say to the leaders of whatever country they represent: "You are at present headed toward mass murder and catastrophe. We, as the mothers of the race, emphatically object." Such a conference should be carefully planned in advance, But if the agenda were limited in scope, if we brought to bear on such a conference the whole barrage of social and scientific knowledge we possess today, it could not but be effective.

For example, I think this international conference could well call upon all of the governments that have representatives at the meeting to create a ministry of peace to co-operate with the existing ministries of war.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson has already called for such a peace agency to be placed under the State Department. I am merely amplifying that proposal by calling upon all governments for similar action. If the Communist hations refuse to do this, the free nations should take the lead.

These ministries of peace should not be composed only of diplomats but chiefly of people scientifically trained in such institutions as the Johns Hopkins School for International Relations; it should also have representatives of the physical and social sciences to analyze the tensions, rivalries, and hostilities that make for war.

Assuredly our country must become militarily strong as one deterrent of war. But we run the risk of being frozen into a garrison state unless these ministries of peace study the complex problem of unilateral disarmament as seriously as the ministries of defense now study the production of new and deadlier armaments. As the distinguished scientist, Dr. James R. Killian, has said, "We need to develop an arms limitation technology that represents the kind of creativity and advanced thinking that has gone into our military technology."

These ministries of peace could also ex-change information with each other, since scientific men speak the same language regardless of their native tongue. Preliminary conferences between them would be far more fruitful than the present ill-prepared summit meetings. In fact, these ministries, working together could agree upon the agenda of any subsequent summit meetings. For the question of peace under present international circumstances is not a matter of one or two meetings by the various Presidents and Prime Ministers; it calls for a long process year after year of rational discussion. If an international meeting of women made only this one demand for a continuous rational approach to peace it would serve notice on our masculine world leadership that the women of all nations reject war as a solution of international conflicts. Furthermore, if we American women should lead the way to such an international conference we would Prove ourselves worthy of the noble example which Jane Addams gave to her equally difficult and dangerous era.

#### The Honorable Edward H. Rees

SPEECH

OF

### HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Edward H. Rees has served 24 years in this historic Chamber and his voluntary retirement at the close of his present term brings a pang of sorrow to his colleagues on this side of the aisle as well as on the side of the aisle that so long he has graced. It can truly be said that ED REES leaves with the friendship and good wishes of all his colleagues. I shall miss him very much. When the 87th Congress convenes and, if I am reelected, I shall miss the occasional meetings with him, the occasional little chats, and the warming of the heart and the cheering of the soul that always he gave to others. I do not think that ED REES ever thought ill of another human being. He served in the House quietly, unobtrusively, but with great ability and a steadfastness to his convictions.

I am sure I speak, not only for myself, but for all my colleagues from Illinois in wishing him in the years of his retirement the choicest of God's blessings.

#### Air Force Research and Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the August 1960 issue of the magazine Nucleonics concerning Gen. Irving L. Branch's prediction for the nuclear ramjet program:

#### GENERAL BRANCH SAYS RAMJET WILL PRECEDE ROCKET, AIRPLANE

Gen. Irving L. Branch, head of the Pluto nuclear ramjet program, is confidently predicting the "atomic stovepipe" will fly before either the nuclear rocket Rover or the manned nuclear aircraft. Branch said last month in an interview with Nucleonics he knows of no problems, technical or financial, which will keep Pluto from successfully completing nuclear-test flight before 1964. He believes the rocket and the nuclear aircraft will follow close behind in 1965—in that order. Branch has responsibility for all three in AEC's Reactor Development Division.

This rare, outspoken optimism at high quarters probably accounts for a rivalry which appears to be budding over which U.S. reactor manufacturer will take over this responsibility for the ramjet when the reactor's developer, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, is ready to bow out. Westinghouse and General Electric are making signs that each wants the reactor contract.

The nuclear ramjet is an air-breathing propulsion system designed to operate at three times the speed of sound (mach 3); it would probably fly at high altitudes, then approach its bombing target at treetop level. At such speeds and low levels it would be extremely difficult to defend against.

#### "IT'S GOING TO WORK"

"I believe in the Pluto project; it's going to work, and it's a good program," Branch said. He also said the fiscal 1961 combined AEC-Air Force budget of \$28.3 million was adequate. "We don't need more money this year," he said. Branch criticized the Air Force and Army practice of rotating their nuclear reactor chiefs, hinting that the reason for Navy's nuclear successes was largely due to their being under the control of one man (Adm. Hyman Rickover) for so long. Branch said he would continue in his present position as joint military-AEC head of Air Force reactors until Pluto proved out, "\* \* unless I'm fired."

He said work was progressing equally well on airframe and engine. On the airframe, Convair, North American, and Chance-Vought recently completed studies for Branch. Also, C-V has spent \$1 million of its own money on airframe work and intends to be ready for volume production when the time comes. Currently, C-V has a small \$600,000 contract with the Air Force for developing navigational and guidance systems generally, but which Branch says will also have specific application to Pluto for terrain-avoidance flight.

#### BEYOND PROOF OF PRINCIPLE

Test schedule of the Tory II-A begins in November under the direction of Theodore Merkle, chief of the Pluto project at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. Tory II-A is now looked on as a going, engineering-test reactor and no longer is called a proof-of-principle device. Livermore has the principal AEC contract to develop Pluto and Marquardt has the principal Air Force contract for nonnuclear components (primarily the ramjet engine). Marquardt also has a small subcontract from Livermore to do systems integration on the reactor being turned out at Livermore.

Tory II-A is a direct-air-cycle reactor; it is expected to be followed next year with Tory II-C, a higher power and temperature air-cooled reactor with considerably larger air flow than II-A. The II-A core is fully enriched uranium homogeneously mixed in beryllium oxide, with the core arranged so that air is ducted through passages along its length. About half the surface of the leading end of the core is devoted to air entries, some of them to be used as moderator rod shaftways. Diameter of the ducts is theoretically ideal at one two-hundredths of the length of the core.

Engineering problems of the reactor, once the test phase is entered this fall, are expected to be severe. Major problem is how to deal with the pressure drop of many thousand pounds per square inch as the core transfers its heat to the air stream; the drop is expected to be at its worst between the core and rear nozzie. Thus, the most important engineering problem to be dealt with in the Tory II-A tests, it is felt, is this problem of how to hold the reactor in the airframe in the face of unbelievable temperature and pressure variances between front and rear of engine. "You can't just screw it down with an aluminum bolt," an official joked.

#### PLUTO FUNDING

AEC officials estimate that Pluto will fly its first mission for a developmental cost of \$200 million; \$64.3 million of this will have been committed by the end of this fiscal year, \$21.7 million of this by the Air Force. The Air Force, however, has not as yet placed any urgent requirement on Pluto as a needed military system. But this doesn't worry Branch. He says his tendency is to look on Pluto as offering a means to a wholly new and different kind of propulsion. He sees Pluto as a vehicle upon which to launch new scientific knowledge and progress rather than a weapons system with a 25-percent payload factor (conventional bombers, incidentally, are rated excellent if they can carry a bomb load equivalent to 10 percent of their weight).

#### REACTOR INDUSTRY RIVALRY

Branch says that if General Electric were taken out of ANP-where it is prime direct-

cycle contractor he would be anxious to see it continue in the Pluto program. "It see it continue in the Pluto program. "It would be very possible to have GE come into the Pluto program, for the direct-cycle engine work on ANP and Pluto is practically identical." He said both fuel elements were beryllium-oxide and the only differences were slight—primarily metallurgical configura-tion. He pointed out that GE had done some fuel-element work for Livermore, enough "to show that GE has terrific capa-bilities." Branch said that the technical problems encountered in Pluto development were much simpler than those of ANP and pointed out that shielding was greatly reduced in the Ramjet by comparison.

General Branch and Irving Hoffman (who Branch says is his vice president in charge of Pluto) confirmed that Westinghouse wants to get into the reactor part of Pluto-possibly in a business connection with Marquardt. Also, industry sources have reported informal talks between Chance Vought (entire system), Marquardt (ramjet), and West-

inghouse (reactor).

If the decision comes to let Westinghouse in, it would only be after the final researchdevelopment woolgathering has been completed by Livermore and probably after the choice of who is to build the airframe has been made. Both decisions will come after the results of the November Tory II-A tests are in. Westinghouse again will find itself in a tough race with its old competitor, GE, in nailing down the Pluto reactor.

### Chelsea, Mass., Boys First To Die Invading Virginia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an editorial which appeared in the Boston Globe:

AN ILL OMEN 3 DAYS BEFORE BULL RUN-CHELSEA BOYS FIRST TO DIE INVADING VIRGINIA

(By Frank Leary)

"Whereas the government and citizens of Chelsea having received intelligence of the death on the field of battle at Bull Run, Va., of Philander Crowell, Jr., Thomas Needham, Thomas Harding, James H. Murphy, and George Bacon, members of Company H, Chel-sea Volunteers; it is hereby resolved \* \* \*."

Manassas, Va .- The bus carrying the Gettysburg College Civil War study group drew alongside a rambling auction shed on the Manassas-Centreville Road.

Here, during a brief stop, Francis F. Wilshin, superintendent of the Manassas (Bull National Battlefield Park, explained that it was in this area—Blackburn's Ford that the opening skirmish of the first major battle of the Civil War occurred on Thursday, July 18, 1861.

Touring the major battlefields of that war-as millions of Americans, North and South, will be doing the next 4 Civil War Centennial Years-Blackburn's Ford will remain only a bus stop on the gory road of 1861-65, that stretched from Fort Sumter to Appomattox.

Yet here on a sweltering summer's day nearly a century ago occurred a clash of arms that snuffed out the lives of 5 young men, all from a single Mashachusetts community, left the mark of death on 8 other

homes in Greater Boston, not to mention the 20 wounded, and served notice on Northern firebrands that there would be more to quelling this secession than simply marching into Richmond.

Chelsea, than a city of about 13,500 had reason to be proud of its H Company Volunteers. They and the five men who were to die on the outskirts of Manassas-Crowell, Needham, Harding, Murphy and Bacon—had been the first to answer Mr. Lincoln's call for 3-year volunteers and their regiment, the 1st Massachusetts, was the first of the 3-year regiments to leave the State and the first to reach Washington.

The President's call had been issued in May and now, less than 3 months later, the tragic word from northern Virginia plunged the city of Horatio Alger, Jr., into the deepest mourning it would know until the following April, when the same Company H, storming the Rebel works before Yorktown, would leave four more Chelsea boys dead on the

One week after Bull Run, Chelsea paid tribute to its young hero dead and defiantly

resolved:
"No disaster nor defeat can impair our confidence in the justice of our cause, nor shake the firm determination of the people to sustain and carry it forward with a higher impulse and a grander devotion to its final triumph."

Those were trying days for the grandparents and great-grandparents of those who today complain about living costs and taxes.

Originally quartered at Faneuil Hall, the 1st Massachusetts later took over a vacant ice house on Fresh Pond, Cambridge, and finally moved into hastily constructed barracks in North Cambridge.

Besides the Chelsea Volunteers, the regiment included the North End True Blues (Company C); the Roxbury City Guards (Company D); the Pulaski Guards from South Boston (Company E); the National Guards of Boston (Company F); the Independent Boston Fusileers (Company G); the Schouler Guards of Boston (Company I); and the Chadwick Light Infantry of Roxbury (Company K).

The regiment left Boston June 15, traveling by train to Groton, Conn., by boat to Jersey City and by rail to Philadelphia, arriv-

ing on the 17th.

Approaching Baltimore later that same day (and remembering what had happened to the 6th Massachusetts only 2 months before at the hands of Southern sympathizers) ball cartridges were distributed, muskets loaded and capped. But there was no hostile demonstration.

The regiment reached Washington at 7 the night of the 17th, marched up Pennsylvania Avenue and was quartered in vacant buildings. The invasion of Virginia was

less than a month away.

The skirmish at Blackburn's Ford on July 18, 3 days before Bull Run, determined the future course of action. In being repulsed by Longstreet's brigade, McDowell, in command of the Union forces, learned that the Confederates were strongly entrenched along Bull Run in about an 8-mile line.

Instead of attacking the Confederate right, as originally planned, he set out to turn the Rebels' left with a surprise flanking attack.

For the 1st Massachusetts, the Ill-fated advance, less than 30 miles southwest of the Nation's Capital, was a bitter and costly baptism of fire. Besides the 5 Chelsea Vol-unteers, the 13 killed included 2d Lt. William H. B. Smith of Cambridge.

The regiment had been posted on the left of the road leading to the ford, Companies G and H under Lt. Col. George D. Wells being deployed as skirmishers. They were sharply engaged and suffered most of the loss.

What had been intended only as a movement to feel out the Confederate right got

out of hand, with the result that the Federal forces were smartly repulsed. tion had a depressing effect on Union morale but greatly boosted that of the Confederates.

After the sharp and costly engagement at Blackburn's Ford, the next day (Friday, the 19th) the 1st Massachusetts advanced to a point where its picket line opposed that of the Rebels until the battle of Bull Run the

following Sunday.

During that action three companies of the greater Boston regiment were posted as skirmishers and on special duty as outposts, but there was no engagement on their part of the field until the Union forces began to

retreat late in the day.

Even then there was little more than an exchange of shots on the skirmish line before a general retreat was ordered and the 1st Massachusetts withdrew, having lost Lt. Elijah B. Gill, Jr., of Company 1 (Schouler

Guards of Boston) killed and two wounded. For the 1st Massachusetts, Yorktown, Williamsburg, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Harrison's Landing, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, would come later.

### Memorial to the Late Senator Richard L. Neuberger Urged

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

# HON. HALL S. LUSK

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. LUSK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, along with my statement, a resolution by the Clatsop County Democratic Central Committee of Astoria, Oreg., urging the erection of a memorial to the late Senator Richard L. Neuberger.

There being no objection, the statement and resolution were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SENATOR RICHARD L. NEUBERGER URGED

The late Senator Richard L. Neuberger successfully sponsored legislation authoriz-ing the establishment of Fort Clatsop Na-tional Memorial, located in Oregon at the mouth of the Columbia River near the city of Astoria. This is Oregon's first national historical shrine. Construction is now underway and commenced in our State's centennial year, 1959. It was in 1958 that President Eisenhower signed into law legislation sponsored by the late Senator establishing Fort Clatsop National Memorial and its formal dedication is expected sometime next year.

Fort Clatsop has played an important role in our Nation's history. It was here that Meriweather Lewis and William Clark spent the winter of 1805-06, the western terminus of their historic expedition authorized by President Jefferson. For the first time men carrying the American flag had spanned the continent.

If it were not for the expedition of Lewis and Clark our Nation would not have been able to support its claim to the great Pacific Northwest. Our country's claim prevailed and as a result this district west of the Rocky Mountains is the only part of our domain which was neither fought for nor bought, but directly the result of the expedition of Lewis and Clark.

Mr. President, recently I received a resolution adopted by the Clatsop County Democratic Central Committee and the Demo-cratic Party of Oregon, urging the placing of a suitable monument or marker at the site of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial in honor of the late Senator Richard Neuberger.

I believe, Mr. President, that it is most appropriate and fitting that the memory of this great U.S. Senator be honored by such a memorial. I have considered it a privilege to serve as his successor.

The resolution follows:

"RESOLUTION OF THE CLATSOP COUNTY DEMO-CRATIC CENTEAL COMMITTEE, ASTORIA, OREG.

"Whereas it was due to the untiring work and devotion of the late Senator Richard L. Neuberger that Fort Clatsop was declared a national memorial by the Congress of the United States and the necessary funds were provided to carry out the work of making Fort Clatsop a national shrine; and

"Whereas the Fort Clatsop National Memorial is of great historical interest and will attract thousands of visitors in coming years: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Clatsop County Demo-cratic Central Committee and the Democratic Party of Oregon acting jointly do go on record as urging that in recognition of Senator Richard Neuberger's work and devotion that a suitable monument or marker be placed at the site of Fort Clatsop in honor of the late Senator; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be presented to the Oregon congressional delegates, Department of Interior Secretary Seaton, Gov. Mark Hatfield, Mrs. Maurine Neu-berger, the Oregon Historical Society, Clat-sop County Historical Society, and other interested parties."

### The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America: A Tribute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON, ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursacy, September 1, 1960

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago one our most forthright and vigorous ethnic organizations was founded, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This committee has performed yeoman service for the interests of Ukrainians at home and abroad but above all it has worked for the United States itself. What the committee has done so effectively is the patriotic task of demonstrating to all Americans the true nature of the Soviet Empire. It has shown, sometimes dramatically-and here I am thinking of its effective campaign for Captive Nation's commemorating Week-that the U.S.S.R. is not a monolithic empire of a homogeneous ethnic group; namely, Russians. But it is rather a massive empire of many oppressed people in which the Russians are only one group but they are the controlling group over all other peoples in the Russian Empire.

To call the attention of Americans to this fact has been a praiseworthy service of the Ukrainian Congress Committee. On this occasion I wish to express my gratitude to its leaders for their courage, Wisdom, and forthrightness in their efforts to enlighten the American people and in their general struggle against world communism.

Method of Detecting Carbon Monoxide car, and where no apparent reason or and Other Gases

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. CARROLL D. KEARNS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, early in the next session-if my constituency sees fit to return me to Washington-I plan to introduce a bill for which it has been proven that there is a great need; namely, requiring the use of a method of detecting carbon monoxide and other gases, especially in public conveyances, where there has been tragic loss of life due to gas poisoning.

Mr. J. Roy Snyder, an outstanding young constituent of mine from Sharon, Pa., has spent a great deal of time developing a safety device which will sound an alarm when danger is imminent. He has a patent pending on his invention and recently demonstrated it to the Interstate Commerce Commission, where

great interest was shown.

Some of the reasons Mr. Snyder has devoted so much time to developing this

safety device are as follows:

First. There is no other method known of detecting and sounding an alarm in a motor vehicle. With the alarming increase of carbon monoxide poisoning and deaths, and the changing design of trucks and buses to cab over engine-thus placing the driver's location directly over the engine and exhaust manifold—this danger is being increased. Another increase in this respect is the exhaust outlets on trucks now carried to the top of the window of the cab. Some of these outlets are at such a height, and all are located on the right-hand side of the trucks, that on superhighways when a truck is being overtaken and passed by another truck, the passing truck's exhaust is blown directly in the open window of the truck being passed. In cabover-engine trucks, when the engine is checked for any purpose, the entire cab is constructed to raise. To do this, a joint is provided to allow the exhaust pipe to raise with the cab. If this joint is bumped or damaged, gas can leak directly into the cab. Extreme care must also be used when lowering the cab to normal position or the proper seal will not be made on the exhaust causing the same hazard.

Second. A great majority of trucks are now being equipped with either gasoline or bottled-gas type of heaters on which there is no provision of proper exhaust. Many drivers have met their deaths with this type of equipment, particularly in sleeper cabs of trucks. These are trucks designed with a bed in the cab of the truck. Many a driver has gone to sleep in these and never awoke. In the South and West trucks are now equipped with air conditioning. This requires all windows to be closed, thus increasing the danger of gas poisoning.

Third. With the alarming increase of truck accidents in which one truck runs into the back of the preceding truck or

cause can be found, it is quite logical to conclude, after assembling all the known facts from insurance investigation records, ICC reports, and 2 years' questioning of drivers and investigators, that human resistance is lowered by fatigue and, after arduous hours of driving, the known factors of carbon menoxide are lowered. The standard known effects of carbon monoxide on humans, as taken from the Bureau of Standards Tech Paper No. 212, shows that as little as 0.02 percent of carbon monoxide in atmosphere has perceptible effects in 11/2 hours and 0.04 percent is dangerous to life in 2 hours. It can be readily seen that this can be a major factor in national safety.

Fourth. All buses which are engaged in carrying the thousands of passengers each year should also be protected from this hazard. This can be attested to by such instances as the two busloads of Mexican workers who were casualties just this past spring and the 37 pupils overcome on the Pennsylvania Turnpike

this year.

Fifth. The Department of Education is also aware of this danger in the thousands of school buses engaged in transportation of our children each year, these being engaged in traveling over all kinds of unimproved roads where the danger of damage to the exhaust system is even greater. All kinds of safety equipment and fire protection have been installed on motorized transportation, but nothing has been done to overcome this greatest hazard, chiefly because nothing has been available.

There is now a unit available which is both economical and practical which will not only detect all gases and vapors, but will sound a visible and audio alarm when any such gas enters these vehicles.

The unit is self-contained in a box 5 by 7 by 2 inches and will operate from the electrical system of the bus or truck. It reads the air content of the vehicle on a meter and at all times shows any entrance of gas and the percentage of same, sounding an alarm or turning on a ventilation system to clear the gas and thus afford safety at all times to all occupants and make for greater safety on our highways which have become our Nation's greatest killer and where millions of dollars of material and equipment are lost each year.

Ted Connell Accepts National Leadership of Veterans of Foreign Wars of U.S.A.

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the REC-ORD, I include the following acceptance speech given by Mr. Ted C. Connell, of Killeen, Tex., at Detroit, Mich., during the annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.A. as he assumed the post of national commander.

I commend it to my colleagues as the reflections of a young businessman of Texas whom I have known for a number of years and have come to greatly admire:

I would like to say something at this point which many of you might consider controversial. On first hearing many of you might disagree to some extent with what I say. However, I shall ask you to reserve any adverse judgment you might feel inclined to make until after you have thought it over. I feel certain that on reflection you will find yourselves agreeing with what I have to say.

I think you will all agree that we are living

today in a time of total crisis.

The crisis is nuclear. It is a scientific crisis, an educational crisis, an astronautic crisis, an economic crisis, a political crisis.

All this is true. But, more than all that, this is a period of moral crisis.

We are in a period of moral crisis not only on a broad international scale, but on a national level as well.

I don't think it is necessary to outline in detail the grim story of how the people of this Nation have been led down the garden path to a point where too many of us regard national cheating as a way of life. Despite the fact that church attendance has reached an all-time high in this country, we have reached an all-time low in the appreciation of, and adherence to, the principles and the tenets of morality which our churches teach. We have become almost used to scandals which at an earlier period of more vigorous morality in this country would have rocked the population to its foundations.

Certainly, we have always had a certain degree of corruption and graft in this country. We have always had our share of immorality. But, never before have we had such a bland acceptance of these things as

part of our national status quo.

Such words as payola, kickback, payoff, featherbedding, academic cribbing, income tax evasion, and that old GI word "goof off" have become such a familiar part of our language that we are hardly even shocked when we hear them applied to people who should be moral leaders in our community.

We have been lulled into an acceptance of fuzzy morality which is inducing in us a tendency to stampede away from responsi-

bility.

A French observer of the American sceneover a century ago-said this: "America is great because she is good and, if America ever ceases to be good she will cease to be

This is true and it is wise. Democracy gives to those who live under it benefits unrivaled by any other form of government. But, it also imposes upon those who live under it responsibilities unequaled in any other form of government. Democracy, if it works, must have from the people better-than-average honesty; better-than-average industry.

Are we better than average today? I am

not talking about the average among other peoples; I am talking about our own average. That's the only average that counts.

The majority of Americans are still good. But we have shown a growing tendency toward self-indulgence which could eventually be disastrous.

No nation can long survive an overdose of self-indulgence. We have the lessons of history before us: the great empires of Biblical times—the great empires of Greece and -a dozen or more empires which thrived in medieval Europe. They all fell prey to the temptation of national self-indulgence. This caused the inner decay which made them vulnerable to outer attack.

Lord Macauley, more than a hundred years ago, said this about the United States: "Your Republic will be fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the 20th century as the Roman Empire was in the 5th, with this difference; that the huns and vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

We carry with us no divine exemption from the lessons of history. The moral crisis which could lead eventually to internal decay is growing every day. And—hear this—it is my deep sincere belief that we, the veterans organization of the United States, must assume the leadership which will stem the tide of self-indulgence and irresponsibility which is threatening to submerge us.

This means we must always be true to this ideal: We are Americans first and we are

veterans second.

As veterans we have a certain hard-won and richly deserved rights. We enjoy certain rightful prerogatives and preferences. We have the right to certain Federal compensa-

But, in my sincere opinion, we above all others, must not permit ourselves to be sucked into the swirling stream of irresponsibility. We must not permit ourselves to be seduced into agreeing to blatant political raids on the U.S. Treasury to such an extent that financial integrity of the Nation could be imperiled.

It is we, the veterans organizations, who must fight against these latter-day huns and vandals who threaten us from within. We. above all others, must never join those barbarian hordes.

It is no excuse to say that others are raiding the Federal Treasury, so why shouldn't we do likewise? Why shouldn't we get our share of the plunder?

This is completely false reasoning. our job to oppose anyone getting something from the Government to which he is not entitled and which he does not deserve.

I am not advocating that we give up our rights. I am saying that we should not seek or accept nonrights-handouts which would never normally occur to us if some political didn't offer them to us in an election year. We must lead the fight against spiritual

delinquency. We must not permit ourselves to be trapped into becoming spiritual delinquents ourselves.

When Robert E. Lee was an old man he was asked by a widow woman to bless her son. General Lee replied to her: "Teach him he must deny himself."

This is a lesson many of us have stopped teaching in our homes. It is not being taught with sufficient strength in our schools. Even our churches are sometimes inclined to soft-pedal self-denial and to concentrate on the easier virtues.

As a result, we have come to a point where too many of us would rather be rich than right—where we would rather be safe than courageous-where we would rather be selfimportant than self-denying.

I said we would rather be safe than courageous. I know this is an unpopular thing to say; but how then can we explain the craven and timid attitude of this great country of ours toward Red China's barbarous and brutal treatment of American military and civilian personnel?

How else can we explain the shamefully ineffective way we have answered the arro-gance of Dictator Fidel Castro's communistic regime in Cuba-a small island which we liberated?

How else can we explain the cringing attitude we assumed over the U-2 incident in Soviet Russia?

We have all proved beyond doubt our patriotism in time of war. We now have the duty of proving ourselves eminently capable of a less glamorous but more exacttype of patriotism—the patriotism of

This is, if you will, a rallying call to all veterans and all veteran organizations to join in a crusade for improved national morality-a crusade which we must lead through our own example and our own dedication.

And what I say about the role we should and must play in the United States I extend to the broad international scene of the free world. No one hates war more than do vet-erans. Veterans are more aware of wer's Veterans are more aware of war's wastefulness and war's brutality. We have all seen it at firsthand. We know what it is.

Also, no one hates communism more than do veterans. We are, more than most, aware of its implications of slavery. We have all stood face to face against the hobnails of dictatorship and we know that the Communish brand of tyranny is no different, insofar as the humand mind, the human body, and the immortal soul of men are concerned, from the totalitarianism of the Nazis and the Fascists. The enemy may have changed its name, but it's still the same old enemy.

I also believe this: Other veteran groups in other parts of the free world fundamentally believe the same as we do. lieve that we have at our hand the instruments with which we can make an international network of potentially unlimited effectiveness

The number of nongovernmental agencies which are effectively combating communism on a no-holds-barred all-out international level is small. Outstanding among these are organized religion and organized labor. I firmly believe that through intelligent planning and industry we can build an equally strong force-a moral force and an intellectual force-organized veterans' groups of the world.

In all the lands of the free world there are tens of millions of veterans who, with local variations, feel fundamentally the same way we do. This could be a source of tremendous energy and persuasiveness, if we can only harness it effectively.

God knows I am not suggesting that we impair our separate identities as veterans organizations or that we contemplate any kind of organizational merger. That's not what I mean.

But I do mean this: As veterans we in this country and those in other countries have not even begun to realize our full potential for good in this deeply troubled world. We cannot realize this potential if we insist on working separately at local or regional levels—stamping out grass fires rather than attacking the catastrophe at its source on a massive, wholesale level.

This is what we must do if we are ever to achieve the maximum benefit from the brotherhood of idealism and integrity which we share with veterans throughout the free

### Anthony E. Candela

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. ROBERT E. COOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, a very good friend of mine from Ashtabula, Ohio, Mr. Anthony E. Candela, recently made a European trip in which he visited Italy, Austria, part of West Germany, Switzerland, Leichtenstein, and Portugal. Prior

abroad:

to his trip. I asked him to represent me personally and to report to me any matters abroad which he thought would be of interest to me as Congressman from the 11th Congressional District. Upon his recent return, I have received the following letter which, I think, presents certain facts that should be brought once again to the attention of the Members of the House. I also feel these facts indicate that Mr. Candela, as a roving ambassador of good will for the United States, has been very observant of the present standing of the United States

> ASHTABULA, OHIO, August 30, 1960.

DEAR MR. COOK: I returned from Europe, arriving in New York City on August 26, after a most pleasant and informative tour.

I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity of representing you in the European countries which I visited. I called on many mayors and other officials of European cities in Italy, Austria, part of West Germany, Switzerland, the small country of Liech-tenstein, and Portugal.

Of all the countries I visited I found that Italy is in very bad condition politically. The Italian people are continuing to fall to the Communist side. I will give you some of the reasons.

The United States has spent \$50 billion throughout the world to fight communism, which brought no results. Russia has spent only \$2 billion and has won more results toward gaining prestige for the party and made every dollar count. With trained men instead of politicians they are getting a strong foothold in European countries, espe-

cially Italy.

The people feel that Nikita Khrushchev is continuously gaining leadership, especially against the United States. Many are leaning toward the Khrushchev bandwagon. With the trouble we are having in Africa and Cuba and the manner in which he has insulted our President and the United States the European people are getting the impression that he, Khrushchev, and the Russian people are world leaders.

I feel that the United States should do much more in these European countries, not with money, but with ways and means to win over the people. If Italy falls to the Communists then we must say that we will lose all Europe from the Western side.

I also feel that the workingman's conditions, especially wages, which are very poor, should be brought up to a living standard in Italy. Of course this is a problem for the

I will talk to you more about this when I see you personally in the near future.

In observing the civil defense activities

in these European countries which I mentioned formerly in this letter. I find that they have no appropriation for civil defense. If anything should happen, in case of war, the people of these countries will have a grave problem. The only way that I can see that they can save themselves from disaster is by going to the mountains for protection. Each city is protected by soldiers and sailors of the respective country who might be able to help evacuate people.

While I was in Florence, Italy, I had the honor of meeting Senator Young at the Grande Hotel. We had quite a pleasant chat with each other.

I enjoyed my trip immensely. We had perfect weather and I saw many beautiful and Interesting sights. I hope someday you will make this tour and see for yourself what is actually going on in these European countries.

I hope to see you in the near future. Very cordially yours,

ANTHONY E. CANDELA.

Donald G. Sutherland Receives Navy Distinguished Civilian Service Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, recently the Secretary of the Navy awarded Mr. Donald G. Sutherland, a civilian employee at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Award. It was presented per-sonally by Rear Adm. Ralph K. James, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, at ceremonies in Long Beach. Seldom has this award been so merited by any of its recipients.

Mr. Sutherland for over 10 years has conducted a magnificent battle to preserve the Long Beach Naval Shipyard against the consequences of subsidence that threatened its future. He mobilized community and civic forces. He successfully obtained action by the Legislature of California prerequisite to executing the legal steps required to bring subsidence under physical control. Mr. Sutherland exerted beneficial influence upon the myriad of private oil operators toward their eventual cooperation in a gigantic fieldwide repressurization that is pumping millions of gallons of water back into oil sands beneath the shipyard and bringing surface subsidence to a halt. As president of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard Employees' Association he has properly presented the case for this vital U.S. defense installation to the Congress and to the Navy Department.

All southern Californians, and, indeed, the Nation, owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Sutherland which cannot be paid in kind, but is symbolized by the Distinguished Service Award he has received.

On August 31, the Long Beach Independent-Press-Telegram newspaper commented appropriately respecting the award, as follows:

#### SUTHERLAND AWARD MERITED

An ex-Army man was presented a medal by the Secretary of Navy here last night, and the award was richly deserved.

Recipient of the award-the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Award-was Donald G. Sutherland, a parachute infantryman with the Army's 82d Airbone Division in World War II, who for a period of 8 years has headed the employes' association of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

He was presented the award, the highest the Secretary may confer on a civilian employe of the Navy, for an extraordinary personal effort in behalf of the Navy. No man has ever been more dedicated to a mission than has Don Sutherland in his unrelenting struggle to protect the Long Beach Naval Shipyard from destruction from subsidence.

Although four-times wounded in combat jumps for the Army during wartime, Sutherland has perhaps given even more of himself

in peacetime service to the Navy.

He first became alarmed over the dangers which subsidence posed to the future of the navy yard in 1053, and ever since he has worked tirelessly to enlist civic and governmental support to abate the problem.

Because of his constant prodding, poking, even protesting, some public officials might

think it is impossible to satisfy Don Suther-

land. But they are wrong,
Without such prodding, poking and protesting, some of them might give up too easily when the odds, and opposition, get tough.

Don Sutherland will be satisfied. But that day will not come until the future of the navy yard is secure and subsidence is no longer a problem for Long Beach.

### Encouraging Women To Take Part in Political Party of Their Choice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the past 60 years have witnessed great changes in this country. One of the most encouraging developments in modern times is the more meaningful role that women play in our communities and at the State level and at the National level. It is hard to realize that at the beginning of this century nearly 50 percent of our population did not have the rights and full responsibilities of citizenship. In 1900 women were allowed to vote in only four States of the Union. Women were a small minority among college graduates, in business, and in the professions. Even fewer held public of-

Today women are making their contribution as full-fledged citizens in all aspects of public life, including politics. One of the most outstanding leaders in this country is Katie Louchheim. She has traveled in every State of the Union, setting an admirable example and also encouraging women to more actively participate in the political party of their choice. Katie Louchheim is a persuasive speaker; she has a wonderful sense of humor. With her brilliant mind and understanding of national issues, she haswon the admiration and respect of not only countless women's groups but also men's groups across the country.

In her capacity as vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mrs. Louchheim gave an excellent speech at the recent Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles. I believe her remarks will be of interest to the Members of this House and, under unanimous consent, I include them in the RECORD:

SPEECH BY MRS. KATE LOUCHHEIM, VICE CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMIT-TEE, BEFORE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVEN-TION, LOS ANGELES, CALIP., MONDAY, JULY 11, 1960

Good evening, for the women of the Domocratic Party, this convention marks the 60th anniversary of participation. It was in 1900 that the first woman delegate journeyed to a Democratic National Convention. traveled all the way from Salt Lake City to Kansas City-a long trip for those days-to make a seconding speech for William Jennings Bryan.

That year there were only four States where women were allowed to vote-a fact which probably accounts for the election of William McKinley.

This convention also marks the 40th anniversary of women's suffrage. Proudly armed with their newly acquired votes, women made their first appearance in numbers at the 1920 convention in San Francisco. A contemporary writer describes it like this:

"The ladies were arrayed across the gallery above the speaker's platform, where they lent beauty, dignity, and occasionally a piece of verbal counsel to the proceedings."

If the same writer could take a look at this convention hall I'm sure he would be astonished to find that the ladies present have traded in 1920's dignity in the balcony for

1960's bargaining position on the floor.

This year for the first time we have a woman chairing her State delegation. This trall blazer is the charming and able Congresswoman from Oregon, EDITH GREEN.

We have some other firsts for women in this convention. We have our first woman chairman of the committee on permanent organization headed by the capable national committeewoman from Michigan, Margaret Price. And as cochairman of the committee on rules and order of business we have another national committeewoman, a persuasive member of the Milwaukee Common Council, Vel Phillips.

Taken as a whole the women delegates and alternates to this 1960 convention are an impressive group. They serve in Congress and State legislatures. They hold top offices in their State, county, and city governments. Still others have their names on Democratic tickets and their sights set on the U.S. Senate and House and key posts in State government.

They are also wives, mothers, grandmothers, teachers, writers, businesswomen, labor leaders, and just plain homemakers. They have varied interests and backgrounds but they have in common a deep concern for their country and its future. They are issues minded, candidate minded and organization minded. In short, their common denominator is that they are politiciansfeminine gender.

Altogether 606 women delegates and alternates have come here to Los Angeles from the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands, and the voteless District of Columbia.

Right here, as a voteless resident of the District of Columbia for 25 years, I would like to speak for the citizens of the Nation's Capital and ask all of you when you go home from this convention to persuade your State legislatures to ratify the pending constitutional amendment giving Washington the vote. We would like nothing better than to join you in 1964 in reelecting the Democratic President we all intend to inaugurate this coming January.

All the women here are proud to be politicians and especially proud to be Democratic politicians. They have met severe tests to earn their badges and they wear them with honor. So often women politicians are re-garded as a class apart, a special interest group with one foot in the caucus room but the other still in the kitchen. What kind of a woman is it, I'm asked, who can operate successfully in two such different areas?

Let's examine the portrait of a composite

woman politician.
She must have a natural drive to get things done, a sense of humor, and lots of listening power.

She must be agreeable but not timid; persuasive but not aggressive; determined but not inflexible.

She must have imagination and she must have patience.

She must be extremely sensitive but only to situations and people-never about what happens to herself. Where she is seated will be forgotten but her friendly smile will not.

She must be an expert cooperator and an unobtrusive innovator. No woman can ever

afford to be caught with a blueprint in her hand.

A woman politician must never let men think she knows it all. But she must never admit to knowing nothing. Men who admit ignorance may be considered honest but a woman would be considered dumb.

In other words the lady in politics must keep her aims high but her voice down.

The women who sit in this convention are past masters of these political techniques. They are year-round politicians. They know where the votes are and what the know where voters are thinking. They are expert tenders of the grassroots. They have tended them so well Mr. Benson may find he has another unstorable surplus-a surplus of determined Democratic voters.

Everywhere Democrats, Independents, and Republicans alike are talking about the lag in leadership, the lag in fulfilling public need, the lag in progress that has continually widened during the last 71/2 years of Re-

publican rule.

Throughout this period the Republicans have continued to regard government as a necessary evil at best rather than as an instrument of progress. To them government is not a means of fulfilling the aspirations of all the people, it is a threat, an imminent danger, an instrumentality which if unleashed might devour us all.

The concept of government as the property of the people has been lost and the Republicans have taken care of it much as a handyman who will do anything for a buck

except fix what is wrong.

As a nation we are weaker because the Republicans have attempted to run the Government as if it were merely a private enterprise with timid part-time board members in the office and the head man on the golf course.

Their downgrading of government has attracted to appointive posts only those men who consider public service as a form of private charity in which it pays the businessman to take some part but from which he withdraws and goes home as soon as he possibly can.

This is in sharp contrast to the attitude of Democrats who have always regarded government as an instrument of leadership. The Democratic Party recognizes the interdependence of modern society. While we may be a nation of individuals, rugged individualists alone cannot build atomic powerplants or electronics computers.

In fact, the only rugged individualists left in America are the billionnaires and the beatniks. The former have so much they needn't worry and the latter have nothing to lose but their beards.

The rest of us feel obliged to show more concern and would prefer a government by those who better comprehend the political and economic currents sweeping the world

today.

We know that we live only a few minutes away by missile from every other community on earth. We know we need the leadership of Democrats who are aware that the future of freedom here and abroad depends on the ability of the United States to find some hopeful course between the pessimism of armed isolation and the apathy of a spurious

If the Republicans are right, then progress is a perilous path. Certainly they have left it entirely to us Democrats to make the journey into a better tomorrow.

Of course we are better equipped than they for we are better travelers. willing to experiment, to break through the barriers of habit, to travel light, for ideas are not subject to the pull of gravity. All we need for our trip into the future are the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the dedication with which we are so fortunately endowed.

We know how to articulate a national purpose and how to fight for it. We can even enjoy arguing among ourselves as to how to translate our principles into action.

This is what we are assembled here to do. We are debating our platform and enthuslastically anticipating the balloting on candidates. We are not here as men or women, as Alaskans or Nebraskans, but as Democrats—with both a large and small "d."

We are here to return to government men and women who relish the challenge of our times. We are here to nominate a man to restore to government the vision and pride of workmanship our Democratic Presidents have written into history.

#### The Late William E. Keith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would not wish the 86th Congress to complete its work before tribute had been voiced to the memory of William E. Keith, the manager of the Veterans' Administration regional office in Chicago and a dedicated public official who died on March 7, 1960. I had not heard of his passing until some time later, and the news came as a blow. There had not been a time when I had written him in behalf of a veteran constituent that I had not received from him prompt and sympathetic cooperation. This was the experience of other members of the IIlinois delegation, and the Congress of the United States, in noting his passing and paying tribute to his memory, is recognizing the kind of dedicated service that is the strength of our beloved coun-

Bill Keith was a veteran of World War I, and when World War II came he cringed a bit, his sister, Helen Herbold Lindquist, once told me when the new veterans called the old veterans treads." But Bill Keith's heart was with all veterans and their hearts were with

This is the biographical sketch of this great friend and champion of America's veterans furnished at my request by the Veterans' Administration:

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM E. KEITH

William E. Keith, manager of the Veterans' Administration regional office in Chicago, died March 7, 1960.

Mr. Keith was born July 1, 1898, in Chicago. A veteran of World War I, he served in the Army from 1917 to 1919. On his release from military service, he attended the University of Chicago, majoring in Business Administration. He received the LLB degree from John Marshall Law School in 1923.

From 1924 to 1933, he practiced law in Chicago. In November 1933, he joined the civil works administration in that city as a lawyer and investigator, and in October 1934 he became assistant department adjutant for the American Legion in Chicago.

Mr. Keith left his job with the Legion in January 1944 and worked as Veterans' Federal Employment Representative for the Seventh U.S. Civil Service region in Chicago until 1954. He was appointed assistant director for contact and foreign affairs service in the Veterans' Administration Department of Veterans Benefits in Washington, D.C. on May 24, 1954.

He was appointed assistant manager of the Chicago regional office in July 1955 and promoted to manager on June 18, 1958.

### Determination of Retail Price for Purposes of Excise Tax on Cigars

SPEECH

### HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, your House conferees have reached agreement with the conferees of the other body on the bill H.R. 10960, which, you will recall, related to the determination of the retail price for the purposes of the Federal excise tax on cigars. The material contained in the House bill dealing with this subject was accepted by the other body and was not in conference. The other body did, however, add 10 substantive amendments to the bill unrelated to the specific subject of H.R. 10960, and these amendments were in conference.

The first of these amendments provided that a dividend received from a foreign corporation out of earnings and profits inherited from a predecessor corporation which was a taxable domestic U.S. corporation shall be subject to the regular intercorporate dividends received credit applicable to dividends received from a domestic U.S. corporation. This amendment is identical with H.R. 12036, which passed the House under unanimous consent on August 24, 1960, Under the conference agreement, this amendment was retained.

The second amendment added by the other body provided that a lease by a medical research organization to a medical clinic on premises adjacent to those occupied by the research organization shall be considered as being primarily for the basic purpose of the research organization if treatment of patients in the clinic, their medical history, and donated services of doctors in such clinics are used by the scientific organization for medical research purposes. This amendment was retroactive to years beginning after December 31, 1950.

Under present law rental income received under certain of such leases is taxable to the otherwise tax-exempt medical research organizations unless the leased property is used for a purpose which is related to the functions of such exempt organizations. However, whether or not the leased property is used for such a related purpose is determined by the facts and circumstances of each case and this amendment was designed to overcome what was considered by the other body to be too narrow an interpretation of the term "related" in the case of medical research organizations and their associated clinics.

The Treasury Department objected to this amendment on the ground that the determination of related purpose was essentially a factual determination which should be made on a case-by-case basis by field representatives of the Internal Revenue Service. The conferees deleted this amendment. However, the conferees were given assurance by the Treasury Department that it will expedite consideration of pending cases by the field representatives of the Internal Revenue Service so that the taxpayers involved may avail themselves of the administrative remedies provided by law and obtain a prompt decision in the matter.

The third amendment made by the other body corresponds substantially to the language of H.R. 5547 which was passed by the House on September 9. 1959. That bill was designed to limit certain tax advantages applicable to the Virgin Islands under the income tax laws and the estate tax laws. The House bill had been reported by the Finance Committee with several amendments relating to the Virgin Islands income tax provisions: First, a later effective date-since Senate action on this bill has been held up for a year; second, the present amendment, unlike the House bill, provides that gain or loss from the sale or exchange of securities shall not be treated as derived from sources within the Virgin Islands-and thus would not be eligible for any credits which the Virgin Islands government might extend. This amendment was deemed desirable since the mere fact that some security transaction took place within the Virgin Islands would not prove that the gain arose from Virgin Islands business. The other two amendments were essentially technical. Under the conference agreement, this amendment was retained.

The fourth amendment made by the other body was one of several amendments originally proposed by the Treasury and contained in H.R. 9625, the Technical Amendments Act of 1960. This related to the requirements for filing a declaration of estimated tax. The major effect of this amendment is that no declaration is to be required if the estimated tax of an individual can reasonably be expected to be less than \$40. Your conferees were of the opinion that this new provision would aid both the taxpayers and the Treasury in eliminating paperwork with respect to about 1.7 million annual declarations of estimated tax which show small or no tax liability. Under the conference agreement this amendment was retained.

The fifth amendment made by the other body adds a new section to the bill as passed by the House and provides that a taxpayer engaged in the business of farming may elect to deduct the cost of fertilizer and lime in the year in which it is paid or incurred rather than treating such cost as a capital expense to be prorated over the beneficial life of such items as the Internal Revenue Service has required in some recent cases. Your conferees were advised that this amendment is declaratory of the present practice of the field offices of the Internal

Revenue Service. Under the conference agreement this amendment is retained with certain clerical amendments which clarify the definition of the term "land used in farming."

The sixth amendment made by the other body would allow taxpayers a charitable contributions deduction for amounts paid to maintain an individual-other than a dependent or relative-as a member of his household during the period that the individual is a full-time student in the 12th or any lower grade at an educational institution located in the United States provided such individual is a member of the taxpayer's household under a written agreement between the taxpayer and certain tax-exempt organizations, which implements a program of the organization to provide educational opportunities for students in private homes. Under this amendment, the amount of such charitable deduction is limited, for each taxable year, to an amount equal to \$50 times the number of calendar months during the taxable year which fall within the period in which the student is a member of the taxpayer's household under the agreement described above. However, this amendment does not apply. to any amount paid by the taxpayer within the taxable year if the taxpayer receives any money or other property as compensation or reimbursement for maintaining the student in his household during such period. A number of House Members have introduced bills providing \$600 dependent's exemption for the taxpayer in these circumstances. Senate amendment provides this as a charitable contribution deduction instead. If a taxpayer qualified for the full \$50 for 12 months, he would get the \$600 deduction.

Under the amendment made by the other body, these new provisions would apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1959, and under the conference agreement this amendment was accepted.

The seventh amendment made by the other body related to nonrefundable capital contributions made to the Federal National Mortgage Association. This amendment has substantially the same effect prospectively as the bill that passed the Congress last year but was vetoed because of the retroactive effect resulting from an amendment made thereto by the other body. As amended by the other body, this amendment is prospective only and is substantially similar to H.R. 7885 which passed the House on June 27, 1960. Under the conference agreement, this amendment is retained.

The eighth amendment made by the other body provides that the present 10 percent manufacturer's sales tax on mechanical lighters shall be either 10 percent of the manufacturer's sales price or 10 cents per lighter, whichever is the lesser. Your conferes were advised that this bill would overcome a competitive disadvantage that domestic manufacturers of such lighters are under as compared to the manufacturers of imported lighters. Your conferees were advised that the Treasury Department has no objection to this amendment and, ac-

cordingly, under the conference agreement, this amendment is retained.

The ninth amendment made by the other body amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide substantially the same treatment for real estate investment trusts as present law provides for regulated investment companies. Under present law, regulated investment companies which distribute 90 percent or more of their ordinary income are taxed only on their retained earnings and the distributed earnings are taxed only to the shareholders. The same type of tax treatment is accorded to real estate investment trusts with respect to taxable years of such trusts beginning after December 31, 1960.

The substance of this amendment is the same as that of H.R. 12559, which was passed by the House on June 29, 1960. Under the conference agreement, this amendment is retained.

The tenth amendment made by the other body provides that a certain union pension fund shall be held and considered to have constituted a qualified employees' trust under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and to have been exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such code for the period beginning May 1, 1957 and ending May 11, 1959. Under the conference agreement, the substance of this amendment is retained with an amendment along the lines provided for certain pension funds in the conference agreement on H.R. 12536 which conditioned retroactive qualification of such funds only upon a showing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate that the trust has not in the period in question been operated in a manner which would jeopardize the interests of its beneficiaries.

Hon. Sid Carnahan

SPEECH

OF

### HON. W. R. HULL, JR.

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress in 1954 one of my earliest friendships was established with the able and effective Congressman from Missouri's great Eighth District, Sid Carnahan.

Mr. Sm was by that time already a veteran practitioner of the complex art of being a responsible representative of his people and he was unselfish in his assistance to more recent additions to the Missouri congressional delegation to the Congress.

As the second-ranking Democratic member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, he has participated in policy deliberations of epic importance. His wisdom and foresight in these deliberations are recognized by his many friends on both sides of the aisle.

SID CARNAHAN has ably served his country, his party and his people and he

enters his coming retirement from Congress with the affection and respect of his colleagues.

To Sm and his lovely wife go my warmest wishes for many future years of good luck, good health, and all happiness.

#### Federal Aid for Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

#### HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the State which I have the honor to represent in the Congress has long recognized that a first-class public-school system is an essential ingredient of democracy.

I am proud of the position the Oregon Democrats have taken on the vital question of Federal aid for schools, and I am proud to call the attention of my fellow Members to the recognition which one of my Oregon colleagues has received for his part in the struggle to improve our schools.

Since he came to the House in 1956, Charlie Porter has been an eloquent spokesman and an energetic worker with a variety of legislative achievements. I hope that the Congress and the people of his congressional district in Oregon will have the benefit of his able service for many years to come.

By unanimous consent, I include in the RECORD the text of a broadcast by Bob Fleming, chief of the ABC news bureau in Washington:

One of the more thoughtful, as well as energetic men, in the Congress is Charley Porter, a Democratic Representative from southwestern Oregon. Congressman Porter happens to be a neighbor of mine here in Washington, and he depresses me, at times, because he can return from a trip abroad or a strenuous week in his office still full of ideas and energies. But then, just because I am sometimes lazy, I should not criticize him.

I've been reading a recent statement he made in the House; one he titled "Good Education Costs Money." And it makes such good sense that I'd like to share it with you.

One point he made startled me, he noted that we spend more on 6 months' basic military training for a young man than the public schools spent on all his previous training.

Representative PORTER is an advocate of Federal aid for education. He says: "A basic fact to be considered in the financing of public education is that there is little or no relationship between the location of wealth in our country and the location of the children to be educated. We are a people continually on the move—35 million of us change our addresses every year. Thus the effects of education offered in a given school may be registered in a State far removed from where the education was removed."

He takes issue with two frequent criticisms of Federal aid. Of the complaint that such money would bring Federal controls, he points out that all proposed legislation specifically bans such controls, and even provides that when the money is given to

the States, they can decide the formulas for distribution within their States. And Representative Portes cracks down another complaint:

"The frequently heard argument that cost of collection and administration of the Federal dollar is too high, send a buck to Washington and 50 cents stays there for cost of administration, does not seem to have much basis in fact. Actually, the cost of collecting Federal taxes is approximately 44 cents per \$100. The cost of collecting State taxes ranges from 95 cents to \$2.34 per \$100. The cost of collecting and administering local revenues has run as high as \$5 to \$10 per hundred. Contrast this to the cost of administering 10 Federal grant programs—they average 1.2 percent of the amounts distrib-This means the cost of collecting the Federal tax dollar and administering Federal grant programs totals about 1.6 percent. That's quite a difference from 50 percent.

"The quality of education in the United States is a national issue, rather than a merely local one." Congressman Porter said. "Yet it is the only national problem that we have not attempted to solve on a local basis.

"Looking at statistics, we find that from 1870 to 1955, our population grew from 40 million to 165 million. During this period, while our general population increased 4 times, our total school population increased approximately 80 times. Under our present rate of population development, the bulge of the future will press down even more heavily on our already burdened facilities.

"More classrooms, and more teachers, are the two great needs. And many local governments cannot meet the demands without Federal aid. What is most needed, I think, is general understanding of the problem. And it was phrased, simply well, in the Rockefeller study of our schools:

"The Nation's need for good education is immediate, and good education is expensive. That is a fact that too many Americans have never been quite prepared to face. At stake is our national greatness, and our aspirations for the dignity of the individual."

### Safeguard Colorado River Water Supply

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. D. S. SAUND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Speaker, in May of this year, the special master appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Arizona against California water suit issued his recommendations. They produced consternation among the people of southern California, dependent on a water supply from the Colorado River.

In view of the fact that the special master, the Honorable Simon H. Rifkind, will allocate more than 4 million acrefeet of Colorado River water to the State of Arizona with a population of about 1 million people as against 3.5 million acrefeet to 7 million people in southern California, it is fitting for us to study the history surrounding the claims, appropriations, and settlements for the Colorado River water supply.

The need for a dam in the Colorado River for flood control and to regulate the supply of water in the lower Colorado River Basin was first emphatically voiced by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1907. Claims had been filed for Colorado River water by Palo Verde and Imperial Valleys in southern California before the close of the 19th century. The first water was diverted for agricultural purposes in Imperial Valley and Mexico in 1901. The Imperial Valley, situated 200 feet below sea level, was always in danger of floods during the river's heavy flow periods and short of water during the summer months when the river was low.

But there was powerful opposition to the building of such a dam from three sources: the State of Arizona, the opponents of public power development, and American owners of land in Mexico. Water was being appropriated in the lower regions of the river, and the upper basin States feared that, if a storage dam was constructed, faster development in California and Arizona would take the river water before development could begin in the upper basin.

Mr. Speaker, to resolve those fears and to find a basis for equitable distribution of the water supply in the river it was found necessary to form a compact between the different States. After several attempts, representatives of the seven Colorado River Basin States-Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California-reached an agreement to hold a conference between the representatives of the seven States and the Federal Government. The conference started early in 1922 and continued until November of that year. It was presided over by former President Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Com-

After nearly 30 meetings in Washington and other parts of the country, as well as personal inspections and thorough study of reports of various commissions. agreement was reached and the Colorado River compact was signed in Santa Fe, N. Mex., on November 24, 1922. The compact divided the available supply of water in the Colorado River equally between the upper and lower basins. Lee Ferry was established as the point of division between the two basins. The compact was ratified by all of the basin States except Arizona. Failure of Arizona to ratify the compact has been the cause of litigation in the Federal courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court, for nearly 30 years.

Legislation was introduced in Congress by Congressman Ralph Swing and Senator Hiram Johnson, both of California. Finally, after long delays and filibusters, the fourth Swing-Johnson bill, authorizing the construction of Hoover Dam at the Black Canyon-Boulder Canyon site, was passed by the Congress on December 21, 1928.

The Boulder Canyon Project Act provided for the authorization of \$260 million in Federal funds for the construction of the dam. This sum would be reimbursed, with interest, from sale of electric power to be produced at the dam. It was stated in the law that the act would not become effective until the seven basin States had ratified the compact, or lacking that, at least six States, including California, ratified the act and California passed a limitation act, where-

by it agreed to limit its claim to Colorado River water to 4.4 million acre-feet a year. Further, no work was to begin on the dam until the Secretary of Interior had received firm contracts for the sale of power sufficient to pay the entire cost of the dam, with interest, within 50 years. The Colorado River compact was an integral part of the Boulder Canyon Project Act. Water contracts hereafter made by the Secretary of Interior for water stored behind Hoover Dam were to be governed by provisions of the Colorado River compact.

President Hoover declared the Boulder Canyon Project Act effective on June 28, 1929, after all the States except Arizona had ratified the compact and California had passed its limitation act.

Twenty-five million dollars of the cost of Hoover Dam construction was apportioned to flood control, which was to be paid out of the excess revenues from sale of power. This was a unique provision because in all reclamation projects, the flood control portion is nonreimbursible and borne completely by the Federal Government.

After the contracts for the purchase of power at the dam were completed between the Secretary of the Interior, the city of Los Angeles, the metropolitan water district, and the Edison Co., the construction bids were opened.

Mr. Speaker, there is another feature of this project that should receive careful attention. The State of Arizona demanded remuneration from the sale of power at the dam, claiming that because the power was to be developed under Federal control, it would be deprived of tax revenues. In order to satisfy this and other objectives it was provided that the people of southern California not only underwrite the entire cost of the dam but, in addition, agree to pay excess price of power over and above the need to make payments of construction costs. California has been paying \$300,000 a year each to the States of Arizona and Nevada and \$500,000 a year for development of the upper basin States. The States of Arizona and Nevada did not have to guarantee anything, and in addition, reserved the right to demand 18 percent of the firm power production at rates equal to those charged to southern California.

The irony of the situation, brought out forcefully by the special master's recommendations, is that the State of Arizona fought against the Boulder Canyon Project Act, and it refused to ratify the Colorado River compact. And yet now it will be guaranteed 2.8 million acre-feet of water a year stored in Lake Mead. The State of California, which guaranteed and paid the entire cost of the dam, will receive only 200,000 acre-feet more than it was receiving from the Colorado River before the dam was constructed. People of the State of California have spent nearly a billion dollars to develop their projects. This includes \$500 million for the Colorado River aqueduct constructed by the metropolitan water district with its own money, raised by the sale of bonds

Mr. Speaker, if the special master's report is accepted by the U.S. Supreme

Court, the Colorado River aqueduct, which supplies water to the Los Angeles metropolitan area and adjoining cities, the city of San Diego and municipalities in my own congressional district, will become completely dry after the State of Arizona and the upper basin States begin using their full share of water of the Colorado River granted in the special master's recommended decree. This can occur within 10 years.

Today fear hangs over the heads of millions of people in southern California who, placing reliance upon Federal statutes and contracts with the Secretary of the Interior, have built their economies and constructed their lives upon the assurance of receiving their share of the Colorado River water.

Within 2 years, the Glen Canyon Dam will be closed and storage of water in the upper basin will begin. Projects are already authorized and under construction which will store 35 million acre-feet of water. The Secretary of the Interior has issued preliminary criteria for the allocation of water during the filling period behind the dams of the upper basin. The criteria mildly assures that the users of water in the lower basin will receive their present supplies during the filling period. People in southern California, particularly my own district, want assurance that their rights for domestic and agricultural needs will be guaranteed during the filling period, and that there shall be no water stored for power at the

Already the people of my district have been threatened by our neighbors in the metropolitan areas of our own southern California. A proposal has been made by Congressman Craig Hosmer, of Long Beach, for a California, Arizona, and Nevada interstate compact to control all existing and future waterpower development on the Colorado River. Key point of this proposal would be the elimination of existing priorities on use of Colorado River water for irrigation purposes.

expense of agricultural and domestic

users in the lower basin.

Mr. Speaker, after adjournment of Congress, I propose to meet with my constituents and leaders of water companies and water districts to bring to their attention the danger that they face if their rights are not recognized and officially guaranteed by law before the filling period starts 2 years from now.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, we do not accept and in no way agree with recommendations of the special master. We have filed our comments, suggestions, and motions before the special master and we propose to carry our pleas before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hon. Paul Brown

SPEECH

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with his many other friends in expressing regret that the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Paul Brown, is retiring from Congress at the end of this year. I have known Paul quite well personally since I came here many years ago. He has always been recognized and respected because of his sincerity and outstanding ability. He has been an inspiration and a comfort to me as I know he has been to scores of others.

I join in wishing Paul Brown and his family the very best of everything in the years ahead.

### Parallel of Two Republican Presidents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I had thought before the Republican National Convention that both President Eisenhower and former President Hoover were in agreement about what policies to pursue and what economic social and moral conditions our Nation is in. Well, imagine my surprise when I heard their speeches and later having an opportunity to read them. They do not agree at all. Let me give you some examples:

How is free enterprise working these days under Republican rule? Here are President Eisenhower's words:

Private enterprise, dependent upon the vigor of healthful competition, leads to individual responsibility, pride of accomplishment, and, above all, national strength. This has always been, is now—and I pray will always be—basic Republican doctrine.

Yet one must wonder whether God is really blessing free enterprise as that term is interpreted by the Republicans. Listen to what President Hoover has to say about that matter as he looks around from his perch in the Waldorf Towers:

Beyond the terrifying warnings of statistics, we can hardly believe that integrity and moral steadfastness are increasing when we witness the constant exposure of State and municipal corruption. We daily read biazoned headlines in the press exposing corrupt practices in some nationwide services and the fraudulent practices of some distributors of our daily necessities.

And what about our moral posture and our image as the commentators call the ideals and values of America? Listen to President Eisenhower, the fervent crusader, who sees nothing but happiness and joy about him while our Nation suffers from a crisis as serious and as insidious as has ever faced a people.

The irrefutable truths are that the United States is enjoying an unprecedented prosperity; that it has, in cooperation with its friends and allies, the strongest security system in the world, and that it is working ceaselessly and effectively for a peace with justice and freedom. Our own mounting living standards and the history of the Republican years, provide the proof that these are facts. \* \* I have come before you in this assembly to testify to my great pride in the America of today; and my confidence in the brightness of her future. I glory in the

moral, economic, and military strength of this Nation in the ideals that she upholds before the world.

But that other purveyor of prosperity who at another time gloried in our economic and moral strength while a nation went hungry and lost its way has this to say about the Eisenhower years.

I do not need to tell you that today our country is faced with the gravest dangers from overseas in all of our history. Today, America is in the midst of a frightening moral slump. During the 14 years following the Second World War, our statistics show that major crimes in most of the years have increased three times as fast as the population. \* \* During this same period since the end of the war, our cities have become increasingly infected with teenage gangs with criminal intent.

Mr. Hoover closes his speech saying that the moral decay of the last 14 years must stop.

Yours is the task to stop the moral retreat, to lead the attack and to recapture the meaning of the word—America.

And President Eisenhower says in his close exordium for more of the same.

Over and above strictly material accomplishments, the American people have every reason to be proud of their many domestic achievements during these Republican years.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the American people are ready to turn away from two-headed Hoover-Eisenhower brand of politics and leadership. Theirs is the politics of drift, of inaction and frustration. Both while in office faced problems of the most serious kind. Neither was able to fulfill the position of the Presidency with the kind of acumen, understanding, and leadership the times demanded. However, President Hoover has certainly shown himself to be the shrewder analyst and commentator on today's world than President Eisenhower judging from a comparative analysis of the speeches which they made at the Grand Old Party's convention.

Hon. Edna (Mrs. Sid) Simpson

SPEECH

OF

### HON. LEO E. ALLEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, our industrious and greatly admired colleague, Edna Simpson, is voluntarily retiring from Congress. During her short service in the Congress of the United States she has won the love, affection, and esteem of her colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans. No Member's retirement has caused more regret than that of Edna Simpson. Her integrity, honesty, and reliability will be an inspiration to all that have had the privilege of serving with her and those who follow.

For many years I had the honor to serve in this body with her late husband, Sid Simpson. Like him, she has served the 20th District of Illinois, the State, and Nation with distinction.

We of the Illinois delegation wish that in her retirement she enjoy health and happiness.

#### Bracero Labor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following resolution adopted by the Ellis County Farm Bureau of Waxahachie, Tex., in their July 1960 meeting.

I believe the resolution to be selfexplanatory and further that it no doubt reflects the feelings of all farmers in the

South and Southwest:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ELLIS COUNTY FARM BUREAU OF WAXAHACHIE, TEX.

Whereas once again the Republican administration has proposed that hired farm workers should be brought under the minimum wage law, the Secretary of Labor having stated publicly that "a minimum wage for hired farm workers is both feasible and desirable," and having further stated that the Labor Department has made a survey that will show that the recommendation for a minimum wage would apply only to the large farms, but not apply to nor affect the family farmer: and

Whereas even now Congress is considering raising the minimum wage to \$1.15 for covered workers; and

Whereas it is the unanimous opinion of the board of directors of the Ellis County Farma Bureau, representing 1,555 farm familles of Ellis County, in regular meeting assembled, that the placing of farm labor under the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act would be disastrous not only to the large farmer but to the family-size farmer; and

Whereas in Ellis County, as well as in most of Texas and throughout the South and Southwest, the farming industry directly involves 40 percent of the productive resources of the region, in that 11 percent of its total gross product is directly engaged in farming, 18 percent in the processing of farm products, and 11 percent in the supplying of the farmer, thus making farm legislation of grave importance to all the Nation and its economy; and

Whereas it is the considered opinion of the board of directors of the Ellis County Farm Bureau, as well as representatives of business, banking, government, the press and the radio assembled in this board meeting, that in addition to the immediate demoralization of the farm economy, such an act of legislation (or of administrative fiat) would have a nationwide inflationary effect, and, in addition, would result in a drastic readjustment of the national economy by forcing even more family farmers off the land: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, (1) That the Members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives from Texas be immediately advised that it is the sense of the Ellis County Farm Bureau and of the business, banking, governmental, press and radio leaders in Ellis County, that farm labor should not be brought under the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, now or in the future; and (2) that copies of this resolution be furnished to appropriate agencies of the Government, members of the Senate and House

committees, and other interested groups and individuals, in the hope that the proposal or suggestion of the present administration may be thoroughly illuminated and its effects revealed before it can be put into effect.

The Highway Investigation—Massachusetts and Elsewhere

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Special Subcommittee Investigating the Federal-Aid Highway Program has denounced on this floor the hit-and-run politics indulged in by certain minority members of this subcommittee. In particular, he rebuked the ranking minority member for having issued a press release in which he charged the subcommittee was ignoring a Massachusetts highway scandal that was the granddaddy of them all and that the subcommittee purposely was avoiding it like the bubonic plague. Everything the chairman said in repudiating this statement has my hearty concurrence. The tactics being employed by the minority members are of the disgusting type that serve only to bring congressional committee investigations into disrepute.

What we have here is a situation in which certain minority members, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Republican National Committee obviously are all linked in a conspiracy to manufacture political fodder for the fall campaign. Great indeed must be their desperation when we find them showing such complete and ruthless disregard for common decency that the text of a letter addressed to the chairman by the Bureau of Public Roads appears in the public press in Boston prior to its delivery to the chairman's office.

It is significant also that black headlines in the same newspaper proclaim "Millions Involved—Land Appraisals Raised 300 Percent—High State Official Is Under Suspicion," when the letter itself contains absolutely no such statements and there is no indication of where such information originates. I fully expect that some minority members will see to it that all of the furor emblazoned in the Massachusetts newspapers will be reflected in due course in the pages of the Congressional Record.

The Republican Party's candidate for the Presidency of the United States has made the lofty pronouncement that he intends to follow the high road and there is the implication that the Democrats have chosen to travel along the low road. The record is abundantly clear that certain minority members of this subcommittee propose to travel by subway, with their transportation underwritten by the Republican National Committee.

I do not want anything I say to be construed as indicating that there is nothing wrong in Massachusetts. Frankly,

at the moment, I do not know. There may very well be a scandal in Massachusetts and the subcommittee, in due course, will attempt to determine the nature and the extent of any irregularities.

I want to state this for the record, that as long as I am a member of this subcommittee and have any voice in its operation, investigations will be conducted in an orderly and intelligent way and will not become instruments for political purposes. I think it not an unreasonable assumption that the minority members of the subcommittee may have entertained some hope that their fanatical and frenetic fulminations about Massachusetts would stampede majority members into abandoning investigations under way in other States which have occupied most of the time of the subcommittee's staff for the past couple of months. I cannot help but wonder if the attempt to divert the staff from the investigations now being pursued in these other States may be generated by a fear that some of the minority members may be embarrassed.

The political motivation insofar as Massachusetts is concerned is all too apparent. It is the home State of the Democratic candidate for President. The Republicans are also anxious to reelect a Republican U.S. Senator. The Republicans also would like very much to elect a Republican Governor. The Republican candidate for Governor is John A. Volpe who is a former U.S. Public Roads Commissioner and a close friend of many officials who are still in the Bureau of Public Roads.

The participation of the Bureau of Public Roads in the creation of the glaring headlines in the Massachusetts press is so wanton and flagrant as to suggest the advisability of an investigation by the Department of Justice to determine whether or not employees of the Bureau of Public Roads have engaged in political activity violative of the provisions of the Hatch Act.

The blatant irresponsibility so brazenly displayed by the minority members of the subcommittee must be answered. The minority members have had complete access to the facts concerning the progress of this investigation the same as I have. They have twisted and distorted factual information that appears in the official documents of the Bureau of Public Roads and it is for that reason that I set forth the real facts so that anyone so disposed may have the opportunity to judge what has happened with respect to the Massachusetts investigation.

The Bureau of Public Roads last December came into possession of information indicating that there may have been improper activities in relation to right-of-way acquisitions. The subcommittee staff learned about it from the Bureau of Public Roads in January. As I previously mentioned, the staff was busy with other matters at that time and has been ever since, but liaison was maintained with the Bureau of Public Roads right up through the month of May.

During that month the Bureau of Public Roads hired the firm of Beasley &

Beasley here in Washington to go to Massachusetts and make appraisals of all the parcels involved in three different projects. There was an agreement between the Bureau of Public Roads and the subcommittee staff that our investigators would not go into Massachusetts until the Beasley firm had completed its work.

It was felt that the Beasley Co.'s work would be materially hampered if it were conducted in an atmosphere which is created by public knowledge of an investigation. Secondly, the results of the Beasley reappraisals work must be completed before there can be an intelligent comparison made with the appraisals that were conducted under the responsibility of the State.

On August 23, 1960, C. W. Enfield, General Counsel of the Bureau of Public Roads, sent a letter to Walter R. May, chief counsel of the subcommittee, in which he gave the following information:

In response to the request of your office to furnish you with a proposed timetable of completion of review of certain appraisal practices in the State of Massachusetts, we have conferred with Beasley & Beasley relative to the probable dates of submission of their appraisal reports and have arrived at what appears to be the likely completion dates for this matter.

Beasley & Beasley have furnished the Bureau of Public Roads their appraisal reports on all the parcels they are appraising in Wakefield, on one-third of the parcels in Attleboro, and all but a few of the parcels in Reading. They have advised that they will complete their appraisals on the remaining parcels in Attleboro by August 31, the parcels in Gardner by September 15, those remaining in Reading and other appraisals on a few special properties by October 1, 1960. Within a few days after receipt of these appraisals, Public Roads will complete its preliminary review to determine those parcels for which the appraisals submitted to the Department of Public Works of the State of Massachusetts appear to be unreasonably high.

Beasley & Beasley further advised that they will furnish Public Roads with complete narrative reports pertaining to those parcels for which the State's appraisals appear to be unreasonably high, which narrative reports will list all pertinent data upon which the Beasley & Beasley appraisals are based. These narrative reports will be submitted within 30 days after determination of the parcels involved, unless the number of such reports is excessive in which event a longer period of time will be required. The analysis of the appraisals and narrative reports relative to those special parcels should be completed by the Project Examination Division of the Bureau of Public Roads within 2 weeks after receipt of the narrative reports.

According to my calculations, the completion of the analysis of the appraisals and narratives referred to in the foregoing letter cannot come about until sometime in November or possibly later. The subcommittee cannot be expected to proceed with a logical, intelligent investigation until there is a determination of what it is supposed to investigate. If there are wide variances in the comparison of the figures there must then be an investigation to ascertain why.

I am informed that Bureau of Public Roads officials and representatives directly in charge of these particular projects failed to review the appraisals during all of 1959. I am also given to understand that the Bureau of Public Roads regional office did not make any reviews in 1959. You can bet all the tea in China that I am going to have a deep and abiding interest in the question of where the Bureau of Public Roads was all that time if we do uncover evidence of irregularities in Massachusetts.

It seems rather surprising to me that the newspapers can predict the actions and assess the values involved when the Bureau of Public Roads right at this minute supposedly does not have such information and cannot have it until Beasley & Beasley completes the reap-

praisal work.

What I particularly resent is the making of public statements impugning the motives of the committee and, in general, seeking to destroy what should be a thoroughly nonpartisan investigation on behalf of the American taxpayers. I, for one, will not be a party to covering up anything, anywhere in the United States. I am all for an investigation in Massachusetts just as soon as the fundamental data is available to us, but I do not propose for one minute that any subcommittee of which I am a member will go racing into a State in a witch-hunting manner.

I quite agree with the chairman in his public statements that this subcommittee will not conduct public hearings until a complete and full investigation is made in any case that comes to its attention and until all the available facts have been ascertained.

### Hon. Aldous Dixon

SPEECH

OF

### HON. CLIFFORD G. McINTIRE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I would like to say that it is with a certain sense of sadness that I avail myself the privilege of paying tribute to a Member who will not—because of a decision to retire—be with those Members who meet at the inception of the 87th Congress: the distinguished Member from Utah, Mr. Aldous Dixon.

Mr. Dixon has given outstanding service to his constituency, displayed dedication, devotion, and love for his country, and exhibited great compassion and understanding for his fellow man. He is a man possessed of the highest of ideals, applying these in his everyday living, and these are supported by a deep religious conviction. In him do we truly find a personification of real character, and through him do we really see the operation of those principles upon which America was built.

"Doc" Dixon came to the Congress after distinguishing himself in Utah as a leading educator, and he was, in fact, the president of the land-grant college

in his State. His intelligence and broad experience combined to make a very valuable contribution to the function of the Congress, and in serving with him on the House Committee on Agriculture I have had the opportunity of availing myself of his sound counsel.

I have had an additional pleasure, for it has been Mrs. McIntire's and my privilege to have a personal acquaintance-ship with Dr. and Mrs. Dixon, as well as members of their family. We have found all of them to be truly wonderful persons.

These fine folks will certainly be very much missed in the environs of Washington, but the harsh aspect of their absence can in some respects be tempered by the realization that these vigorous persons have earned their just due of a less strenuous life. I would, however, venture to say that the luster of activity will never depart from their future lives, for their love of and interest in their fellow man will continue to lead them into the dynamic current of social service.

Mrs. McIntire joins with me in extending to "Doc" and Mrs. Dixon our very best wishes for the years that lie ahead, and it is our fervent hope that these will be replete with good health and great happiness. We would also like to say that our lives—having touched theirs—have become fuller, richer, and deeper.

### On Bearing False Witness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, on August 25, the Mail Tribune of Medford, Oreg., published an excellent editorial which I believe is worthy of consideration by the Members of this House. I am proud that the press of my State includes such outstanding newspapers as the Medford Mail Tribune. Eric Allen is making a valuable contribution to American journalism and to the cause of civil liberty, at a time when such voices are greatly needed in the world.

I am sure that this editorial entitled "On Bearing False Witness," will be a source of encouragement to many who, like myself, are deeply disturbed at the amount of vicious misinformation being circulated in this election year by the opponents of religious freedom. Under the unanimous consent of my colleagues, I include it herewith:

#### ON BEARING FALSE WITNESS

In the little town of West View, Pa., a minister of the Gospel has been haled into magistrate's court and charged with criminal libel.

The crime?

He had quoted a document which is falsely described as the Knights of Columbus fourth degree oath. When it was pointed out to him that the oath has been proven, time after time, to be a libelous falsehood, he still re-

fused to retract it-for reasons best known to him.

September 8

The only reason we mention this is the sad fact that this vicious, slanderous and untrue oath is now in circulation, limited we hope, in the Medford area.

We have seen a duplicated copy.

There are only two sorts of people who would circulate such a libelous document:

1. Those who are incredibly naive and, perhaps, somewhat bigoted to begin with; and

2. Those who, for whatever motive, would bear false witness against their neighbors.

No one now knows how the oath originated. Presumably it was dreamed up by a deprayed and vicious mind.

But it has been kicking around, in one form or another, since about 1912. Usually it is passed, surreptitiously, from hand to hand, or distributed in anti-Catholic meetings.

But in 1928 it was widely circulated during the presidential campaign in which Al Smith, a Catholic, was a candidate. And it is being revived again this year, when Senator John F. Kennedy, a Catholic (and a KC), is a candidate.

It's a sad commentary on America in 1960 that, through stupidity or unthinking hate or deliberate malice, the dirtiest form of lie would be used to blacken, not only one man, but several hundred thousand of our countrymen.

Over the years a number of people have been fined, or jailed, or both, for printing and circulating the untrue and libelous document.

The Knights of Columbus, the Catholic men's organization, has pressed some of these prosecutions (and quite rightly), and in other instances, by pointing out the falsity of the oath, have obtained retractions, and promises to desist from its publication.

If necessary, it will continue to do so.

But let us hope that sanity will prevail, and that those who are responsible for its circulation in Jackson County will stop it before criminal prosecutions become neces-

There's one odd thing about this false oath.

In most cases, where it is published and distributed, it has the phrase "From the Congressional Record" attached to it.

This is true—it has appeared in the Congressional Record.

What is not reported is that it was printed in the RECORD as an example of a false, victous, and libelous document, after a study of its origin by a congressional committee way back in 1913

of its origin by a congressional committee way back in 1913.

It has also been proven false in many courts of law, and by detailed investigations conducted by high-ranking Masonic committees, and groups of Protestant churchmen.

In 1928, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in an editorial on the discredited oath, said:

"The oath is so vile and contains pledges of such malignant hatred and murderous intent, that no citizen with a spark of decency would charge it against any other citizen. It is the product of a gangrened brain and is utterly unfit for publication. Several clergymen who read the oath publicly and several publishers who printed it were convicted of criminal libel. The Knights of Columbus have offered from time to time rewards of from \$5,000 to \$25,000 for one lota of proof that any oath of this kind has ever been in the records of the organization or ever used in its ritual."

The reward has never been claimed.

And, finally, the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, in sustaining the conviction for criminal libel of a man for having printed the "oath," had this to say:

"It is remarkable that in this country, where freedom of conscience in religious

matters was one of the chief basic doctrines upon which the Government was founded, people who hold themselves forth as possessing even ordinary intelligence would indulge in this character of criminal conduct.

"There are few, if any, intelligent people who can be duped by that class of writers who indulge in these vilifications and misrepresentations of those who happen to disagree with them in church or fraternal mat-

"The charge that members of an honorable organization, secret, religious or other-Wise, subscribe to such an oath as that complained of or the doctrines alleged is not tolerable, and is not permitted by law . . The law is intended to, and does, protect the self-respecting law-abiding citizen against calumnies, whether made against an individual specifically, or a class of individuals

The Knights of Columbus fourth-degree

obligation, the real one, follows:

"I swear to support the Constitution of the United States. I pledge myself, as a Catholic citizen and a Knight of Columbus, fully to enlighten myself upon my duties as a citizen and conscientiously perform them entirely in the interest of my country, regardless of all personal consequences. I pledge myself to do all in my power to preserve the integrity and purity of the ballot and to promote respect for law and order. I promise to practice my religion consistently and faithfully, and to so conduct myself in public affairs and in the exercise of public virtue as to reflect nothing but credit upon our holy church, to the end that she may flourish and our country prosper to the greater honor and glory of God."

This is an obligation which does credit

to the man subscribing to it.

There are, God knows, already enough causes of conflict-political, religious and other-in this Nation of ours.

Let's keep lies, libels, and vicious false-hoods out of it.

Negro Federal Judges

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Attorney Russell DeBow, prominent member of the bar in Chicago and who, as my congressional staff representative, has rendered invaluable service to the Deople of the Second District in Illinois, has called my attention to the report by Chairman Edward B. Toles for the Committee on Judiciary at the Midwestern Regional Conference of the National Bar Association. It relates to Negro Federal judges, of whom there have been but 11 from 1863 to 1960, and all but 6 of the 11 served on the municipal court in the District of Columbia. Two of the Negro Federal judges served on the district court in the Virgin Islands, two on the U.S. Customs Court and one, Judge William H. Hastie, both on the district court in the Virgin Islands and on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, to which he was appointed in 1949 by President Harry S. Truman. No Negro ever has been named as district judge in any of the 86 Federal judicial districts in the 50 States,

and there is a total of some 235 Federal district judges.

Mr. Toles presents an unanswerable case for larger representation. I am extending my remarks to include excerpts from his report, as follows:

NEGRO FEDERAL JUDGES, 1863-1960

(By Edward B. Toles, chairman Committee on Judiciary, the National Bar Associa-

Almost a century has passed since the Great Emancipator, President Abraham Lincoln is-sued his Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862, and a half century has elapsed since the 1910 census listed 779 Negro lawyers out of a population of 9,800,000

Today the number of Negro lawyers is more than 4,000 but since 1945 when Presi-dent Harry S. Truman appointed the first Negro Federal judge, Irvin C. Mollison, of Chicago, Ill., to a lifetime term on the U.S. Customs Court only 3 Negro lifetime Federal judges have been appointed. And there still has never been appointed a Negro Federal district court judge among the more than 235 district court judges of the 86 district courts in the 50 States.

For 35 years since the organization in 1925 of the National Bar Association representing 4,000 Negro lawyers of the United States resolutions at the association's annual meetings have been adopted directing attention to Presidents of the United States of the inadequate Negro representation on the Federal judiciary and requesting the appointment of more Negro lawyers to the Federal judiciary.

Perhaps it would not be completely fair to say that the association's pleas to the Chief Executives have had little effect, but in the 35 years of the association's existence, Presidential appointment of Negro Federal judges has crept at a snall's pace from the first Presidential appointment of a District of Columbia justice of the peace on December 17, 1901, to the present three Negro members the Federal judiciary appointed for life. But meanwhile in this span of 60 years, the Negro population has increased from 7 million in 1901 to 20 million in 1960, and still there has never been appointed a Negro Federal district judge in history.
Only 12 Negro lawyers have been appointed

judges by U.S. Presidents in the entire history of the U.S. Federal judiciary. They include three Federal judges appointed for life, six judges appointed to the municipal court for the District of Columbia, and three judges to the Virgin Islands district court.

It was more than 60 years after the first Negro lawyer, Macon Allen, was regularly admitted to the bars of Maine and Massachusetts in 1844 that the first Negro judge, Robert H. Terrell, was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt on December 17, 1901, as 1 of 10 justices of the peace for the District of Columbia for a term of 4 years. Upon creation of the municipal court for the District of Columbia by Congress in 1909 the commissioned justices of the peace including Judge Terrell, who had been reappointed, composed the first bench of the municipal court for the District of Columbia.

Presidential appointment of a Negro lawyer to the municipal court for the District of Columbia came some 40 years after John S. Rock, first Negro lawyer to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court was admitted by the Court on motion of the famed abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, on March 1, 1865.

The 1901 appointment followed by some 30 years the election of Judge Jonathan Jasper Wright, first Negro State supreme court justice, who was elected in 1870 to a full 6year term as associate justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court. He was the first

Negro lawyer to be admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1866.

The South Carolina reports (vols. 1 (1871) through 8 (1876)) are replete with full and opinions of Justice Wright. concurring Three opinions delivered by Mr. Justice Wright are cited in Creighton v. Pringle (3 S.C. 77 (1871)); Redding v. S.C. R.R. (3 S.C. 1 (1871)); Hair v. Blease (8 S.C. 63 (1876)). Other Negro judges prior to 1900 were Judge Mifflin W. Gibbs elected a mu-nicipal judge in Little Rock, Ark., in 1873. Judge George L. Ruffin appointed judge in Boston, Mass. He also served two terms in the legislature and two terms in the Boston City Council; Judge Joseph E. Lee was elected municipal judge of Jacksonville, Fla., in

Notwithstanding such ample precedent, Presidential appointment of a Negro Federal judge took almost a half century after Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862, the Civil War, adoption of the 13th, 14th, and 15th constitutional amendments in 1865, 1868, and 1870, respectively.

Indeed, the election and service from 1869 to 1901 of 22 Negro Congressmen, including 2 Senators, 6 of whom were lawyers, witnessed no presidential appointments of Negro Federal judges to the U.S. courts. Following the 1901 appointment and for 30 years, this single-token appointment the 'ederal judgship to the District of Columbia's municipal court was charitably doled out as the Negro lawyer's sole participation in the Federal administration of justice by Presidents, Democratic and Republican alike from T. R. Roosevelt, Wilson, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, to Franklin D. Roosevelt. However, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt extended and enlarged Negro participation in the Federal judicial process when he ap-pointed William H. Hastie, U.S. district judge for the Virgin Islands in 1937 for a term of 4 years. Thus in 36 years the Negro lawyer had achieved the distinction of having two minor Federal judgeships for 4-year terms but not the independence and power of lifetime tenure appointments accorded to Federal district court judgeships.

The Federal judiciary has over 235 Federal district judges, but no Negro lawyer has ever been appointed. At least 15 Negro Federal district judges should be appointed by the President to represent 20 million Negro citizens of the United States, in the U.S. district courts at Los Angeles, Calif .; District of Columbia; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.: Newark, N.J.; New York City; Cleveland, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa.

(The American Bar Association in 1943 elected a Negro justice, James S. Watson, of New York, the first to be admitted since 1912 when three Negroes who were not known to be Negroes were accepted. The same year the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, opened its membership to Negro attorneys. The Chicago Bar Association first accepted Negro members in 1945 but many other State and city bar associations still do not accept Negro members. Nonacceptance of Negro lawyers caused the formation of the National Bar Association in 1925 and the Cook County Bar Association in 1914 and others.)

For our purpose in this report we have begun with the appointment of the first Negro judge by President Theodore Roosevelt The list of appointments would appear to indicate that one Negro Republican judge, Robert H. Terrell, was consistently appointed by both Democratic and Republican Presidents until his death in 1925. Among Franklin Roosevelt's Democratic ap-pointments was the first Negro Democratic judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, Judge Arnold W. Scott. He was later to appoint the second Negro Federal judge in history and the first Negro judge of the territorial district court of the Virgin Islands, William H. Hastle, in 1937.

President Harry S. Truman with a determination to give Negro lawyers more recognition, appointed the first Negro Federal circuit court of appeals' judge in history (the second highest judgeship in the Federal judiciary, and a lifetime position) Virgin Islands, Gov. William H. Hastie, in 1949.

President Truman had already created another first, for he appointed the first Negro Federal judge to a lifetime position in the U.S. Customs Court in 1945. He was Irvin C. Mollison, of Chicago, Ill. President Truman later appointed another additional judge to the District of Columbia municipal court, Judge Andrew A. Howard, of Washington, D.C., in 1950 for a 10-year term.

President Eisenhower thus far has appointed a Negro judge to the U.S. Customs Court, a lifetime position, in 1957—Judge Scovel Richardson, of Missouri, former Eisenhower appointee as Chairman of the U.S. Pardon and Parole Board.

Judge Austin Fickling was appointed to replace retiring Judge Armond W. Scott to the District of Columbia municipal court bench in 1956. Judge Walter A. Gordon was appointed judge of the Virgin Islands district court in 1958.

In 60 years under 9 Presidents, the Negro Federal judiciary appointments number only 12 (only 3 are lifetime appointments) and not a single U.S. district court judge, even though there is an immediate and pressing need for additional judges.

There are over 235 U.S. district judges in the 50 States of the Nation, including 48 States and the districts created for the new States of Alaska and Hawaii and the District of Columbia. There are no Negro district judges and there should be at least 15 appointed in the following districts which has a total of 105 judges:

State	Judges	Recommend Negro ap- pointments
California Illinois Michigan New York Ohio Pennsylvania District of Columbia	18 12 8 28 28 16 15	1 1 1 2 1 1 8

Hon. Carl T. Durham

SPEECH

OF

### HON. ROY A. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in paying honor and expressing esteem for Representative Carl Durham. I was not permitted to serve with him very long as he is now leaving this body and I have been a Member for only a few weeks. However, I have been an admirer of Mr. Durham for many years.

During a long span of public service, he has demonstrated integrity, from which he has never wavered. He has given a full measure of his time and energy and talents to the duties of his office. He has aided in keeping this country strong and free. I wish for Carl Durham many more years of happiness and useful public service.

Invocation Delivered by Dr. Max Nussbaum at 1960 Democratic National Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

#### HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the Appendix of the Record, the invocation delivered by Dr. Max Nussbaum at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles.

Rabbi Nussbaum is one of California's most distinguished citizens. A scholar and philosopher who knows that knowledge and wisdom to be meaningful must be applied, Rabbi Nussbaum serves as the rabbi at Temple Israel in Hollywood, as well as the spiritual teacher to all who come in contact with him. Rabbi Nussbaum, since September of 1942, when he was appointed to the pulpit in Hollywood, has lectured across the United States many times to both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations, to universities and colleges on ethics, philosophy, and religion.

The invocation which Rabbi Nussbaum gave at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles is not one which is limited in meaning to one political party or to one religious group. The principles which the rabbi calls upon are as old as Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, as fundamental as when spoken by the Founding Fathers, and more necessary for Americans today than all the material possessions, the missiles and nuclear weapons could ever be. These are principles which give men the power to build and maintain a nation that has a "passion for social justice," a "devotion to universal brotherhood," and "dedication to greater humanity."

Text of invocation follows:

INVOCATION BY DE. MAX NUSSBAUM, SPIRITUAL LEADER, TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HOLLYWOOD, FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1960, SESSION, DEMO-CRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Heavenly Father, we humbly invoke Thy blessings upon the representatives assembled here in convention, upon the members of this organization throughout the land, and upon our beloved Nation which gave birth to free institutions by which a free society is governed.

We are meeting at a time in which mankind finds itself living in an atmosphere of uneasiness and discontent, even of distress and despair caused by fear of wars of selfdestruction and coextermination—wars which may result in an utterly disgraceful end to man's long experiment on earth.

In this moment critical for the survival of mankind—with a bewildered generation

unsure of itself and uncertain of its future—the world is in dire need of an America with a new image: an America motivated by historic purpose and possessed of a sense of destiuny; an America that recognizes the moral summons within her and is capable of moral response; an America that is ethically committed, and which reflects the ancient principles of our common religious heritage. It is for such an America that we pray tonight:

Thou, O Lord, who revealest Thyself in the workings of the mind, in the stirrings of the heart, and in the aspirations of the soul; Thou who directest the destinies of men and nations and Who hast bestowed upon this country the manifold bountiful blessings of overflowing abundance—cause us, we pray Thee, to be worthy of our noble legacy by kindling a veritable light to illumine a world in darkness, and to set an example to be emulated by others:

May we, in the future, spend as much energy in the attainment of spiritual values as we have, in the past, on the acquisition of material goods;

May we give to our own citizens of all races and all religions the rights and liberties that we so self-righteously demand of our adversaries for the inhabitants of their lands;

May we labor as zealously for the duty to pursue justice as we have so diligently for the right to pursue happiness;

And may we select for leadership men of inner integrity, creative vision, and moral responsibility;

Men who will remember tomorrow what they pledged today, and fulfill after elections what they promised at conventions;

Men with passion for social justice, with devotion to universal brotherhood, and with dedication to greater humanity;

Men who will thus fulfill the dreams of the Founding Fathers of this Republic and guide our Nation along the highway to genuine, effective, and well-deserved world leadership.

Paraphrasing a commentary of the "Sages of Ancient Israel" on the meaning of the priestly benediction in the Biblical Book of Numbers, we prayerfully invoke God's blessings, tonight, in the spirit of our common religious tradition:

May God bless us with material possessions and guard us from having them possessus:

May the Lord make His face of spiritual enlightenment and moral insight to shine upon us, and give us grace in the eyes of other nations;

May the Lord turn His countenance of tender care and loving attention unto this our land, and bestow upon us the blessings of security and tranquillity, of harmony and peace—with all men, here and abroad. Amen.

#### Hon. Carl Durham

SPEECH

OF

# HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely regret that our distinguished colleague from North Carolina, the Honorable Carl Durham, has found it desirable to retire voluntarily from the House of Representatives.

Having served with him here for 18 years, during about half of that time on the House Committee on Armed Services, I have learned to respect and ad-

mire Mr. Durham. Few men are better informed on subjects in which they have specialized. In the field of atomic energy and in the military field, Carl Durham is an expert. That knowledge has been invaluable to him in connection with legislation dealing with these subject matters.

CARL DURHAM leaves behind him a legacy of distinguished service to his country. I join with his many friends in Congress in extending to him and his family best wishes for happiness and good health during the years ahead.

# Congressman Lester Holtzman Reports to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. LESTER HOLTZMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, now that the 86th Congress has drawn to a close, I would like once more to bring my neighbors and constituents up to date on my activities as their Representative in the Congress of the United States. Due to limitations of time and space, this report must touch only on the highlights.

Believing that an alert, well-informed, and politically active electorate is the surest safeguard of democracy, I earnestly solicit the detailed views and reactions, as well as questions of the citizens of my district. I hope they will get in touch with me at room 107, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., so that I may be in the position best to reflect their attitudes and serve their needs as their elected Representative.

#### INTERNATIONAL SCENE

A series of stunning diplomatic defeats makes total reevaluation of our foreign policy imperative. The launching of sputnik; the rapid growth of industrialization and productivity of the Soviet and the Red Chinese, together with their evergrowing military power; the college of the summit; the fiasco in Japan; and the extremely serious situation in Cuba; all point up vividly the transcending need for a positive, welldefined, and imaginative approach in our foreign relations. We must strengthen our ties with our allies and the uncommitted nations, including the new nations of Asia and Africa, and our Latin American neighbors. I am happy to report that just prior to adjournment the Congress passed legislation to provide assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile.

A big business administration, with its eyes firmly fixed on budgets and costs, has sometimes accepted less than the best in military power, space research, and economic assistance to the free world. In addition, an indecisive and vacillating leadership has substantially

weakened its appeal to the minds of men everywhere by reacting piecemeal to the moves of our opponents, instead of moving forward with an independent program of its own.

I have consistently supported our defense appropriations and have opposed crippling cuts in our mutual security program, which is so vital to our alliances throughout the world. I shall continue to do so, for I believe that the Communist leaders will negotiate honorable solutions with us only when and if they are convinced that we are in fact the strongest nation in the world.

#### ISRAEL AND THE WEST

The continued belligerence and lawlesness of Dictator Nasser in the Middle East has posed another international crisis which the present administration has badly fumbled. It has granted repeated loans and other assistance to the United Arab Republic in the face of Nasser's persistent denial of passage through the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping in defiance of a United Nations resolution. Israel is a vital bulwark of the democratic way of life. Its political integrity must be defended. In the House I vig-orously supported a resolution recently adopted by Congress authorizing the President to deny mutual security aid to any nation that engages in boycotts or blockades barring unrestricted passage through the Suez Canal. I deeply regret that the President has not seen fit to use this power.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

At home a vital issue continues to be the protection and extension of the civil rights of every American, without regard to the circumstances of his birth. I served as a member of the subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary which originated the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, and I fought for their enactment. These laws are important initial steps, but much remains to be done. The disgraceful lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Mississippi, and the failure or inability of law enforcement officials to prosecute the perpetrators highlight the need for a strong antilynching measure such as is contained in my bill, H.R. 3965. Further, we must safeguard for every American not only his right to vote, but also his right to study, to travel, to be housed, to be employed-in short, to live with dignity in full freedom and equality.

# TAXES, SOCIAL SECURITY, MEDICAL CARE FOR THE

Our present system of taxation unfairly burdens many of our low and middle income families. To correct this inequity and at the same time stimulate our economy, I have sponsored three measures: H.R. 4710 to increase the present \$600 personal exemption to \$1,000; H.R. 4711 to exempt all retirement annuities and pensions up to \$2,500; H.R. 4712 to permit parents to deduct the cost of care for dependent children while the parents are at work.

Similarly, our social security program needs to be brought up to date. My bill, H.R. 3652, would remove the \$1,200 limitation on outside earnings—some slight

liberalization of this provision was contained in the recently passed social security amendments-reduce the eligibility age for receipt of benefits from 65 to 60 years for men, and from 62 to 55 years for women-the Senate had inserted a provision whereby men could qualify for benefits at age 62 but unfortunately this was stricken from the bill in conference-and further provide for payment of benefits to those permanently and totally disabled, without the present limitation to persons 50 years of age. I am happy to report that this last provision was included in the bill just passed by the Congress.

I regard it as equally essential that provision be made under the social security program for adequate medical eare for the aged. For that reason, I have joined with many of my colleagues in supporting the principle of the Forand bill, which provides prepayment for medical expenses for persons over 65 years of age under the social security system. This is not only the dignified approach, but the most practical way to cope with this ever-increasing problem of our elder citizens.

#### SALARIES AND WAGES

Despite glowing slogans by Madison Avenue about our great prosperity there are still large groups of wage earners—white-collar workers, retail-store employees, and retired folks—who cannot make ends meet.

My bill, H.R. 6103, calls for an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour, and extends coverage to many unprotected wage earners. Unfortunately minimum wage legislation to provide such an increase and the added coverage died in conference.

H.R. 5905, H.R. 3014, and H.R. 7271, which I have also introduced, liberalize the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act by granting retirement after 30 years' service; by increasing the multiplication factor from 2 to 2½ percent for hazardous employment; by reducing the possibility of loss of annuities by disability retirees if they have temporary periods of high earned income, and by protecting restoration of annuities if the disability recurs later or if earning capacity diminishes.

Finally, my bill, H.R. 10538, provided for an increase in the salaries of our dedicated postal workers and civil service employees, all of whom have been hurt badly by the spiral of inflation. Happily, legislation in this vein was enacted by the Congress over a veto by the President.

#### SMALL BUSINESS AND MONOPOLY

As a member of the Antitrust Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, I have worked in Congress to prevent monopolies, strengthen the antitrust laws, and protect small business against predatory and unfair methods of competition. Due in large measure to the efforts of the Antitrust Subcommittee the Congress in recent years has enacted legislation to prevent monopolistic corporate mergers; increase tenfold the maximum penalties for antitrust violations; provide important safeguards

against monopolistic bank mergers; protect small business by preventing monopolistic practices by meatpackers and retail chains engaged in meat packing; and protect small business against the unfair pricing policies of large chains, by strengthening the enforcement provisions of the law against price discrimination.

Further, as a result of investigations by this subcommittee, long-distance telephone rates were cut \$50 million last September, with additional reductions still to come—all of which will inure to the benefit of the consumers of our country.

#### SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Every parent who reads this report is well aware of the critical shortage of classrooms and other school facilities. We simply cannot afford to be ostrichlike in our approach to this problem but must meet it head on with adequate funds and a long-range program. Likewise, it would be pennywise and pound foolish to forget our teachers, too many of whom cannot cope with their financial problems without additional and secondary employment.

#### OTHER ISSUES

In addition to the foregoing, a Congressman frequently has the obligation to speak out even where legislation may not be indicated. And so, during the 86th Congress I called on the attorney general of the State of New York to investigate the merger of two banking giants for a possible violation of the New York State antitrust laws: I protested vigorously when a private club barred the distinguished Ralph Bunche and his son from membership; I spoke out in concern over the unfair sentence imposed on Bishop Walsh by the Red Chinese; I expressed my horror at renewed outbreaks of anti-Semitism, so reminiscent of Hitler's Germany; and I voiced strenuous objections to the granting of a permit to the American Nazi Party for a meeting in the city of New York.

#### BACK HOME

Since I am fortunate enough to live within commuting distance of Washington, I have been able to return home on weekends and take an active part in my community. My membership in civic and other local clubs has made it possible for me to meet and talk with many of my constituents. When local problems have arisen, whether related to traffic regulations, police and fire protection, school construction, or juvenile delinquency, I have welcomed the opportunity to cooperate with leaders in my community toward their satisfactory solution.

Mr. Speaker, my greatest pleasure and privilege during the last 8 years has been the opportunity to meet with so many of my neighbors, to profit from their ideas and recommendations, and to try to serve their personal and civic needs. Their sincere interest in my efforts as their Congressman, and their friendship will always remain my most lasting compensation.

#### Latin American Failure

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the meeting of the Organization of American States at San José, Costa Rica, is now history but its results will continue for a long time.

A thoughtful editorial on this conference in the August 30, 1960, issue of the News and Courier, Charleston, S.C., will be of interest to every Member of the Congress. The editorial follows:

#### LATIN AMERICAN FAILURE

The Organization of American States meeting in Costa Rica proved nothing but the fact that Latin nations are willing to sign the same sort of vague anti-Communist resolutions they signed in 1948 and 1954. While the meeting is being hailed in some quarters as a victory for U.S. diplomacy, it is nothing of the sort. The United States appears to have lost more than it gained in San Jose.

Whereas the Latin nations agreed to break off diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic, a nation that is authoritarian but friendly to the United States of America, the diplomats of the Americas would not even mention Cuba by name in their final resolution. Not a word in the resolution condemns Cuba for political murders committed by Fidel Castro, imprisonment of 10,000 Cuban anti-Communists, suppression of a free press, seizure of almost \$1 billion in U.S. property, and attacks on the Christian religion.

The farcical nature of the conference can be seen in the fact that the U.S. delegation did not even demand that Cuba be specifically mentioned in the foreign ministers' resolution. That is the most disturbing aspect of the situation.

After all that has happened in Cuba, the U.S. State Department does not even ask that the name of that Communist-in-filtrated country be put before the world. Patriotic citizens will find it hard to believe that this is simply another case of poor judgment on the part of the State Department. The same U.S. State Department that let China fall into Communist hands and actively aided Castro's rise to power is still hurting rather than helping the American cause. It is a national disgrace.

As a result of U.S. weakness in San José,

As a result of U.S. weakness in San José, Fidel Castro is as secure as he was before the conference began. He knows that his Caribbean neighbors are not about to consider forming an army to march against him. Their unwillingness to name him as an aggressor implies that they fear his power and influence among their own people.

In exchange for a meaningless resolution, the United States has alienated the Dominican Republic. That nation now may turn to Russia and patch up its quarrel with Cuba. Thus the situation facing the United States is more dangerous than before. Instead of one country to worry about, the United States will have two or more serious problems in the Caribbean.

While the State Department is as determined as ever to do nothing effective about communism in Latin America, the United States is not paralyzed. Much depends on the press, the military and congressional

leaders to create public understanding of the need for action against Red Cuba. State Department influence can be shunted aside if the public is aroused.

What is clear above all else is that if the Red revolution in the Caribbean is to be stopped, the United States will have to do the Job.

### Determination of Retail Price for Purposes of Excise Tax on Cigars

SPEECH

### HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, your House conferees have reached an agreement with the conferees of the other body on the bill, H.R. 12536, relating to the treatment of charges made for local advertising for purposes of computing the manufacturer's sales price in determining the base to which the manufacturers' excise tax is to be applied.

Mr. Speaker, all of the language of the bill that passed the House is in the bill that passed the other body and was not a subject matter in the conference. The other body did, however, add three substantive amendments to the bill unrelated to the specific subjects which were in the bill as passed by the House, and these were in conference.

The first of these amendments provides an election as to the percentage depletion cutoff point for years prior to 1961 in the case of limestone and other minerals when used in making cement.

The problem arose because of the uncertain status of present law following the Supreme Court decision in the case of United States against Cannelton Sewer Pipe Company.

In 1953 the Treasury published Revenue Ruling 76 which permitted in the case of minerals used in making cement the inclusion in the base for percentage depletion the value added by processes other than preheating of the kilnfeed which took place prior to the burning of the limestone in the kilns. These processes were primarily crushing and fine grinding. As you will recall, various lower court decisions, principally the Dragon Cement case, permitted in the case of certain limestones including the value of the finished cement in the depletion base. It was in respect to these cases that the Congress adopted section 302 of the Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960 which provided a statutory cutoff point for minerals used in making cement which was substantially the same as that provided by the 1953 Treasury ruling.

Following the Supreme Court decision in the Cannelton case, there is considerable uncertainty as to the exact requirement of prior law. On one hand, the Dragon case might still be good law. On the other hand, following Cannelton the definition of mining in these situa-

tions might be held to include only crushing of the limestone and not the grinding that was allowed under the 1953 ruling and the 1960 legislation.

The amendment permits taxpayers entitled to depletion on minerals used in making cement to elect to calculate their percentage depletion deduction on the basis of the 1960 legislation for open years prior to 1960. This election, which is irrevocable, would foreclose the taxpayer from litigating the issue. Your conferees were advised that the Treasury Department favored this amendment on the basis that it was a reasonable settlement from the standpoint of the United States interests. It is estimated that under this amendment the industry would be required to make additional taxpayments in the neighborhood of \$170 million. We have also been advised that 95 percent of the industry favors this amendment and could be expected to make use of the election provided. Your conferees accepted this Senate amendment.

The second amendment deals with six named pension plans which were established pursuant to the collective-bargaining negotiations and were in operation prior to the time that qualified status as tax-exempt employee plans was achieved. During this time of operation as nonqualified pension plans, the employers were not eligible for a deduction with respect to their contributions and the investment income of the pension trust was taxable. All of the six plans involved ultimately achieved qualified status. The amendment provides that the six plans will be treated as qualified pension trusts for periods varying in each case, but covering the time between the inception of such pension plans and the time when they received qualified

Under the conference agreement the substance of the amendment made by the other body is retained except that the language thereof has been changed in a manner which requires that it be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary or his delegate that during the period from the inception of each of these pension funds to the date on which they qualified as tax-exempt employees' funds it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary or his delegate that each of these funds have not been operated in a manner which would jeopardize the interests of the beneficiaries of such funds. Under this language the trusts involved can achieve qualified status, and tax exemption, without meeting all of the formal requirements of sections 401, 503 and 504. Instead of the formal requirements it will only be necessary to show that the trusts have not been operated in a manner which would jeopardize the interest of its beneficiaries.

The third amendment added by the other body denies an accrual basis taxpayer the right to deduct more than 1 year's State or local taxes in one Federal tax year where the bunching arises because of an action of the taxing jurisdiction taken after December 31, 1960. This amendment deals with an abuse situation called to our attention by the Treasury in the bill which I introduced by re-

quest, H.R. 9625. The original Treasury proposal, unlike this amendment, reward. would have applied to State or local action taken in 1960.

In the ordinary operation, the new rule would simply postpone the deduction to a later year. The amendment gives the Treasury regulatory authority to limit this new rule wherever its application would result in the complete denial of deduction for some item, such as, for example where the taxpaver goes out of business. Your conferees accepted this amendment.

It is my view, which is reflected also in the statement of managers, that this amendment is a change from present law and accordingly any double deduction to which a taxpayer may be entitled by reason of the acceleration of the accrual date of State or local taxes prior to December 31, 1960, will be considered as a proper deduction in those years. In many of these situations the taxpayers had Treasury rulings to this effect. The law, until it is properly amended, should apply equally to taxpayers with and to those without rulings.

#### Hon, Graham Barden

SPEECH

OF

### HON. CLIFFORD G. McINTIRE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the REC-ORD, I would like to say that as one travels down the pathway of life, he is sometimes privileged to meet rare and truly brilliant personalities.

Such a personality is GRAHAM A. BAR-DEN, a colleague with whom it has been a real honor to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Barden will no longer be with the House of Representatives, having determined to pursue the course of private life. As he leaves this Chamber, one is quickly led to think of the high quality and fine character of this man, an individual whose great ability, firm convictions, and high principles make him, in effect, shine forth like a bright light.

During the 9 years that I have served in the House of Representatives, the Honorable Graham A. Barden has served as an example for me, for one becomes completely convinced that in emulating a man of this sterling nature he spontaneously enhances his own nature. Firm of fiber as he is, he epitomizes the grand quality of those stalwarts who have gone before him, of those men in our Nation's history who activated those principles which functioned to make this country truly great.

It is my earnest wish that more men of his quality will come to the Halls of the Congress.

I shall always cherish the privilege that has been mine in serving in the Congress with Mr. BARDEN. May his future years harbor a bounty of health and happiness, for through his dedicated

He has been a man competent to the struggle, possessed of a perseverance born of deep faith in what he considered right. Great, then, is his reward, for he reaps the satisfaction that comes only to those who have labored hard, fought a fair fight, and adhered unflinchingly to principle.

Wherever Graham A. Barden walks, he will have my admiration for a compan-

#### Victory for Kremlin at San José

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON, DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the tragic consequences of the recent meeting of the Organization of American States at San José, Costa Rica, are gradually coming to light. The result of that gathering was not a victory, but a defeat, as shown by the informative article of Mr. Constantine Brown in the September 1, 1960, issue of the Evening Star, Washington, D.C. The article follows:

VICTORY FOR KREMLIN AT SAN JOSÉ-OAS BLAST AGAINST DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND WEAK ATTITUDE ON CASTRO DEPLORED

(By Constantine Brown)

On his return from the OAS meeting at San José, Secretary of State Herter announced solemnly that the conference had been a real success. All Secretaries of State throughout the many years that they have attended international gatherings feel, understandably, that they must pronounce even the worst failures as great victories. Mr. Herter is no exception.

Actually, by reading the official communique, it is obvious that outside unprecedentedly harsh measures adopted against the Dominican Republic, which for at least three decades has been a friendly and cooperative state in Latin America, nothing has been done to meet the original purpose of the OAS conference. This purpose was to try to bring a solution to the ever-worsening relations between most hemispheric republics and Fidel Castro's Cuba.

Because of the deep penetration of that close neighbor of ours by international communism; because Fidel and Raul Castro have become blatantly the voices and the tools of Moscow and Peiping in this hemisphere, and because of the outrageous flouting of inter-national law by these minions of the Kremlin, there had been pressures on the administration to do something about the Cuban situation. American public opinion began to be aroused, not so much about the arbitrary confiscation of American property in Cuba, but by the mass trials, wholesale murders of the anti-Fidelista suspects, and those Moscow-patented midnight knocks at the door.

To forestall a loud clamor for action against the Castro regime, we decided to place the whole matter in the hands of the OAS, in accordance with an agreement reached some years ago by all the Western Hemisphere republics. At the same time another subject was placed on the agenda: The undemocratic situation in the Dominican Republic and the accusations against Dictator Rafael Trujillo that his agents recently had attempted to assassinate Venezuela's President Romulo Betancourt.

The Dominican Republic matter was taken up before the Cuban situation. The Venezuelan Government is said to have produced tight evidence that the charges were true. What the actual evidence was, the American public never knew. It was not revealed in detail and factually, as it should have been, to the world. Not only was the Dominican Government sharply censured but we agreed, with the other sister republics, to take unprecedented, stringent measures against that prosperous republic, such as breaking off diplomatic relations and the establishment of an unofficial embargo on the Dominicans.

On the other hand, after long debates and discussions, nothing was done about Cuba, the core of all real troubles for this country and other Latin Americans. The victory proclaimed by our Secretary of State consisted of one for Moscow and Peiping—Castro and his gang—for interference in the affairs of Latin America. Castro as a matter of fact came out lilywhite.

The OAS meeting had been followed with intense interest all over Europe, Asia, and Africa. It was regarded as a test of America's determination to preserve the fundamentals of international right and justice. It also was to be a test of America's stamina when threatened, as we are now, by the Red plots and intrigues. Those under Communist discipline were delighted at the stringent measures adopted against the anti-Communist Dominican Government. The free world was astounded. It regarded our "victory," to use the words of an editorial in the conservative London Daily Telegraph, as "a major rebuff on the part of the Latin American countries to the United States."

It was obvious, even to the politically blind, that Cuba and not the Dominican Republic constituted a threat to the security of the United States. Yet, while the Dominican Republic is being severely punished, nothing of consequence has been done by the OAS against Castro, except possibly a mild slap on the wrist which caused him to rant and perorate for hours at one of the now customary mass meetings.

tomary mass meetings.

"No doubt the United States has been wise," continues the Daily Telegraph editorial, "to try and handle the situation within the continental family organization which the United States itself had set up. But as a test of solidarity, the experiment has been a failure. The Latin American Republics have now refused to accept the doctrine that anti-Communist states have a common interest to resist Soviet intervention."

That is the size of our diplomatic victory, as seen objectively by most of our friends across the Atlantic.

#### Hon. Ed Rees

SPEECH

OF

### HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of a more honorable and distinguished man who has served in this Congress during the time I have been here than the Honorable ED REES, of Kansas. He is the one man who has always commanded universal respect. He is one man who, when he speaks, is listened to because everyone knows it comes from a well-informed source that speaks from sincerity.

I wish to join with his other friends in expressing regret that Ed Rees is leaving Congress and to wish for him the blessing of good health and happiness in the years ahead.

### The Efficiency of Small Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the Appendix of the Record an article which has come to my attention on small business. The article was written by Norman D. Louis for the Los Angeles Industrial News, and appeared in the June 6, 1960, issue. Mr. Louis knows whereof he speaks when he does so on questions relating to small business. His company, which he formed in 1945 with four employees, is among the West's largest cabinet hardware manufacturers.

In his article, Mr. Louis points out something that too many of us forget in this age of bigness. Because a firm is big does not mean that it is efficient, or that it is as efficient as a small firm. For many years, economists have known that oligopolistic and monopolistic markets are not efficient markets. Firms that are this size generally lack in flex-ibility, low overhead, and communication within the firm to allow for quick decisionmaking. The reason that these qualities exist in small businesses rather than in large ones can also be traced to the fact that usually small businesses are in highly competitive markets. Thus, in order to survive, these small businesses have to react quickly to the changing demand. On the other hand, in most markets which are organized around mammoth corporations, the sellers affect but are never affected. They can afford the dubious luxury of sloppy procedures.

On a policy level, the Congress, realizing that small business is the spinal column in our economic prosperity, passed last year the Small Business Investment Act. It is my guess that this act, when properly administered, will help small businesses become even more efficient than they are already. The article follows:

# SMALL BUSINESS IN THE U.S. ECONOMY (By Norman D. Louis)

Definitions of the Small Business Act do not cover my concept of what is meant by "small business."

With certain exceptions, the act uses the figure of 500 employees for a small manufacturer, annual sales of \$5 million for a small wholesaler and of \$1 million for a small retail or service establishment.

My concept embraces all manufacturing or commercial establishments, except the corporate giants who dominate the fields in which they operate. Thousands of firms whom the act excludes from its small business definition are definitely not in the class of the huge corporation.

#### MAJOR STRENGTH

One well-known manufacturer said a small business is "one in which lines of management are almost nonexistent." An oversimplification, perhaps. But it emphasizes a major strength of small business.

Peculiar to mass production is the vast amount of paperwork required for mere communications between departments. There is even an appreciable cost factor involved in keeping tabs on what is going on among the various departments.

In a smaller business, the few executives require a less complicated system of communication. Important decisions often can be made by one person, a saving of time and money.

#### FLEXIBILITY

There is a flexibility inherent in small businesses—from the decisionmaking executives to the final stages of production—that cannot be duplicated by large corporations. A small business has a vital time advantage in changing its production methods in bringing a new product to market.

Business-management seminars in recent years have stressed the uses major organizations could make of smaller, more flexible companies whose fewer people can design and produce a specified product more quickly than one burdened with the overhead and intermeshing of large departments.

Enlightened large businesses today are placing a large part of their work with small outside suppliers because they have found the cost of reactivating and maintaining idle machinery prices the product out of range. A well-operated small plant, for example, usually can cut to a fraction the time lag from design to engineering to tooling to production to marketing, required by a large industrial complex.

#### CAPTIVE SHOPS

In supplying products to the major manufacturers, small businesses must beware the pitfall of becoming captive shops. Too often, a firm will develop a special manufacturing technique and will follow the easy route of channeling all its sales to one or two major customers. The risks here are obvious: lose a customer and your business flounders.

Many small manufacturers, like ourselves, make it a strict rule never to sell more than 20 percent of their total output to any single purchaser.

#### QUALITY THE CORE

Since the small business cannot compete quantitatively with the large corporations, quality must be made the core of our products and services. A smaller operation allows us to exercise a more personal guidance and supervision over the manufacture, presentation, and sale of our products.

Quality and adequate financing usually go hand in hand. As business becomes more competitive, better and newer equipment must be purchased.

### LONG-TERM LOANS

The last Congress, taking a laudatory interest in the financial problems of small business, passed the Small Business Investment Act which enables banks and other lending institutions to make long-term loans on a very liberal basis.

The Government recognizes the important part small business must play in our economy and is extending a helping hand. It is up to the individual small businessman to utilize this assistance as he needs it.

As can be seen from the above, the top executive of a small business must be knowledgeable on all phases of his operation.

He needn't have the narrower specialized training usually required of the heads of large corporations. In my own business, I have had to make myself an expert in the fields of production, financing, and market-

ing. I still know most of our 200 employees and many of our customers by their first names. Compared with the industrial glants, we're a small business, but, frankly, I like it that way.

Gen. Robert L. F. Sikes: Citizen, Soldier, Legislator

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I had the pleasure of attending a luncheon in honor of our friend and colleague, Robert L. F. "Bob" Sikes, of Florida. This luncheon was given by the Reserve Officers Association to honor Bob Sikes in recognition of his long years of devoted service to the U.S. Army and the Army Reserve and to celebrate his promotion to the rank of brigidier general.

All of Florida is proud of this accomplishment of the dean of our delegation Who has served with such distinction and honor for 20 years in Congress. His great interest in the building and strengthening of the armed services of our country is well known to the Members of this body, particularly because of his effective service on the House Appropriations Committee concerned with the defense of our Nation. As one of Florida's outstanding citizens and legislators Bos Sikes has now added another feat to his accomplishment of service and I know I can speak for all of my colleagues not only from Florida, but from both Houses of the Congress when I say "Congratulations, General SIKES."

The luncheon was presided over by John T. "Jake" Carlton, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, who has and is doing a magnificent job in helping to keep the U.S. Army Reserve as a ready and active force. Following are remarks made by the national president of the Reserve Officers Association, Maj. Gen. Carl T. Sutherland, U.S. Army Reserve, and the remarks of the former national president, Maj. Gen. STROM THURMOND:

Message From the National President on the Occasion of Luncheon in Honor of R. L. F. Sires, a Brigadier General of the U.S. Army Reserve

Please express to General Sikes my deep regret that I cannot be present with you today as ROA pays tribute to him, recognizeding his great achievements as a citizensoldier as well as a nationally recognized leader in the Congress. Bos Sikes for many years has been one who has exhibited great capacity for leadership and his new estate prepares him for broader service in the years to come. We are proud of him. As national president of ROA, I am especially pleased to pass to him the honor of again serving as ROA's legislative advisory chairman, Knowing Bos Sikes as I do I am confident that he will respond willingly to this call for service. My best wishes to you all on today's happy occasion.

CARL T. SUTHERLAND, Mujor General, U.S. Army Reserve. Bos Sixes has served national defense far beyond the call of duty in three elements of his activity.

First, he has taken seriously his duties as a Reserve officer and has carried forward his own personal training in order to make himself best qualified in his field. That achievement we particularly recognize today.

Second, as a Member of the Congress and

Second, as a Member of the Congress and a key member of the Appropriations Committee he has by diligent application to his duty become one of the best informed men in the Congress on military matters. Against this broad background he has contributed to the sound military strength we have today. We know also that he has gained his achievements in this field frequently against great odds. But fighting against odds neither dismays nor deters a man like Bob Sikes.

And third, and perhaps most important, BOB SIKES has combined his efforts in three roles: as citizen, as soldier, and as legislator to contribute to a substantially greater public understanding of our military needs as well as a better working relationship between the civilian components and the Regular services. In a true sense Bos Sikes has served the one Army concept and in so doing has encouraged development of a similarly satisfactory relationship between the Reserves and the Regular services. All of these have made our national defense forces more effective today than at any time in a peacetime period. We, therefore, honor him today for what he is and for what he has done and for what he now stands ready to do in the future.

STROM THURMOND,
Major General, U.S. Army Reserve.

Methodist Church Leaders in Indiana Call for Repeal of Right-To-Work Law

SPEECH

OF

#### HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of Members of Congress a statement by a group of prominent ministers of the Methodist Church in Indiana calling for repeal of Indiana's so-called right-to-work law.

I believe that many fairminded citizens will agree with the statement of these churchmen that "in the name of freedom the present right-to-work law denies freedom, compelling, as it does, all of industry to observe the open shop, thus negating free collective bargaining."

This law has been in effect in Indiana since 1957. It has had a fair trial. Now, this group of Methodist ministers has reached the conclusion that by destroying union security, the so-called right-to-work law creates an unbalance between labor and management harmful to the worker because his collective bargaining position is weakened, and equally harmful to management because the union cannot guarantee that nonunion members will honor a no-strike pledge in a labor-management contract.

METHODIST MINISTERS FROM THROUGHOUT INDIANA SIGN STATEMENT

The statement was signed by Rev. Lynn Garth, pastor of the Stull Memorial Methodist Church of South Bend, Ind., a highly respected minister of the Methodist Church in my State, who is chairman of Christian Social Relations of the 1960 Northwest Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, and a group of other Indiana Methodist churchmen. These include Rev. A. Summers Clark, of Westfield; Rev. Robert Smith, of Indianapolis; Rev. Vernon Bigler, of Terre Haute; Rev. Warren Anderson, of Dyer; Rev. Edward Boase, of South Bend; Rev. Robert Fields, of Kentland; Rev. Warren S. Saunders, of Goshen; Rev. Lyle Loomis, of West Lafayette; and Rev. Victor E. Ramsey, of Boswell.

I believe it is pertinent to note also that the statement of these clergymen supports the collective bargaining plank of the Democratic Party platform for 1960, adopted at Los Angeles, which pledged repeal of the Federal authorization in the Taft-Hartley Act for all right-to-work laws.

As a member of the Methodist Church in Indiana myself, I am particularly pleased to insert the statement of these Methodist clergymen in the Congressional Record. The statement follows:

We believe that members of the ciergy are obligated by their calling to speak strongly and forthrightly on all issues affecting the rights of man. To react timidly in the face of controversy is moral and social cowardice. To speak with honest conviction on issues inherent in the so-called right-to-work law enacted by the Indiana Legislature in 1957 is our desire and the intent of this statement.

We believe in the democratic process in labor-management relations. We believe that in the name of freedom the present right-to-work law denies freedom, compelling, as it does, all of industry to observe the open shop, thus negating free collective bargaining.

We are particularly concerned over evergrowing trend to sell ideas and legislation by "labels." Advertised as protection for a minority, the so-called right-to-work law is, in effect, a restriction of the freedoms of organized labor and management. We oppose the efforts of proponents of this law who proclaim themselves as the protectors of the rights of the worker, when, in fact, they have molded a legal instrument detrimental to the worker. By destroying union security, the so-called right-to-work creates an unbalance between labor and management harmful to the worker because his collective bargaining position is weakened, and equally harmful to management because the union cannot guarantee that nonunion members will honor a no-strike pledge in a labor-management contract.

Significant in evaluating the true purpose of this legislation is the list of organizations which supported its passage: the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce; the Associated Employers of Indiana; the Indiana Manufacturers Association; the Indiana Right-to-Work Committee, a group supported by industry contributions. These organizations are acknowledged as self-interest associations. Their primary purpose is to work for the interests of the employer. However commendable their other programs for Indiana might be, it is improper to translate this self-interest to a guise of protecting the rights of workers.

TERM "RIGHT-TO-WORK" MISLEADING

The misleading nature of the term "right-to-work" has been recognized by the various States where the issue has been on the ballot as a referendum. The States of Washing-

ton, Ohio, Idaho, and California refused to permit proponents of this measure to use the words "right-to-work" on the ballot because the phrase is deceptive. This law guarantees no one the right to work or the right to any particular job.

The arguments for the so-called "right-to-work" law have no real basis in fact. The Indiana "right-to-work" law has not at-tracted new industry that added to the prosperity of the Hoosier State, and has not cur-

tailed the number of strikes.

Although proponents of the present law have falsely convinced many persons that it is a step toward the control of corruption, we find nothing in the present right-to-work law that can prevent corrupt labor practices. We recognize that corruption has entered the union movement in some few instances and in this respect we strongly urge the use of existing legislation to combat corruption in the labor movement.

U.S. SUPREME COURT HAS UPHELD UNION SHOP

Those who honestly support this law because they believe it to be morally valid, actually ask a question on the meaning of freedom. At what point do you decide the limitations of a person's right to do as he wishes when there exists the very real question of his obligations to his fellow man? Specifically, we get to the question of whether union membership as a condition to employment is a violation of man's personal or constitutional liberties. The answer is simple. The U.S. Supreme Court has unanimously declared that the union shop does not violate the Bill of Rights or any other American constitutional freedoms.

Government, consequently, has three courses of action. By legislation, it could compel the union shop. But even labor doesn't want this. It can compel the open shop, as has happened with the so-called right-to-work law. The third course, is no action at all—the Government can keep hands off. In other words, if a company and a union agree voluntarily that all employees represented by the union must become members, the Government would leave them free to do so. Traditionally, this middle-of-the-road approach has been the American legislative policy.

American legislative policy.

ISSUE OF UNION OR NONUNION SHOP SHOULD NOT BE DETERMINED BY GOVERNMENT

We seek freedom for laboring people. point out that certain types of compulsion are not incompatible with freedom in a complex society. Whenever people work to-gether in groups, decisions made and rules adopted by the majority must be binding upon all. Collective bargaining is posited upon the democratic framework in which management and representatives of a majority of the workers jointly reach agreement incumbent upon all. The issue of nonunion or union shop should be one item which' is open to free collective bargaining and not determined by Government. lieve that the right-to-work law should be repealed in order that workers may be neither compelled to work in an open shop nor compelled to work in a union shop except through democratically determined labor-manage-ment contracts.

Sewer Solons

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of September 1, 1960.

SEWER SOLONS

"Mr. President," Senator Dopp declared portentously the other day, addressing, as per custom, that body's Presiding Officer, "time is running out for the free world."

One item acted on by the reconvened Congress while Mr. Dopp thus watched the sands of time disappear was S. 3834, an act to increase the maximum amount which may be borrowed by the District of Columbia for use in the construction and improvement of its sanitary and combined sewer systems, and for other purposes.

How long before Congress gets out of the local sewer business, and tends instead to the Nation's business? How much longer, that is, must both the District and the Nation wait before Congress deigns to yield the still distranchised District the elementary demo-

cratic right of self-government?

The Minimum Wage Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, the failure of House and Senate conferees to agree upon a satisfactory minimum wage bill has caused a temporary setback to present efforts to raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and broaden coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to include several million additional low-wage employees. I am confident, however, that this setback will be of short duration. I feel sure that the new Congress that will be elected in November, aided by strong Executive leadership which the election of Senator John F. Kennedy as President of the United States will provide, will speedily formulate and pass a minimum wage bill that will do an even better job of assuring economic justice for all American wage earners than would either of the minimum wage bills passed by the House or Senate this year.

The fact that Congress has been unable to pass a minimum wage bill this year provides an opportunity for the people to pass judgment in the November election on those responsible for this outcome. · Minimum wage legislation will assuredly be a most important issue in the forthcoming presidential and congressional campaigns. For this reason, and since I was a member of the conference committee representing the House, I should like to define the issue, as I see it, and describe what went on in our deliberations so that my colleagues and the American people may fairly judge where the responsibility for our failure lies and the people may cast their votes accordingly.

As I believe my colleagues are aware, statements were made before and during the conference committee sessions that the House conferees would not yield to the Senate and that the Senate conferees would either have to accept the House bill or be reconciled to having no

bill at all. I think this was a pretty fair and accurate statement of the problem with which the conferees had to deal. It is important, however, to inquire who made these statements and why the adoption of this position by the party who made them made inevitable the failure of the conferees to agree upon a satisfactory minimum wage bill.

The statements to which I have reference were not made by any of the conferees representing the majority party on the conference committee. As we all know, the statement was made, and often repeated during our deliberations, by one of the conferees from the minority party representing the House. Nor were these statements merely a prediction of what the conferees might be expected to do. They constituted a deliberate policy assertion without whose adoption by the three conferees representing the minority party from the House the truth of this prediction could not have been realized.

The willingness of the Senate conferees to work out and agree upon any reasonable compromises of the differences between the House and Senate bills has been described in detail in discussions which took place on the Senate floor the day before adjournment. There is no need for me to repeat that discussion here. I only want to add that all that has been said about the desires and the efforts of the conferees representing the majority party in the Senate, led by the conference chairman, Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY, were fully shared and supported by Congressman John H. DENT and myself. With the honorable exception of Senator WINSTON L. PROUTY, who made constant efforts to bring about a conference agreement, however, the Senate conferees representing the minority loyally supported the position of those conferees representing the House. responsibility for the "House bill or nothing" policy lies squarely at the door of the Republican members of the conference committee.

Why was it, however, that agreement on the House bill was not possible in conference? The answer to this lies in the fact that, as I told my colleagues at the time we debated the Kitchin-Ayres substitute for my bill, the House bill made only token improvements in the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Whereas the Senate bill provided for a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour for employees presently covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, the House bill provided for a minimum wage of only \$1.15 an hour. Whereas the Senate bill provided coverage for an additional 4,100,000 retail, service, laundry, telephone, and other employees, the House bill provided coverage for only an additional 1,400,000 employees limited to retail chains, doing business in two or more States and having at least-not severalbut at least five stores.

Whereas the Senate bill provided for a maximum workweek of 44 hours for newly covered employees during the second year after the date of enactment; 42 hours the third year, and 40 hours thereafter; the House bill provided no overtime protection for newly covered employees.

Some may say that even though the House bill was inadequate, it was better than no bill at all and that the conference committee should have accepted the House bill on the basis that it is more important to do semething than nothing at all for our low-paid wage earners. This argument, in my judgment, is completely without foundation. If the Congress had approved the House bill, the coverage of the act would have been frozen at the meager level provided for in the House bill for many years. Rejection of the House bill by the Senate conferees now gives us the opportunity and the duty, at the beginning of the next session of Congress, to begin again. As a result of what has been learned during the course of the discussion of this legislation in the legislative committees, during floor debate in the House and in the Senate, and in the conference committee, I am confident that we will be able to develop next year a new bill that will provide even more substantial new coverage and a minimum wage of at least \$1.25 an hour for employees at the low end of the economic ladder who urgently need this protection.

Passage of satisfactory fair labor standards legislation will be a matter of first importance in the next session of the Congress. Aided by strong executive leadership which I am sure the people will guarantee in this fall's national election, we will be able to accomplish much more than the miserable performance to which Congress and the people have been subjected during this recent session of the Congress.

#### Heptanoic Acid

SPEECH

### HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, as it passed the House, the bill, H.R. 12659, simply provided for a 3-year suspension of the import duties on heptanoic acid. The Senate amended the bill by adding a new section relating to the definition of the term "waterproof cloth" as found in paragraph 907 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The purpose of this amendment is to close a loophole in the tariff laws, whereby certain cloth can today be imported as waterproof cloth and pay a lower rate of duty than that which would apply if the cloth were not able to be entered as waterproof cloth. The amendment would do this by providing that the term "waterproof cloth" shall be limited to cloths generally used in the manufacture of articles designed to afford protection against water, and by further providing that cloth possessing water-repelling characteristics shall not be classifiable as waterproof cloth unless it is of a kind generally used in the manufacture of such articles.

The House receded and accepted the Senate amendment.

I urge the adoption of the conference

### Report on Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON, KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, with the session of Congress at a close, I have issued my final report to my constituents in South Dakota which contains my observations on the record compiled, particularly in this short session ending in September. My report follows:

#### THE WINDUP

As this session of Congress came to an end, several significant "partial" victories were achieved on bills sponsored by your Senator. Of course the success attained cannot compensate for the lack of action by this Dem-ocrat-controlled Congress in other major areas, such as agriculture, or the need for legislation to prevent Communists from obtaining passports and using them against our best interests.

#### SENATE APPROVAL

Three bills which I introduced passed the The Freedom Academy bill, in receiving Senate approval, marks a major stride forward. Recognition has now been given that new approaches are needed in the cold war to launch a positive program in the political and economic fields to counteract the Soviet conspiracy. Senate approval also was given to the Mundt-Scott bill dealing with obscene and pornographic literature, and my bill for a special commission to study problems of small towns and rural counties.
While it is unfortunate House action was not taken, Senate approval places all of the bills in a much stronger position for the next Congress.

#### LAST-MINUTE ACTIONS

Before leaving for South Dakota, I conferred with Fish and Wildlife Service offi-cials on the new aquarium at Gavins Point. Agreement was reached on accepting a bid for construction and assurance given that facility will be completed in time for centennial ceremonies in Yankton next year. An additional \$100,000 for rehabilitation of forest areas recently burned in South Dakota and Nevada was obtained on recommenda-tions which Senator ALAN BIBLE of Nevada and I made in the Senate Appropriations Committee. Our committee was meeting at the time fires were burning in the Black Hills. The new funds were added to \$700,000, providing a sizable sum for rehabilitation work in national forest areas.

#### IT'S TIME FOR SCORECARDS

While various organizations "rating Congress" have not completed their voting charts, I can report some indication on studies already compiled. One scorecard gives me only a 13-percent record of voting 'right." This one I take as a badge of honor and as truly reflecting South Dakota interests, for the 13-percent "right" votes came in the ADA scorecard, the ultraliberal Americans for Democratic Action. I'm surprised the ADA socializers didn't rate me zero. Programs in which ADA says I voted "wrong" are the usual centralized government pro-posals or wildcat spending gimmicks which would cause a terrific inflationary spurt, further lower the value of the dollar, and take away the system of State and local government so vital to our Republic.

"Free Citizens Voting Record," compiled by Civic Affairs Associates, has your Senator voting "right" 69 percent, the same score, in cidentally, as that of Senator John McCLEL-LAN, my Labor Rackets Committee colleague. My "right" votes were for economy in government, limited government, and other sential principles enhancing economic and political freedom.

Americans for Constitutional Action, headed by Adm. Ben Moreell, retired, and the former Democrat Governor of New Jersey, Charles Edison, records me with a 73percent score in voting for "safeguarding the God-given dignity of the individual, and promoting sound economic growth." My percentage—a South Dakota percentage, because it is your scorecard as well as mine—came on my votes against inflation, for economy, conscryation, against Government Interference, against Government ownership, for individual liberty, against coercion, and for a strong national security.

#### BACK HOME AGAIN

As this final newsletter of the year reaches you, the Mundts will be in South Dakota again. In closing this report, I want to thank the many, many folks who have written to me during this session of Congress. Your letters have been most helpful, and my hope is that I have been able to be of service to you. My thanks, also, to radio and television stations, wire services, and newspapers which found the newsletter of use to them from time to time.

#### THE 86TH DEMOCRAT CONGRESS PAILS THE FARMERS

With the "bobtailed" session of Congress finished, the record is written on the 86th Congress, a Congress controlled by a 2-to-1 majority of Democrats. What is the record for the American farmer? It can be summed up thusly:

"One of abysmal failure in dealing with the

agriculture problem."

In the fresh bloom of the 1958 victory at the polls, Democrats promised the American farmer that at long last, something would be done to solve the problems which have plagued agriculture for generations.

The House Agriculture Committee opened

its session in January 1959, with 23 Democrats sitting in complete control over a handful (12) of Republicans. In the U.S. Senate, the Committee on Agriculture had 11 Democrats in control, with the minority represented by 6 Republicans, of which I am fourth ranking.

The record, after 2 years, is a sorry one. The prohises made in 1958 by the Democrat majority led to the election victory which achieved the 2-to-1 Democrat congressional control. The promises were repeated in 1959. And again, as the Congress returned in January 1960, we heard the same promises. Early in July, the Congress adjourned—but not without the promise that "action for the farmer is forthcoming in August."

We heard the national convention proceedings in Los Angeles. We heard the political platitudes reach a crescendo on a platform of glittering promises unmatched in American history. And we heard the candidates selected at Los Angeles again promise action in the August session of Congress action to solve the farm problem.

But there was no action. The promises, growing bigger, remain unkept. The American farmer has looked to the U.S. Congress for 2 years to take constructive steps to alleviate the difficulties of a cost-price squeeze. The American farmer has looked in vain. He was told of major new plans contained in omnibus legislation. "Look to this legislation or that measure as the answer to your problems," the American farmer was advised. And he looked, carefully, but eagerly. He found only controversy within the House Agriculture Committee, when Democrats, completely in control of that committee, could not agree on a farm bill. The House Agriculture Committee Democrats killed the bill sponsored by their own compatriots. When the majority in the Congress could

When the majority in the Congress could not agree on an omnibus bill, they turned their attention to the most critical area, wheat. The Senate Agriculture Committee tangled over various measures, and finally agreed on a compromise which I offered. But the Democrat Senate rejected this proposal, substituting another which could not do the job. And the House added the final death blow to wheat legislation, with rejection of all wheat bills presented for a vote.

In another area, the Senate approved a bill for a crash research program for industrial uses of farm products, legislation identical to that which I have sponsored over the years. The House approved a watered-down, sadly ineffective version, and for more than a year, no agreement has been reached, to work out a compromise on this program which would open a vast area of new markets for American farm products and bring to the farmer a fair price for a full crop.

The President, recognizing deeply the problems confronting agriculture, was willing to accept a compromise with which he was not in full agreement but which he felt should be adopted if it expressed the will of the Congress. On two occasions he sent messages to Congress offering in advance to sign a wheat bill or a general farm bill if Congress would enact one designed to increase farm income, reduce surpluses, and meet the public interest. But the Congress again falled to meet even this test, and again falled the American farmer.

The 86th Democrat-controlled Congress has not been a proud one in the history of American agriculture. It has falled to meet its responsibility in developing constructive legislation, either for the whole farm plant, or for specific areas such as wheat. The American farmer has once again been made the victim of the whims and caprices of politicians who appear dedicated to the proposition that problem for political purposes is better than a solution to end the dilemma and bring American agriculture full force into our vibrant economy. The inaction by a Congress that has placed politics above national interest is a scar that unfortunately is borne by the farmer rather than the legislative body which could not forget the last election results but failed to foresee the next returns.

#### Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

#### HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following newsletter:

WASHINGTON REPORT

(By Congressman Bruce Alger, Fifth District, Texas)

The 86th Congress, 2d session's 2d session finally came to a halt, long overdue. In my view, this session was an object lesson in poor congressional leadership. Congressional work could have been programed for final

adjournment well before the political conventions. Few, if any, feel that this last session accomplished much. To our credit, it may be claimed that we did not pass aid-to-education or minimum-wage legislation. The danger was ever present (and will be in the future) and should be understood by everyone looking to the next Congress. Some may say our finest compliment will not be over what we did, but what we did not do. "Operation Veracity" is the title of the effort by Republican Members in 2 days of

"Operation Veracity" is the title of the effort by Republican Members in 2 days of floor debate to expose 14 misstatements of fact in the Democratic platform. These categorical contradictions thoroughly discredit the Democratic platform without even getting into the controversial issues themselves, such as the party differences on the right-to-work law, oil depletion, tidelands ownership, and others. These misstatements and the two sides of these conflicting views I intend to present in Dalias further to inform the voters.

The second supplemental appropriation bill, 1961, was the final spending catchall, some 70 items totaling \$162 million. Two record votes were taken on increasing foreign aid spending. An interesting spectacle developed. When it became apparent that the increase of \$65 million for defense support was losing, the leadership on both sides urged Members to change their votes. Eight Members switched from nay to yea (amounting to 16 votes difference) and the appropriation passed 203 to 193. Some felt as I did that \$65 million cannot be too important when you realize that the mutual security program already has \$8,486 million to its credit for spending this year.

A resolution concerning a Congressional Commission To Commemorate the Constitution's 175th Anniversary later became better known as the vehicle for a housing bill. Unbeknownst to most Members, a \$550 million housing expenditure was tacked on by the Senate and slipped quietly through the House under unanimous consent. This is questionable procedure at best. It does fit the pattern of the past when housing bills frequently have been delayed until the closing hours of Congress, precluding careful consideration. The bill extended FHA title I insurance authority for 1 year, added \$500 million for college housing, and \$50 million for community facilities. This keeps the Federal foot in the door for all three programs until the next session of Congress.

The Dallas Federal building again was rudely thrust into the limelight by a statement issued to the press by the Government Activities Subcommittee chairman, Jack Brooks, of Texas (subcommittee of Government Operations Committee, chairman, William Dawson, of Illinois), on subcommittee stationery listing all mempers. I challenged this statement on the floor as improper procedure and unfair. It became apparent that (1) the statement was solely that of Mr. Baooks, not the subcommittee, although the inference of committee action was plain; (2) hearings were not held; (3) congressional information (the GAO report on Dallas site acquisition) was withheld from Members of Congress; (4) Mr. Brooks had not looked over the GAO report until a Republican colleague called it to his attention; (5) the GAO report specifically gave a clean bill of health to the Dallas site acquisition; (6) another committee, that on public works, was holding up reauthorization of the Dallas building because of the alleged continued study of the Government Operations Subcommittee (GAO report was received by them last April); (7) the reference to "peculiar moral and ethical over-tones" related to Dallas businessmen was unwarranted in view of the April GAO report. This individual's personal attack on the integrity of Dallas business people under the guise of committee action could not go

unchallenged, as I saw it. Neither can this charge be allowed to stand if the Dallas Federal building is to be built.

It is now up to Mr. BROOKS and his subcommittee to complete their work and "to put up or shut up." If he is wrong, the record must be corrected—apologies would also be in order. Right or wrong, I agree, indeed, insist, that it is proper for Congress to investigate. Private property—the right to own property—is a precious cornerstone of personal freedom and free enterprise. If there was improper activity in the acquisition of the Dallas Federal Building site, we should know about it. The power of government under eminent domain can be ruthless and destructive. It is incumbent on Congress to protect the citizens from unfair exercise of this power. However, in the zeal of investigation, no Member of Congress has the right to forgo the rules of procedure, nor damage character. Hearings on both sides of the question should be held, Government reports requested and studied, the committee views developed and finally presented to the House for action. Federal buildings should be built based solely on the openly arrived at study of need and meritnot by political deals outside the committees of Congress. On this, as Congressman, just like all Dallas people, I stand. Political decisions and deals should not be allowed to replace dedication to our elementary beliefs in right versus wrong. Fortunately, in most congressional matters, right and wrong generally are readily recognizable. It is so in this case. Congress should get on with this work as needed and right or shelve it for an equally understandable reason-that it is illegal, uneconomic in use of the taxpayers' money or other reason, clearly recognizable as wrong.

### No "Lost" Generation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

#### HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD the following editorial from the Josephinum Review entitled "No 'Lost' Generation":

No "LOST" GENERATION

The "lost generation" that dominated the Nation's headlines in the 1920's has now sired a new generation—one that does not admit of easy classification.

Some of the evidence to be presented on this page would seem to indicate that the proper adjective for certain representatives of this new generation may well be somewhat less flattering than the term "lost."

In Westbury, Long Island, a 17-year-old student stood up before an audience of 1,000 and publicly refused to accept the American Legion award for citizenship. He announced that he wouldn't accept "an award from an organization whose policies I can't respect."

This particular instance of nonconformity was greeted with paens of praise by editors and columnists; politicians who have been at odds with one or the other American Legion post were loud in their admiration of Stephen's rugged individualism; and the Westbury superintendent declared, "Come hell, high water, or the American Legion, I'll defend Stephen to the world. If I had a son, I would want him to be just like Stephen."

Quite apart from the fact that Stephen's grandstand play may well have been an indication, not of courageous independence, but of slavish acceptance of the opinions of certain teachers, one wonders what is so bad about the American Legion that it should bring down upon itself the anger of

a 17-year-old high school graduate.

Is the American Legion worthy of contempt because it spent \$8 million last year for the relief of needy children? Or because its members spend thousands of hours in hospitals to relieve the loneliness and the suffering of those whose bodies and minds were broken in a war fought to preserve the freedoms Americans cherish? because it teaches and trains millions of youths how to play baseball? Just what policies of the Legion are so offensive and contemptible in the eyes of this 17-year-old senior? Stephen doesn't say—but the reasons apparently are of no importance to those who view conconformity as a virtue to be prized above all others

At the Stuyvesant High School in New York City, before an audience of 1,400 persons, 700 seniors broke up their own graduation exercises by jeering and hissing the presentation of an American Legion citizenship award to one of their number, and by booing their principal every time he tried to speak. Dr. L. J. Fliedner was equal to the situation: he halted the ceremonies, told the seniors to pick up their diplomas the next day, and ordered the playing of the

recessional.

Dr. Fliedner reportedly had a reputation as a "disciplinarian"; but even granting the fact that he may not have radiated "popularity," surely on an occasion such as a commencement one has a right to hope that high school seniors will conduct themselves in a dignified and reasonable fashion, with some show of respect for authority. But apparently these students thought that the times called for an expression of their disapproval, and the result was an exhibition of cruelty (to parents and teachers), bad manners, and hoodlumism which one is reluctant to associate with America's youth.

May 12-14, young men and women, most of them students, staged riots during the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This mob violence assumed such proportions that about 100 of

the rioters were arrested.

Judge Albert A. Axelrod dismissed the charges against 62 of them, in order that they might be spared the stigma of a court conviction. Of those 62, all but 4 signed a statement saying, "Nobody incited us; no-body misguided us. We were led by our own convictions and we still stand firmly by

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in an official report, made it clear that these riots were part of a planned Communist program to discredit the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The leading organizer of the riots was Douglas Wachter, a sophomore at the University of California, who attended the national convention of the Communist Party last December as an official delegate from northern California.

On May 6, party leaders met to plan the riots, which were to be led by such key members as Archie Brown and Merle Brodsky, but who were to remain behind the scenes until the time set for the demonstrations. So cleverly were the riots manipulated that 58 of the students didn't even know What was happening to them: "Nobody in-

cited us; nobody misguided us."

All three incidents fit into a general pattern; all three indicate that there is, in this new generation, a frightening absence of loyalty, of patriotism.

Mr. Herbert Hoover put it this way: "We have been brainwashed with another Communist basic tenet. They the Communists, insist that love of country, pride of a people in their history, their ideals, and their accom-Plishments is wicked nationalism. Today,

we alone among the nations have a multi-tude of citizens who have sunk to a position of perpetual apology and seeming shame for ourselves."

There was something rather charming about the "lost generation" of the twenties; they radiated the joy of living. But there is nothing charming or delightful—in fact, there's something repulsive about a 17-yearold who publicly refuses a citizenship award by an organization whose members fought and died to make a free education possible for him; there's somthing repulsive about a group of high-school graduates who break up their own commencement by booing their principal; and there's something fearfully sad about a group of American college students who can be duped into aiding and abetents who can be duped into analyting the work of America's sworn enemy.

Those young men and women are "lost"; they are not even acceptable nonconformists. Basically, they're snot-nosed, smart-alecky brats. And to rise to the defense of their antics or to look upon those antics as evidence of a much-to-be-desired nonconformity, is but to promote a trend, a tendency which will one day rise up to de-

stroy us as a nation.

What the Nation seems to need much more than a platform of rights these days is a platform of obligations.

## The End of the Golfing Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article by Bruce Roth-well as it appeared in the London News Chronicle of June 26, 1960.

### THE END OF THE GOLFING VEARS (By Bruce Rothwell)

Washington, Sunday.-Mr. Eisenhower came home this morning to a policy in ruins and a hesitant but burgeoning criticism that he has been a disastrous President.

He sent word ahead that he wanted no organized welcome-for he was arriving, as his astute press secretary put it, at the hour of church. On this public relations gesture so typical of this Presidency of the golfing years, the last of the great journeys of per-sonal diplomacy has ended \* \* \* not with tears but with silence; not with the victory salute, but with brooding second thoughts. Even so, 1,000 of the faithful were there to help him from the plane, and Mr. Nixon tendered his brotherly slap on the shoulder for a job well done against those inscrutable, anonymous Communists who provide these days the answer to every possible permutation of Washington ineptitude.

### IDYL

A Cabinet session, he suggested? Yes, said Eisenhower, as soon as possible-and he would report on the achievements of his 22,000-mile, 2-week trip. For he is convinced that it was almost totally successful; no matter that it caused the natural antiwar feeling of millions to express itself, of all things, in anti-Americanism, he will tell the Nation on television tomorrow night that all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds. At least his golfing idyl in Hawaii was successful; 6 days' golf to 7 days of state visits (3 of those at sea relaxing). Hawaii was included in the trip because it had just become the 50th State, but it saw nothing of him. He left the golf course of

Kanehoe Marine Air Station only once-to kanehoe Marine Air Station only once—to visit the U.S. Army golf course. He even received an honorary degree on the links. Hawaii University's elders had to don cap and gown and go, as the New York Times scathingly reports today, "to the unacademic surroundings of the club bar and dining room to spare President Eisenhower the halfhour drive to the university." The ceremony lasted 2 minutes 30 seconds.

#### EMPTY

So the golfing years are ending. very day when the summit was collapsing, it is being sadly recalled today, Press Secretary Hagerty found him in golfing rig ready for 18 holes, and spent 30 minutes pointing out that, public relationswise as the phrase goes, it just would not look right. These have been 8 empty years for the U.S. putting green on the White House lawn; places for chip shots at the Gettysburg farm and Camp David; a makeshift office above the pro's shop at Augusta National for signing Executive orders and holding emergency Cabinets. And still he is in the nineties. For policy there have been only slogans; the struggle in the world has been seen in terms of a baseball game and the only questions ever asked or answered have been: Who is winning, the Reds or us? There were no other players, no other issue.

Under Elsenhower all domestic problems were to be contained within the straitjacket of a balanced budget-so that today the economy is stagnant; material comfort was given priority over national needs; foreign became predicated upon trusted personalities in office who would contain communism-Adenauer in Europe; Rhee, Chiang, Kishi in the Far East.

Through the all-powerful Hagerty and the largely sycophantic White House press corps, which takes itself seriously as an annex of government, the image was created over the years of the hero President. For years he fumbled through press conferences, but the words came out in journalistic expertise, "President Eisenhower declared today \* \* \* proclaimed today \* \* \* asserted today." At least he seemed omniscient. It is late in the day to be writing him off a failure. At least he tried. But the Washington press corps is an enraged group this weekend, ashamed of itself as much as of their man, aware at last that heroes don't make Presidents, that America—and the world—needs and deserves more than a grin. Eisenhower came reluctantly to the Presidency, but it corrupted him. He had wanted to remain a legend the general of all the people. But he ignored, or was not told, or did not understand, that the American Presidency will not work unless the incumbent is a leader. He tried to run it as he did the war-by the widest delegation of powers; by compromise; and when Dulles, the ablest of his lieutenants, went, it collapsed. There was a time, just after the 1955 heart attack, when he thought of abandoning it. But they flattered him, told him he was the President of peace—and he believed it.

But he had neither the interest nor capacity for the most exacting role in the world; rather than preparing for hard negotiating he preferred and permitted public relations ventures—the open skies proposal of the 1955 Geneva summit was, 5 years later. still the best Washington could do to save the U-2 debacle. The roar of the crowds became both Eisenhower's alternative and his elixir. It transformed him. I was within 5 yards of him all the triumphant way into Seoul as millions lovingly mobbed his car. It was a revelation to see at such close range how he was mesmerized by his ability to mesmerize them. Now it is over, the bread and circuses are finished, history will take care of Eisenhower and the spotlight turns to the new men, to the Kennedys and Johnsons and Stevensons and Nixons, who will fight out the conventions next month in Los Angeles and Chicago for the privilege of be-coming the next President. Yet, for all this above. Eisenhower is still the king who can do no wrong. The Senate's investigation of the U-2 affair, out today, makes no reference to him in passing blame. And, if he were running for election in the campaign now upon us, the 27 percent, who bother to vote in this "home of the brave and land of the free' would insure that he was "Oh God, Oh Montreal, overwhelmingly reelected."

# Gov. Robert B. Meyner: New Jersey's Great Spokesman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, there was absolutely no justification for the attempt of one of the newspapers in New York City to draw sinister conclusions from the trip abroad made by New Jersey's Gov. Robert B. Meyner to promote shipping for the New York-New Jersey port.

Some newspapers miss no opportunity to lambaste a Democrat, and this attack on New Jersey's distinguished Democratic Governor is typical of the unjust, unfair attitude taken in such matters by the country's Republican-controlled newspapers.

New Jersey's many fine newspapers, on the other hand, are distinguished by a more balanced approach to the news and it is with pleasure that I include as part of my remarks the following articles from the Newark Evening News, and the Newark Star-Ledger:

[From the Newark Star-Ledger, Aug. 27, 1960] MEYNER'S TRIP FOR PORT AUTHORITY WELL PUBLICIZED IN 1958

### (By Franklin Gregory)

Representative Walter S. Baring, Democrat, of Nevada, filed in the Congressional RECORD yesterday a charge that Governor and Mrs. Meyner went to Europe in 1958 at the expense of the Port of New York Authority.

What the western Congressman forgot to add was that the charge was over 2 years old and has been well publicized, and de-fended by Meyner, at the time. The cost was \$2,700.

What the Congressman also omittedmaybe he didn't know it-was that the Governor on at least one other occasion took a flying trip at port authority expense to promote port business.

That was in August 1959 when the Governor's round-trip fare was paid by the port authority from San Juan, P.R., to Caracas, Venezuela.

That trip was also well publicized at the time, and at press conferences the Governor announced that the port authority footed

The Governor and the port authority differed yesterday over who paid the bill for his February 1959 trip to Buenos Aires, where the Governor made a speech in behalf of the port authority.

Meyner said it was his recollection that the port authority paid for this trip. The port authority said its records did not show this.

#### DEFENDS POSITION

Both the Governor and the port authority were candid yesterday when informed of the action by Baring, who is a sworn foe of interstate agencies.

Said Meyner:

"The [European] trip was in the best interests of the port. I did a selling job. I don't think I should take my own money to sell the port. If I am trying to lend my name to a bit of port promotion, what am I supposed to do? Take it out of my own salary?

"I took about 10 days in April and May 1958. I spoke at a big luncheon in London. was entertained in Dublin. I was entertained by the mayor of Amsterdam. I gave a speech at the Brussels Worlds Fair and was entertained by Howard S. Cullman, former authority chairman.

"Everybody appreciated what I did for the port of New York. Everybody said, 'Wasn't it wonderful the Governor was taking the time to do this?"

A year later, following the Governors' conference in Puerto Rico, he attended a port authority luncheon opening a new Caribbean promotion office. The port authority then flew him to Venezuela for a speech and back.

#### MANY STORIES PUBLISHED

Recalling all this, the port authority publicity office said yesterday:

"There were no less than 135 stories in New York, New Jersey, and European newspapers on the magnificent port promotion efforts made by Governor Meyner, of New Jersey, in England, Ireland, and Europe.

"The fact that the port authority, the agency of the two States in the promotion of the port, and not the taxpayers of New Jersey were paying the expenses of Mrs. Meyner's government business trip was also

His expenses throughout this trip

The port authority spokesman said it would take a little more time to dig out the cost of the Buenos Aires and Venezuelan

The House, at the request of its Judiciary Committee, headed by Representative EMANUEL CELLER, Democrat, of Brooklyn, has cited three port authority officials for con-tempt of Congress. The charge is that they refused to supply interoffice memorandums. Both Governor Meyner and Governor Rockefeller, of New York, instructed the officials not to hand the material over. They emphasized that the port authority supplied CELLER's subcommittee, which is probing the port authority, with much other material.

[From the Newark Evening News, Aug. 27, 19601

TRIP NO SECRET-MEYNER PORT AUTHORITY JAUNT WELL PUBLICIZED

It was no secret in 1958 that the trip to Europe of Gov. and Mrs. Robert B. Meyner was being paid for by the Port of New York Authority in behalf of promoting business in the greater New York port area.

A brief tempest, however, was touched off yesterday by the revelation in the CONGRES-SIONAL RECORD that the bistate agency had picked up the tab for the 15-day trip.

A report on the trip was entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Representative WALTER S. BARING, Democrat, of Nevada, an ardent foe of quasi-governmental agencies such as the authority. The charge was made that the itemized expenses of the trip were among information which the port authority had declined to give the House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the agency.

Representative EMANUEL CELLER, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the subcommittee investigating the port authority, said "I want to find out about this expenditure. I want to know Meyner's trip costs, even if they are only a penny."

#### "NOT CHICKENFEED"

The Congressman said the port authority puts its annual promotion expenditure at \$1 million, a figure he termed "not chickenfeed." He said he wanted a breakdown of all promotion expenditures, adding that this was the kind of information port authority officials had withheld from his committee.

CELLER said "Meyner was the most vehement among those who wanted to stop this inquiry. Do you think he wanted us to know how much the port authority paid for his trip?" CELLER said he did not know the source of Baring's information.

Back in 1958, however, there was no secrecy about the trip. Announcement that the Meyners had accepted the port authority invitation was made before Newark business and civic leaders at a luncheon meeting of the Newark Chamber of Commerce. The luncheon marked the beginning of a \$232 million expansion program at Port Newark.

#### "WORKED LIKE A FOOL"

Meyner yesterday recalled he had "worked like a fool" on the promotion trip to Europe. He said he had made speeches in London, Dublin, and Amsterdam in an effort to sell businessmen abroad on the idea of making greater use of the port facilities in the metropolitan area.

Meyner said, "It was a working trip—certainly not a pleasure. It was part of the general effort to promote the entire port of New York."

He added: "What was I supposed to do, pay for the cost of the trip out of my own pocket?"

An authority spokesman said the agency had paid expenses totaling \$2,700 for the Governor. The spokesman added that it had been publicized at the time that Meyner was going abroad at port authority, not taxpayer, expense.

The bistate agency also noted there had been "no less than 135 stories in New York, New Jersey, and European newspapers" scribing the "magnificent port promotion effort" Meyner had made in Europe.

[From the Newark Star-Ledger, Aug. 27, 19601

#### NOTHING TO HIDE

There is absolutely no justification for the attempt being made to draw sinister conclusions from the trip made by Governor Meyner to Europe to promote foreign shipping for the New York-New Jersey port.

Representative BARING, a Nevada Democrat, is reported to have said he will enter into the Congressional Record the fact that the port authority paid for the Meyner trip in 1958. A Manhattan newspaper says the expense account for the trip was among the documents that the port authority refused to turn over to the congressional investigators and which led to a contempt citation of three top port authority officials.

There clearly is the implication of an attempt to hide something, that the Governor was taking a junket at the expense of the port authority and that the public was being kept in the dark.

There is no basis to any of these implications. Meyner's trip to Europe in behalf of the port authority was ballyhooed before he left, during his stay in Europe and on his return. The purpose of the trip was to drum up business for the port authority, which was developing Port Newark, and it was clearly stated on several occasions that the port authority was footing the bill for the trip.

The fact is that a mission to lure additional business to the port is not something highly unusual. And it was proper for the Governor to head such a mission, since his

State stands to gain tremendously by increased business at the port. In taking time out to go on this trip, the Governor was performing a service for the port authority and for the State. There was no reason for him to pay his own expenses. On the con-trary, if we require public officials to pay their own way on such missions, we will forfeit the advantages of such promotional ventures-or we will have to make sure public officials are men of independent financial means. Neither alternative is acceptable.

Bringing up the Meyner trip now smacks of an underhanded way of trying to smear the port authority, because of its stand in the controversy over the congressional investigation. It also looks like an attempt to embarrass Meyner because he has defended the port authority and joined with Governor Rockefeller in ordering port authority officials to refuse the demand for all the port authority records.

The trip is a matter of public record, and information about it is readily available. There was no attempt to withhold anything.

The trip, as a matter of fact, was publicized to the hilt-since it was to gain publicity that the trip was made in the first place.

# Analysis on What Can Be Done Concerning the Farm Problem

SPEECH

# HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, many lines have been written about the farm problem, but none have come to grips with the reasons why we have a farm problem, how our farmers are affected, and what we can do about it, as does the following analysis recently made by Marianne Means and Everett Swingle. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues in the hope that it will stimulate interest and ideas which can be applied toward the solution of this very serious national problem:

It is tragic that in the richest nation on earth, where 1 farmer easily feeds 24 city dwellers, there could be a farm problem.

How can this be?

We have come such a long way from the days when one out of every four Americans had to till the soil to keep the Nation alive.

Our modern farm production and the vast marketing, storing, transporting, processing, wholesaling, and retailing system which moves the food into our kitchens is one reason we are healthier than ever before. Our children are taller, and have a longer life expectancy, than we did at the same age.

We have the highest level of living the world has ever seen. The food we eat is tastier, more varied, and better for us-and It comes to us tidily prepared for a minimum of effort, as ready mixes, concentrated and dehydrated products, or "heat and serve"

And although most people of the world spend half their incomes for food, we in America spend only 21 percent.

If our farmers were no more efficient than those in the Soviet Union, 221/2 million Americans who now work in manufacturing, mining, construction, or other nonfarm busi-nesses would have to produce food, clothing, and forest products. For in Russia, one

agricultural worker feeds only four or five people, and more than 40 percent of the total labor force works in agriculture or forestry.

Obviously, the American farmer is doing a good job of making life better for the rest of us. But he is not doing so well for himself.

And "aye, there's the rub," as Hamlet said. For despite rising costs of food in our grocery stores, the average farm income has steadily dropped. Last year 56 percent of American farm families made less than \$2,500 a year.

Grain surpluses pile up in warehouses, costing taxpayers about \$1,500,000 a day. Government programs aiding farmers cost millions.

People who cannot make a decent living on their small farms are moving into the cities by droves, unprepared for city ways and untrained to handle city jobs.

What went wrong?

As the amount of food processing continues, the farmer's share of our food dollar generally declines. In 1959, the farmer only got 38 cents of every \$1 worth of food you put into your grocery bag. The rest went to the men who transported it, stored it, processed it, wrapped it in a fancy package, inspected it, and put it on the grocery

For example, the wheat used in baking a 20-cent loaf of bread costs only 3 cents. The remaining cost is for the trimmings.

The shopper, cringing at the high price rung up by the grocery clerk, often forgets this when he wonders why farmers are complaining. He sometimes forgets, too, that his grocery bill is increased by the large number of nonfood items—such as drugs, cosmetics, records, cutlery-he can purchase in today's supermarket.

The farmer's unique problem is that his costs are rising, as they are for every businessman-but he cannot pass on these increased costs to the consumer, as other businessmen can. The prices of fertilizer, seed, tractors, machinery repair, fencing, etc., keep going up. But the farmer can rarely increase the prices he gets for his own products.

He cannot control his prices, because he cannot control his supply. When his crop is ripe, he must sell it; he cannot hold it back until some other time when the going market rate may be higher.

He is selling his harvest of wheat, or strawberries, or tomatoes, the same time all his neighbors are selling their harvests, too. The market is glutted, prices go down, but the farmer must sell anyway.

The more abundant the harvest, the bigger

the supply, the lesser the demand, and the lower the prices.

Thanks to the technology and research which has replaced the horse with the tractor and the hoe with the combine, and taught the farmer to control drought through irrigation and insects through sprays, crop production has increased steadily for the past years. Production is 56 percent higher per acre now than it was in 1919-21. Output per breeding animal is 81 percent

greater than in 1919-21.

Productivity of the American farmer is

growing more than twice as fast as the productivity of workers in industry.

Yet the net income for 1 hour of farmwork, including income from capital assets, was \$1.29 in 1959. One hour's work in a

factory, however, averaged \$2.22.
And the hourly wages of food marketing employees, who handle the farmers' products, averaged \$2.10.

Thus the farmers' very efficiency has created its own problems. Seeking his own solution, the farmer has steadily increased the size of his farm during the past 20 years, as he found he could handle larger acreages. Machinery and fertilizer and the new hy-

brids are expensive, and the farmer whose land is too small to keep his costly machinery busy or to use up wholesale purchases cannot meet his production costs.

Thus, small farmers have steadily been forced to leave their homes, sell out to more prosperous neighbors, and make the sad trek to the city. Since 1950, about 5 million persons left their farms, leaving a present farm population of around 20 million.

Ten years ago, there were 4,700,000 farms; now there are only about 4,100,000.

True, some people, young folks usually, want to leave the old ways and share the opportunities of city life. But what about the small farmer who wants to stay on his land, into which he has poured his sweat and

tears and toil for many years?

The farm problem, then, boils down to four questions which the Nation has been

trying, unsuccessfully, to solve for 30 years:

1. How can we assure all farmers of a decent income, comparable to their city brothers'?

2. What should we do with our huge surpluses, costing taxpayers billions every year? How can we best distribute them to the needy?

3. How can we help the small farmer, but at the same time slash drastically the cost of our whole farm aid program, now at an all-time high?

4. How can we do these three things without complete Government control over the farmer?

Those bumper crops down on the farm and the steady drop in farm income have produced a bushel basket full of trouble which the Government has been trying to solvewith little luck—for the past 30 years.

The Nation is storing a record \$9 billion

worth of surpluses under the price support program. And it costs the taxpayers about \$1.5 million a day to store these surpluses, of which we already have enough to last 21/2

years if all production were suspended.
Politicians, aware that the big block of votes from Farm Belt States could turn an election tide, have been scratching their heads and wondering what to do about the farm problem for years.

In the past 5 years, the problem has be-come acute. During World War II and the Korean conflict, farmers were prosperous and surpluses reasonable because soldiers and warring allies abroad ate up the stepped-up production made possible by technological advances. In peacetime, however, this market disappeared, although production continued to increase.

The Department of Agriculture has been paying some farmers various combinations of price supports since the depression of the 1930's. This means the Government guarantees the farmer a fair profit, based on a formula. If the going market price doesn't reach that level, the Government buys his crop for the guaranteed price and stores the surplus. Law provides, however, for price supports on only 21 crops—the big ones, like corn and wheat-out of 250 commonly grown commodities.

Right now the Government is paying private warehouse and elevator owners to store 5 million bales of cotton, a billion bushels of corn, 800 million bushels of rice, 188 million pounds of peanuts, and over 1 billion bushels of wheat.

The size of these price supports, how flexible they should be, and which crops they should cover is cause for a yearly political storm, out of which both Democrats and Republicans try to make hay.

The battle over price support systems is by no means the only controversial point in the Government's efforts to help the The conservation reserve program, farmer. or soil bank, is also a victim of political crossfire. The Department of Agriculture is now paying farmers about \$342 million a

year to take a certain percent of their land out of production. This system of Govern-ment land rental is reducing production

by about 6 percent.

This year, neither the Democrats nor the Republicans have come up with a dramatic new program to aid the farmer. Basically, their major difference on farm policy is that Democrats favor higher price supports and more Government controls than do the Republicans.

Both Senator Kennedy and Vice President Nixon have vowed to expand versions of three aspects of farm help already urged by Secretary of Agriculture Benson. These are rural development (expanding vocational training and employment services and creating new job opportunities in rural areas); "food for peace" (stepping up shipments of surpluses (stepping up shipments of surpluses to underdeveloped countries); and research to find new uses and new markets for farm products.

Fifty-six percent of our farmers are still classified as "small" despite the increasing trend toward bigger and bigger farms. These are the families who live on \$2,500 a year, and who are the biggest "farm problem."

The Government does not subsidize their crops, which are usually small-volume specialties, such as strawberries, tomatoes, truck gardens. But just as the small neighborhood grocery has nearly disappeared because it cannot compete with the huge, efficient supermarket, these small farms are disappearing because they are no longer eco-nomically feasible.

In cold logic, the answer to their problem seems to be simply sell out and move off the

land.

But we are talking about human beings, used to one way of life. They are not trained for city jobs and often they do not like the crowded conditions and the rush of a city.

This is where rural development help. The Department of Agriculture 5 years ago launched a program of encouraging industry to locate plants in rural areas, where farmers can drive to work and also till their own land. As yet, efforts along these lines have been limited, however.

The per capita income of farmers from all sources averaged \$1,043 in 1958, as compared with a per capita income of \$2,073 for offfarm workers. An industry job close to home could preserve our Nation's small farms and supplement the farmer's income.

The farmer wants help to bring his income nearer the rest of the Nation; but he does not want Government handouts. Nor does the Government want to spend any more money than it has to.

So what is to be done? No one seems to

know.

Even the farmers themselves cannot agree. The three major organizations—the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau, and the National Grange-have three different solutions. And the wide diversity of crops, and their often conflicting needs, sometimes leads the farm States to work against each other.

For example, Delaware's major commodity is chickens. Naturally, the chicken farmers of Delaware want cheap feed.

Out in Iowa, however, the major crop is feed corn. So Iowa farmers are all for anything which will raise the price of feed.

The Government, through the years, has tried various combinations of price supports and land retirement and other devices. None has been a complete success.

But should a Federal price-support program that costs billions of dollars a year be dumped if it isn't doing the job?

That's the problem our Nation faces. And it is not just a farmers' problem—it is everybody's problem.

In the presidential campaign, there will be much talk about it, as there has been already.

Meanwhile, the farmers wait.

Day-by-Day Diplomacy in Cleveland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the people of Cleveland have a justifiable pride in the Cleveland international program, which annually brings foreign youth leaders to this country for 4 months of study and participation in American life. This unique program is directed by Mr. Henry Ollendorff, and is made possible by the cooperative efforts of the Department of State, participating foreign governments, Cleveland citizens, and civic organizations. Each year hundreds of Cleveland homes are opened to the nearly 70 youthful visitors from abroad, and every effort is exerted to make them feel very welcome during their stay in this country. In this way, primary emphasis is placed upon person-to-person diplomacy, and friendships are formed which make a genuine contribution to international peace and understanding.

The Cleveland international program is now in its fifth year and increasingly cited as a model in the field of cultural diplomacy. Truly, every citizen and group who participates in its activities is to be commended for their role in international diplomacy.

The July issue of the Junior League magazine carried an article entitled "Day-by-Day Diplomacy in Cleveland," which describes the contribution of the Junior League to the international program. Believing this description of the program will be of wide interest, I include it together with my remarks:

#### DAY-BY-DAY DIPLOMACY IN CLEVELAND

"The citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, have just completed another unique contribution toward good will among nations \* \* \* they believe the most effective diplomacy between nations must be carried on by the people themselves. Thus, they sponsored the evergrowing international youth leaders ex-change program."—Representative Frances P. BOLTON in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF August 30, 1957.

This "evergrowing program," which brings youth leaders to the United States for a 4-month period, has since 1958 been actively supported by the Junior League of Cleveland

The league's assistance includes a \$2,500 per year contribution to the educational phase of the program and several types of volunteer participation. Last year 45 league members assumed various responsibilities. Of this number, 6 served in an administrative capacity and 22 league families welcomed foreign guests into their homes for a 2-week period. Other members served as volunteer drivers and as hostesses at a welcoming reception.

In 1959, 71 leaders and social workers from 17 countries participated in this exchange. Highlights of their activities were 6 weeks of family life in three different private homes representing varying social, economic, religious and racial backgrounds; study at Western Reserve University; and a 10-week summer work placement in camps, settlement houses, or social agencies in either Cleveland or one of several other large cities.

Margaret Foster, one of the league host-esses, commented on the personal values involved, as follows: "Our Norwegian visitor was charming, adaptable, and gracious. It was a pleasure to have her in our home as well as being a wonderfully educational experience. Perhaps the desire to create a good impression of an American home was reflected in the experience of going 2 weeks without a crisis—a major accomplishment with three children."

The many glowing comments from the visitors reveal that the experience was of deep and enduring value to them. An Austrian social worker put it this way: "After living 16 weeks in Cleveland, I see the United States in another way; America now has a face for me, and I must say I like this face." And a Finnish high school teacher made this evaluation: "We are sure that, as the years go by, our sense of the past will have one dividing point; before or after I was in America."

Five Farm Vetoes-Facts and Fancy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. CHARLES B. HOEVEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most ridiculous statements being made by Democrat orators is that President Eisenhower's use of the veto has precluded any effective agricultural legislation. These orators point to five farm vetoes, wring their hands and thus apologize for their own failures, rather than face the unpleasant music that their own Democratic leadership in the Congress, not President Eisenhower, has repeatedly vetoed the American farmer.

I would like to go over with you the five Eisenhower farm vetoes and the numerous Democrat Congress farm vetoes, just to keep them in proper per-

There were three farm bills vetoed in the 86th Congress. The first was S. 1901, the tobacco bill of 1959; the second was S. 1968, the Wheat Act of 1959; and the third was S. 144, the Rural Electrification Administration bill.

The tobacco bill was simply a proposition whereby its sponsors wanted to have their cake and eat it too. The issue at stake was the method of computing the tobacco parity formula. Rather than forthrightly admitting that price support at 90 percent of parity, for tobacco was losing our export markets and was threatening further cuts in acreage for U.S. tobacco farmers, the proponents insisted upon changing the parity formula. It would of course have been much more simple and straightforward to lower the level of support to whatever figure was necessary to recapture the foreign markets. The bill which was sent to the President put tobacco under the so-called old parity formula, making that commodity the only one of some 170 which would be so calculated.

The President pointed out in his veto message that the American tobacco farmer could very easily be misled into believing he would receive 90 percent of

parity as computed for all other com- many millions of bushels of wheat into modities. many millions of bushels of wheat into subsidized competition with the feed

The defects of this bill, however, were not fatal because 1 year later, Congress passed and the President approved Public Law 86-239, a tobacco price support measure which accomplished the purposes of the vetoed bill without returning tobacco to the "old parity" formula.

S. 1953, the vetoed wheat bill of 1959, was vetoed because it raised price supports without providing for effective production controls. The Department of Agriculture estimated that it would cost an additional \$110 million per year if enacted. In addition, it contained a number of obvious loopholes which would have severely aggravated the already serious feed grain problem. It is interesting to note that those who do a great deal of crying about this veto fail to point out that the House of Representatives refused to accept the report of the House-Senate conference committee on this bill. However, knowing full well that the President would not approve the House bill, the Democratic leadership of the Senate sent it to him, rather than work on a realistic compromise. A year later the Senate did pass another wheat bill, but the House refused to consider it with the result that our wheat problem continues to grow. The President again appealed for action with no results on the part of Congress.

The third bill vetoed in the 86th Congress was S. 144, the Rural Electrification Administration reorganization bill. It had nothing to do with interest rates or with the basic operation of this program which has flourished in this administration. It was merely legislative shadowboxing and political muscleflexing by the newly organized Democratic Congress. It was a sacrifice of sound administrative procedure on the altar of political expediency.

In the 85th Congress the President vetoed Senate Joint Resolution 162, the so-called "freeze" resolution . This legislation was basically a cotton and rice bill designed to prevent then-scheduled acreage cuts from going into effect on these crops. Other commodities were included only at the sufferance of the South. After the veto of this bill, the House Agriculture Committee produced the hodgepodge omnibus bill of 1958 Which the Democratic-controlled Congress refused to even consider by defeating the rule on the bill. Finally in 1958 the Congress passed S. 4071, the Agricultural Act of 1958, which was signed into law by the President as Public Law 85-835. This bill provided a new cotton program, revised rice program, the present corn program under which farmers rejected all controls on corn, a 3-year extension of the Wool Act, an extension of the veterans and armed services milk program, and a number of minor amendments to the basic farm laws.

Going back to the 84th Congress, the President vetoed H.R. 12, a bill which contained a number of sound provisions, but contained an unworkable two-price plan for wheat which would have dumped

subsidized competition with the feed grain producers of the Corn Belt. The veto, however, did not end farm legislation in the 84th Congress because it was shortly followed by the Agricultural Act of 1956 signed into law by the President as Public Law 84-540. This act included the soil bank program, major amendments to the cotton program, barter amendments, the establishment of an Agricultural Research Commission to study industrial uses, additional donation and disposal authority, provisions dealing with Federal irrigation, drainage, and flood control projects, a number of amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the authorization for a study of rice certificate program, increased assistance to States for tree planting and reforestation, and a number of minor amendments to basic farm

The noise about these five farm vetoes is fundamentally an apology on the part of congressional Democrats for their failure to come to grips with the serious problems facing American agriculture. Certainly President Eisenhower has vetoed five farm bills, but he has never vetoed the American farmer as this Democratic-controlled 86th Congress has done.

One of our most valuable and effective farm programs, the conservation reserve, was allowed to expire. No new contracts will be authorized by the Department of Agriculture because the Democrat-controlled Congress has failed to act.

No action has been taken on a number of land retirement, soil conservation, and payment-in-kind proposals that have been introduced by Republican Members of the House.

This Democrat Congress has vetoed more effective research on agricultural commodities by failing to act on the Senate and House farm research bills. An expanded research effort holds a great deal of promise for the profitable use of our surplus production for some years to come. It is tragic that this legislation was killed.

Another Democrat farmer veto in the 86th Congress was the Farmers Home Administration bill which was killed in the Senate. This bill was designed to more efficiently meet the credit needs of farmers using the facilities of the Farmers Home Administration. This bill which had the sad misfortune of being sponsored by a distinguished Republican Senator was never allowed to see the light of Senate debate.

There were three other examples of vetoes of its own farm bills by the Democratic-controlled Congress. H.R. 5432, which would have raised feed grain price supports, and H.R. 8394, which would have up a Brannan plan for hog producers were both killed by the Committee on Rules which stands 8 to 4 in favor of the Democrats.

H.R. 12261, the residual fallout of what was originally known as the Poage family farm bill was so obnoxious that 100 House Democrats joined in killing it shortly before the recess for the conventions

The record then speaks for itself. In spite of their almost 2 to 1 majority in the Committee on Agriculture and in the House and the Senate, the Democrats have refused to act. In spite of their own 1960 platform which promises much for the American farmer, congressional Democrats have declined to act. In spite of the fact that President Eisenhower has repeatedly asked for action. and in spite of constructive farm bills that have been introduced by many Members, and in spite of many moans, groans, and crocodile tears about the farm problem, this Democratic-controlled 86th Congress has failed to act.

The outright failure and the down-right refusal of this Democratic-controlled Congress to act constructively is an example of the Democrat Party's fundamental attitude toward agriculture during the last 6 years: "There was no action, there is no action, there will be no action."

# Parental Delinquency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

PARENTAL DELINQUENCY
(By Earl P. Xander)

So many times we read articles in the newspapers or discuss among ourselves the large amount of juvenile delinquency going on every day. Have we ever stopped to think what may be the cause of such actions? Have we ever considered the possibility that some of their actions may be through our own neglect as parents to these children?

Love is so very important in keeping a home together. We too easily criticize children when they make a mistake. Could it be that we fail to establish for them a pattern of behavior which they would unconsciously emulate?

Let us take a look at some of the possibilities of our children's action and see if we are perhaps sometimes to blame for their mistakes:

What is parental delinquency?
Parental delinquency is the failure in duty, or an omission on the part of parents in the caring and raising of their children

at an early stage of their lives.

There are many children throughout the Nation that lead abnormal lives due to their parents' failure or neglect in helping them during their early years. Many parents think of themselves first, rather than of their children. They prefer going out to some favorite tavern, nightclub, bridge party, etc., leaving their children unattended. Others will send their children to bed early in the evening in order to enjoy themselves, or to have a little quiet in the house after a long day's work. Yet, others will let their children roam about the neighborhood until all hours of the night, not knowing where they are, or what they are doing. They spend their time doing something other than sharing it with their

It was not meant for us to bear children and then neglect them. God, who is our

Father, lends us our children after they are born to be properly raised, not to be neglected.

Some time ago, on a radio program, it was said that in a small community a minister was walking down a street one evening and spied a young lad standing on the pavement smoking a cigarette. The minister approached the lad and asked him how old he was. The lad answered, "I'm 10 years old." The minister then said, "What would your father and mother say if they knew you were smoking that cigarette?" The lad replied, "Huh! they don't care what I do, besides they're never at home anyhow," and walked away still smoking the cigarette.

This child was certainly being neglected. They bore him and were then forgetting about him, not caring what he did, think-

ing only of themselves.

Being a parent, we must admit, is a fulltime job. We must begin to teach the difference between right and wrong when our children are old enough to understand us and continue to do so as they grow. Parents should discuss with their children their problems and help them in their youthful period. Children at an early age are much wiser than we think.

A child knows and realizes when he is being loved, or when he is being reglected. Yet, parents will continue to neglect their children and allow them to do as they please, go when and where they wish and say nothing about it, nor will they try to help them when they seem to be heading in the wrong

direction.

Here is another very important reason why there is so much juvenile delinquency. Our children do not have any place to go, nor do they have anything to do during their summer vacations or holidays, as well as evenings during school months. If parents would get together in each community to see that there is some sort of recreation or place such as an athletic club there would be less juvenile delinquency. Many communities do not have anything such as this.

As one of our ex-Presidents said, lack of a place to go after school is the most important cause of juvenile delinquency. Mr. Herbert Hoover speaking as chairman of the Boys Club of America said that 700,000 gangster boys were arrested in 1959 because they had nothing constructive to do and no place to go in their spare time.

If we parents would take more time and interest in our children, we would not have nearly as much delinquency as there is now all over the country. Parental delinquency will often times lead to juvenile delinquency.

A phrase in the Bible states: "Withhold not correction from the child: for if thou beatest him with a rod, he shall not die."

True, however, this does not mean for us to beat the child every time he does something wrong. More often instructing our child why he should not do certain things and correcting him before he is led on to a more serious problem, will help him more than by using the rod. If the child continues in his misbehavior after the parent tries to correct him, then is the time for the use of the rod.

Scholastic education is another very important factor in helping our children. haps they are not encouraged enough by their parents to continue their education; to learn a trade or skill. Children should be encouraged in getting all the education they possibly can during their early years. They should be encouraged by their parents not to quit school prior to completion of their education.

Very often as a child is growing, he meets other children who perhaps have more home advantages than he. He yearns to have the same things as others, or even more. His parents may be unable to give him what he desires or they simply do not care if their child lacks certain necessities. They sometimes say to the child when he asks for a toy or something other; "Why I never had anything like that when I was a child, so you can do without it too." This child begins to wonder how he can acquire what he desires. His first thought probably is money. It may lead to a dishonest way of getting money and he then is heading for serious trouble. He finds himself doing wrongs such as: stealing a few cents here and there, and then on to a dollar here and a dollar there. Soon his wants become greater. He wants more and more and commits larger crimes. He may begin to burglarize homes, offices, stores, gasoline sta-tions, etc. Every time he steals, he wants more than the last time.

Having things he did not have before, encourages him all the more. He has not been caught yet, and continues with his stealing. He has no work and thinks this is the easy way to get what his parents deny him. him there is no skilled labor or education required, only a little technique in keeping from being detected by the law. All of a sudden, as he continues, he is caught. He cannot figure out how, but he has slipped somewhere along the line and is sent to a

reformatory or prison.

Again, there are children who at early age consider themselves as adults. They are allowed to have automobiles or the use of their parents' automobile when taking their girl to a dance or a movie. This may or may not be all right, depending on the individual. Unfortunately some will take advantage of their parents by using the automobile for sporting around or heading to isolated areas where they may be alone with the girl. forget about everything else, begin petting and then on further. Suddenly both are in trouble. The girl may become pregnant. The girl is in trouble; as her young life is ruined, the character of the girl's parents is lost as well as the character of the boy's parents.

What has happened to these children? In being allowed the privileges of an adult without proper preparation, these children were led on to these tragic mistakes. These children cannot be held solely responsible for their mistakes. If their parents would have helped them solve their problems this might

not have happened.

It takes a lot of love. Self-indulgence and self-pity are powerful forces tearing apart the home. If there is love, each one in the family, the father, mother, and children alike should be alert to give loving care to each other. It takes a lot of patience to properly bring up children. The home properly bring up children. The home should be a place of understanding between parents and children. Only if each one performs his role with patience, responsibility, and loving care will there be happiness. Everyone must be held together firmly to give all the happiness of a family and a home. Neglect will lead only to unhappi-ness and the breaking up of a family.

Hon. Leo Allen

SPEECH OF

## HON. ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker. when I first came to Congress in 1939 LEO ALLEN was quite well seasoned as he had already served three terms. As a freshmen Member myself he was most helpful to me in his guidance.

Now after 28 years of service to his people and the country our colleague is retiring from the heavy burdens he has carried.

LEO ALLEN is an outstanding Member of this House who has always put his duty ahead of political expediency. has always held firmly to his convictions and fought for his high principles. In my 22 years of service I have never known a more dedicated Member or a man who has been more honest and frank in his convictions and faced every issue fairly and squarely.

I am sure every Member of the House of Representatives joins me in wishing for LEO ALLEN good health and happiness in the years to come.

## The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, this fall marks the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. On this occasion I would like to extend my greetings to the committee, and its members, and to congratulate it on the excellent job it has done in the past 20 years.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee is composed of approximately 1,400 civic, religious, social, and political groups. It is a national organization of Americans of Ukrainian background, with a membership of 21/2 million persons. The committee has a dual purpose: to educate and inform the American people regarding true conditions behind the Iron Curtain, and to fight for the right of the Ukrainian people to self-determination and a democratic, free and independent country. As the voice of the 40 million Ukrainians enslaved by Russia, the Ukrainian Congress Committee has pledged itself to expose Soviet tyranny in all its forms. It has, for example, exploded the myth of a unified, homogeneous society in the Soviet Union. It has emphasized the fact that the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. far outnumber the Great Russians. It has brought to light the various atrocities committed by Russia under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev, from Vinnitsa in the Ukraine to bloody Hungary.

The committee strives to keep all Americans constantly aware of the almost hopeless life led by the people under Communist rule. It aids the free world in our struggle against communism by attempting to dispel any illusions we might have regarding the Soviet totalitarian form of government. The role of the committee and its chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, in formulating and organizing Captive Nations Week is indicative of the effective job that the committee is doing in this regard.

On this 20th anniversary I can only wish the Ukrainian Congress Committee a speedy and successful end to their endeavors. The people of America and all the free world join me, I am sure, in the hope that the world will soon see an end to tyranny and slavery in all forms, and that the satellite nations will be able to join the free community of states as equals.

# Former Chairman Murdock Comments on the Master's Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. STEWART L. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the courtappointed master, Judge Simon Rifkind, of New York City, will shortly file his report with the Supreme Court, and there is every anticipation that within the next 18 months the Court will enter its decision in the protracted litigation between Arizona and California over the waters of the Colorado River.

The history of this dispute, and the ensuing litigation, is of current interest to the Members of Congress as in all likelihood, once title to the water has been finally adjudicated, additional projects will be presented to the Congress to put these waters to beneficial use.

No man within, or without, the Congress knows more of the intimate details of this dispute than my good friend, John R. Murdock, the former chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

In order to enlighten our colleagues as to the implications of the master's report I recently propounded a series of questions to Chairman Murdock, and these questions and his answers are reporduced below:

Question. John, you have been a student of the relations between Arizona and California for years, especially about the Colorado River. Will you answer for me for the record some questions about the case, Arizona v. California on which you have been reading recently or about which you know personally?

Chairman Murdock. Certainly I will be glad to answer any of your questions within my knowledge of existing facts or of historical happenings. When you say the case, Arizona v. California, to what particular case do you refer? Or to what class of cases which may be not inappropriately labeled? As a lawyer you probably mean, Arizona v. California, a case now in the Supreme Court of the United States, but I, a nonlawyer, may have In mind-without too great a stretch of language—one of the many historical cases Arizona v. California, in the Congress of the United States. In fact I can answer questions about legislative cases better than court. cases involving us.

Question. Well, lets not quibble over terms. To me a "case" usually means a law sult in a court. Since our contest with California is a quarrel between States, in this instances over dividing the waters of the Colorado River, the case I want to know about is in the Supreme Court. However,

if you want to call the hearings and proceedings on a bill in Congress, a case in Congress, I will not quarrel with you. I suppose you have been involved in many such cases.

Chairman MURDOCK. Yes, many cases in Congress—meaning bills, but not as many as has Carl Hayden, for he has been in these legislative battles with California in the twenties, the thirties, the forties and the fifties. I have participated in "legislative cases"—meaning bills in Congress—with Arizona opposing California in most of them about water—for the 18 years that I was a Member of the House of Representatives.

a Member of the House of Representatives.
Question. John, you have been lecturing
on the history of the Colorado River. Have
all, or most, of these legislative cases been
concerned with the Colorado River? And
has Arlzona won many of these so called
cases in Congress?

CHARMAN MURDOCK. Stewart, you are a native of Arizona and a lawyer, but even you may be surprised at how terribly complex the Colorado River problems are. One doesn't have to look at a map to see that the Colorado River separates Arizona and California in more than one sense. You might also be surprised how many legislative battles Arizona has won, but, of course, California in Congress has won most of them.

Question. I did want to question you about both kinds of battles with California, the legislative contests and the judicial contests, but before leaving this point I would like to know how you came to use the term case in Congress.

Chairman Murdock. I got that idea first from Mr. Charles Carson, one of Arizona's best lawyers. In discussing the procedure before my committee on a bitterly contested water bill, he said: "Those lawyers—the opposition—seem to want to try this matter like a case in court." I had noticed that the California forces seemed to use more lawyers than engineers and experts and were always harping on the law of the river which they interpreted to prove their way.

Question. Will you name one instance where Arizona won her case in Congress and then will you comment on and explain that phrase: The law of the river?

Chairman Murdock. My best example: Arizona won her case in Congress after a bitter fight through 1946 and 1947 to reauthorize the Gila project which gave us the important Wellton-Roll, Mohawk Valley development the ultimate importance of which cannot even yet be adequately measured.

#### THE LAW OF THE RIVER

As for the law of the river—I have studied it for many years, even before I came to Congress and I do not yet know exactly what it is until the Supreme Court has finally spoken. I am not a lawyer but I have heard good lawyers. I think we might study this law of the Colorado River as used before my committees during the period of controversy from 1945 to 1953 under four heads:

(1) What was the Arizona conception of the law of the river during this controversy? (Let us refer to it as "the law" for brevity.)

(2) What was California's conception, or view, of the law at this same time? (3) What would Arizona's conception, or view, of the law-if finally affirmed by judicial action of the High Court-allott to Arizona in water out of the Colorado River system? (4) What would California's conception, or view of the law—if fixed by judicial determination—probably allot in water to California out of the Colorado River system? California's determination and political power made it inevitable that the U.S. Supreme Court must eventually enter this controversy because California had stressed the law as they viewed it as final. I was well aware of this at all times, but was concerned chiefly about how and when the Supreme Court could best be brought into the controversy in a constitutional way.

At my committee hearing of April 18, 1951, I told the committee that I was not posed to having an early Supreme Court decision on it; in fact, I was extremely anxious for final Court decree, but was earnestly opposed to the California suit resoluwhich one of the three California members had just raised again at that meeting. I was extremely anxious for the highest court to tell Arizona and to tell California how much water each should have under the law of the river. However, good lawyers had told me that the Supreme Court does not render advisory opinions in disputes between States and, therefore, the Court probably would not do what I was so anxious to have done. I told the committee that the 4-yearold suit resolution, which was brought up again that day, would only lead us into a blind alley and get us nowhere, but only cause interminable delay. All of this is in the printed record of the hearing of April 18, 1951, and may be read by anyone interested. The three California members, it seemed to me, were trying to force Arizona to sue California, and in that way get the case into court on better terms for them. if at all.

I did not want Arizona to have to sue California, nor ask for an injunction against her for the water California was then taking and for some time previously, had been taking, through her huge existing facilities. Instead, I wanted Congress to pass a sensible authorization bill, which my central Arizona bill (H.R. 1500, 82d Cong.), could have been made into and was being made into—exactly as Congress had passed a similar authorization bill for California in 1928, and then both States could get into the Supreme Court constitutionally without one having to sue the other. Thus the High Court would interpret the law with a logical new element added.

When Arizona finally had to sue California—as they maneuvered it—it made a harder case for Arizona, bearing the burden of proof. But with 3 Californians on that committee against 1 from Arizona, 30 California Members in the House of Representatives against 2 from Arizona, they had the power to block my proposal, although their counterproposal—the suit resolution, which had been sponsored by all of their Members in both the 80th and also the 81st Congress was never put over. That California's suit resolution had been heard by two Judiciary That California's suit subcommittees in the 80th and again in 81st Congress through 4 years, and yet no favorable action was taken on it by all those lawyers who, as you know, are always the pick of the lawyer Members of Congress, Thus the case at law went to the Supreme Court in 1952 under terms disadvantageous to Arizona. There it is today-to this day after years of expensive litigation, although they said then it would take only a few weeks.

ARIZONA'S VIEW OF THE LAW BEFORE PRESENT COURT TRIAL

Question. Will you refresh my mind as to Arizona's view of the law of the river during the years you suffered with it?

Chairman Murdock. I have suffered with it for 46 years, or ever since I went to Arizona in 1914. But let us think only of the 8 years from 1945 to 1952, both inclusive. Because several changes were made and added thereto after I came to Congress, I'll pinpoint the time let us say, the spring of 1950. You see I am confining my answers right now to the hearings I have had in the House during the 8 years following 1945 when this case was tried in Congress before numerous committees, both of House and Senate, although Arizona tried three times before 1952 to get into court.

Question. What did Arizona think and contend by 1950 made up the law of the river? I'm not asking this for my information, but for the record.

Chairman Murrock. Our view included: (1) The seven-State treaty of 1922, known as the Colorado River compact, the basic instrument of law; (2) the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928-29; (3) the California Statute (Covenant) of Limitation of 1929; (4) numerous contracts for water out of Lake Mead with the Secretary of Interior, authorized by the Boulder Canyon Act, including Arizona's contract; (5) Arizona's Statute of 1944 ratifying the Colorado River compact of 1922 and authorizing an Arizona contract for water out of Lake Mead; (6) Nevada contracts for water out of Lake Mead; the Mexican Water Treaty of 1944-45 and (8) Gila Project Reauthorization Act of 1947. Of course, there were other items, but the above were the main ones all instruments in print available for reading by anyone who can read. Then, we must remem-ber, there was the general water law of the West, as old as white settlement out there, the law of prior appropriation and beneficial

#### CALIFORNIA'S VIEW?

Question. You have named the chief elements of the law of the river in Arizona's view, now how was it in California's view? Would it contain the same elements then as they saw it?

Chairman Muzdock. Not exactly the same elements-for as early as 1946 we and they differed not only in the reading of these related documents and instruments, but also as to which of the instruments to include as valid. California talked about the Colorado compact-not so much the seven-States compact, signed by all the seven States in 1922, but that compact modified into a six-States compact in 1929. They regarded the California statute of 1929, the irrevocable covenant, to be binding only with the six-States compact, excluding Arizona. They seemed to regard the numerous contracts of the California water agencies, signed in the early thirties, as having higher standing and firmer commitment than any later ones. They took a dim view of Arizona's statute of 1944 ratifying the compact of 1922 and they doubted the legality of Arizona's contract for water out of Lake Mead. Anyway, contracts signed by Secretary Ickes were not regarded by them as on a par with those earlier signed by Secretary Wilbur. And finally, California had fought the terms of the treaty with Mexico and after it passed, thought of ways to let Arizona suffer the consequences of that water burden, or so it seems to me in memory and as the legislative record shows.

Question. Now that you have indicated what Arizona considered to be the law of the river, and also what California indicated to be the law of the river, during the last years you were in Congress, what did each of these views spell out in water for each lower basin State If the Supreme Court should validate either of them?

### HOW MUCH WATER FOR ARIZONA?

Chairman Murdock. Well, Arizona authorities, while I was chairman of the committee having to do with these disputed waters, considered the law to furnish herassuming there was enough water in the river to do it-a gross of 2.8 million acre-feet out of Lake Mead annually, and in addition to that, all of the water of the Gila River system in Arizona and without diminution. And in further addition most Arizona authorities counted on 1 million acre-feet more out of the main stream annually in perpetuity, and also half of any surplus which was to be divided after 1963. Besides the above, some Arizona lawyers figured out that the law would give Arizona an extra million acre-feet of lower basin water. But disregarding this very last addition, as doubtful, we can add these sure items to total at least

3.8 million acre-feet annually of mainstream water plus the Gila River water.

WATER YIELDED BY CALIFORNIA'S INTERPRETATION

Question. And what did California authorities figure Arizona to have coming to her about 1950 by their view of the law? What did they think California had under the law?

Chairman Murpock. In 1947 one of their keenest lawyers implied that Arizona didn't have another gallon due her under the law as they read it. Furthermore that California had firm contracts for 5,326,000 acre-feet in perpetuity, plus half the surplus. She already had ample engineering facilities built by Uncle Sam, built on their orders to take practically all the flow of the river in the lower basin.

With such drastic conflicting claims of the two States to water to be divided in the lower basin, it certainly became necessary, after the committee action that day in April 1951 (April 18, 1951), for Arizona to sue in the Supreme Court-not as I thought it ought to be done to get into Court, but as they forced it to be done to the great disadvantage of Arizona because she had to sue and prove California wrong in action as well as thought.

Question, All that you have said brings much more to my mind of that long struggle in Congress of Arizona and California over the waters of the Colorado River. But you say Arizona was forced to sue California in 1952. Can you say what has happened since in this court trial?

Chairman Munpock. This trial cannot be said to be ended yet, as of this date, although the end of the suit seems to be near. Supreme Court appointed a special master once and he held hearings for about 2 years till his death. The present special master continued with the hearing of voluminous testimony for several years, mostly in San Francisco, and has finished his draft report this spring. His 400-page report contains a close analysis of the law of the river pertinent to this lawsuit-Arizona v. California-and also his rulings on 27,000 pages of testimony as well as the contentions of lawyers. To sum up this report to the Supreme Court the special master drafted a proposed decree which could be approved by the Supreme Court and become final. I will be very happy if it is approved as is and made final. This proposed decree was given to the press early last May and printed. It was hailed as a victory for Arizona, and I think it is. Of course, Stewart, I borrowed your copy while you were home and I have read it carefully, noting the points on which Arizona was held right or wrong according to the master's interpretation of the law and also the points on which California was held right or wrong, in their view of the law. This suit was narrowed down to the question: How shall the waters of the lower basin be divided among the three States under existing law?

Question. Did the master sustain Arizona on all points? Or did he overrule most of

Chairman Mundock. He overruled some of them but sustained some very important ones. For instance, this decree confirms Arizona's legal rights to 2.8 million acrefeet annually out of Lake Mead, as I read it. The surplus may be divided after 1963 but cannot be the basis of legal rights of appropriations before 1963. I believe this proposed decree allots Arizona her legal rights to a gross of 2.8 million acre-feet out of Lake Mead, plus 1 million acre-feet of mainstream water, and all the Gila River waters within the State. If I have been able to read the master's report aright, I believe it deals justly with Arizona according to the intent of the lawmakers and without injury to California.

Statement of Vice President George J. Burger of National Federation of Independent Business Before Democratic Platform Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, small businesses in the United States are an integral and important segment of the American competitive economic system. If our free enterprise system is to continue strong, this country must have healthy small business firms contributing to the greatness of the American economy.

I am sure that all of the Members of the House receive in their mail from small businessmen in their congressional districts the ballots sponsored by the National Federation of Independent Business. Through this media the small businessmen of the country have been expressing their views on legislation needed to strengthen their position in the American economic system.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that the recommendations made by the National Federation of Independent Business to the Democratic platform committee in Los Angeles early in July were based directly on the personal, signed opinions of federation members, taken by the organization in national polls. The statement of Mr. George J. Burger, vice president of the federation. was, in effect, the voice of small business itself

It is most gratifying to read in Mr. Burger's statement that the members of the National Federation of Independent Business appreciate the actions taken by Congress in carrying out 12 of 18 major action pledges made by the political parties at the 1956 conventions. I am sure that my colleagues join with me in expressing appreciation to federation members who constantly keep us informed of their views on legislation before Congress by mailing in their federation ballots.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix, I include herewith Mr. Burger's statement before the Democratic platform committee:

I am George J. Burger, vice president, National Federation of Independent Business. We are an organization of small, independent business and professional people from all vocations of American enterprise. We have the largest directly supporting membership of any business organization in the Nation, with chapters in almost all of the Nation's 437 congressional districts. We are the only organization that makes it possible for business-professional people to take an active interest in Government affairs by means of personal ballots voted in national polls, with signed opinions sent directly to the desks of lawmakers at both Washington and in the States. The attached Congressional Record excerpt is one of the many indications of the tremendous value Congressmen place on the federation program.

We have a single aim: "That our Nation remain the land of opportunity by giving small business fair consideration." Very definitely this eliminates any selfish pleading-for it goes right to the taproots of our freedoms: the personal dignity of each of our citizens, which is based in great part on the basic individual human right, rooted in the natural law, and reflected in our Con-stitution, to acquire, hold, and use private property consistent (be it noted) with dis-regard for the rights of others. In a real sense, this right to private property implies a right to independent enterprise opportu-Without the latter, the former is meaningless. Thus, our aim is not limited, but very directly touches on the welfare of all our people, on the basic freedoms and strength of this Nation under God.

By fair consideration, our members mean they want only honest enforcement of the rules of business fair play, equitable tax treatment, minimum Government interference and competition, equal consideration with all other segments of our Nation in policymaking. They seek neither special privilege nor handouts. They are independent enterprises, and want only to stand on their own two feet.

We are here for one purpose only: To urge you to commit your party to a strong independent business program that will further add to the fine progress registered over past years. Small businessmen are far from out of the woods. But they have taken heart from the fact that the parties have honored 12 of the 18 major action pledges made during the 1956 presidential conventions. Our members deeply appreciate this, and hope only that you will frame a constructive 1956 platform that will provide a springboard for further securing independent business opportunities in the years ahead.

Before going further, let us make this clear: the recommendations we are about to make on behalf of our members are based directly on the personal, signed opinions in our national polls; in short, we speak the voice of small business itself.

Mr. Chairman, as each member of the committee has been furnished with a copy of our complete statement covering in detail all recommendations in behalf of small business it is my intention at this time to summarize the various recommendations as set forth in our complete statement.

#### ANTITRUST

Our members urge continuation of the trend toward stronger antitrust enforcement which has marked the past few years, because this is basic to independent business opportunities. Let an independent enjoy ideal conditions in taxes, labor relations, etc.; yet without first having fairness in competition he is doomed to failure. Our recommendations on this subject are:

- 1. Extending tenure of office for Assistant Attorney General in Charge of Antitrust.
- 2. Equal pricing—compel manufacturers owning and operating retail stores to grant independents same buying price as they do their factory retail outlets.
  - 3. Stiffer penalties for antitrust violations.

#### GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION

Experience has proven to our members that progress in sound small business programs is proportionate to study and attention in this field, and it is for this reason that we recommend:

- 1. Full standing committee status, with legislative authority for both the House and Senate Small Business Committees.
- 2. Control of SBA to rest with Adminis-
  - 3. Cabinet Secretary for small business.

#### TAXATION

Needless to say, our members are very pleased with the \$260 million first-step Small Business Tax Adjustments Act and with the recent action by Congress to grant the self-employed the same private retirement benefits as have been enjoyed by corporation executives and employees, which have flowed from the 1956 platforms. They hold a good start has been made, but much remains to be done, such as:

1. Reduce direct income tax load on smaller corporations by providing tax deductions for improvements in small business and same fast tax chargeoffs on purchases of used equipment as are allowed on new equipment.

2. Taxation of cooperatives the same as all other businesses.

3. Elimination of Government competition with independent business thus enlarging area of tax-generating private business.

4. Reduction in subsidies by Government

 Reduction in subsidies by Government to big business and big farm and in foreign aid expenditures.

#### LABOR-SOCIAL WELFARE

Our members, many of whom have risen from the ranks of labor and still proudly carry union cards, have enthusiasically greeted action by the 86th Congress which provides greater fairness in dealings between businessmen and labor unions. They urge that you and your party commit themselves to further progress along these lines, and recommend:

1. Restrict bargaining to local level.

 Unions draw pickets from struck businesses only and only picket a business if there is support of one-third of employees of a business.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Our members realize that helpful efforts have been made by Congress since 1956 to provide tariff laws which will promote fairer competition in international trade, and that will protect higher cost American businesses against cutthroat competition from lower-cost foreign goods that are sold in our markets. However, our members feel and we recommend:

1. That steps must be taken to provide greater fairness for American firms competing with foreign products in our markets.

#### HIGHWAY-POSTAL PROBLEMS

Our members have consistently opposed further increases in either Federal excise taxes on gasoline or in postal rates, as totally unfair additions to their personal and business overhead costs, and we further recommend:

 No increase in gasoline excise taxes to pay for highway programs.

2. Government assistance to business compelled to relocate due to highway construction (and the same assistance for urban renewal situations).

3. No increase in first-class postage rates.

Our members believe in a just division of powers between the National and State Governments. They realize the need, in this day and age, for strength at Washington. At the same time they realize that the taproots of our country's strength are still with the individual citizens in the towns and cities and States of the country, and for this reason we oppose all measures which seem to take just powers away from the States and repose them at Washington, and also oppose all measures which seem to take just powers away from Washington and repose them with the States.

#### CONCLUSION

Believe us, it has been a pleasure and privilege to appear here and counsel with you, just as we did with your platform

committees in your 1948, 1952, and 1956 conventions. We do appreciate all the progress that has come of your resolves in those years. We look for further advances in the years ahead.

Finally, may we say that this current business of yours and ours is most serious. Not so long ago, the Kremlin's Prince of Darkness declared that communism is the wave of the future. He prophesied that our children, in time, will live under Communist dictatorship.

Let's not kid ourselves, this could happen, unless we take action here and now to bulwark the only rock against which this wave will not prevail: the individual dignity of each of our people in full enjoyment of all their rights as found in the Natural Law and reflected in our Constitution.

We are, thank God, and thank our forebears for all their dreams and sacrifices, a free people. Let us maintain our freedoms by further strengthening one of their most important underpinnings—the right of each and every last one of our people to independent enterprise fair consideration and opportunities.

We request that our complete statement be made a part of the permanent record of these hearings.

# Quie Questionnaire Report and Highlights of the Work of Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, in every year in which I have had the privilege of representing the people of the First Congressional District of Minnesota in the Congress, I have asked their views on some of the major issues confronting our country.

I have done this by means of the Public Opinion Questionnaire.

Since the inception of the questionnaire, the response has been very encouraging. The many people who have praised the questionnaire seem to regard it as a service with a twofold benefit.

First, the Public Opinion Questionnaire provides them with the opportunity to express easily, in as brief a time as possible, their thinking on a wide range of issues.

Second, the Public Opinion Questionnaire encourages them to take increased notice of the work of the Congress and its task of shaping legislation to affect all Americans.

Early in 1960, I prepared and ordered for printing at my personal expense the third annual edition of the questionnaire. This is an expanded and more comprehensive survey. It presents a variety of questions—mostly major considerations—which reflect, for the most part, the choices to be made in our national life. This year the questions deal with not only proposed legislation, but with broad areas of policy. Included is the question as to the type of diplomacy

to be employed to meet the challenge of the cold war. One question pertains to a concept of national defense and military strength. Another outlines possible economic policies for the future.

But for the most part, the questions pertain to legislative programs and proposals

One significant addition was made this year. Nineteen hundred and sixty is a presidential year and the contest for our highest office must necessarily, enter into many considerations. For that reason, I listed the candidates who, by March 1960, had been mentioned for the Presidency. The listing of names, in alphabetical order, included representatives from the two major parties.

In an effort to reach the homes of all First District residents, I mailed 100,000 questionnaires throughout the 12-county area. In some cases new residents may have falled to receive the survey. But I do feel that the canvass was as thorough as is possible.

The response to the questionnaire was very heartening. Experts in the field of direct mail and public opinion surveying list a 10 percent return as a desirable figure. This questionnaire attained an 11-percent return. I am grateful to all those who participated.

The questionnaire follows:

#### Questionnaire

		Percent	
Do you believe—	Yes	No	No answer
1. Personal meetings between the President or Vice President and Soviet leaders have eased the cold war? 2. That since agricultural production is greater than consumption, production should be related by soil banking whole farms? 3. The Federal minimum hourly wage, now at \$1 per hour, should be raised and coverage extended? 4. The present \$1,300 celling on outside earnings for social security recipients should be raised? 5. Congress should pass legislation giving the President the right to veto specific items in appropriation billis? (As it stands now, he has to either	75. 5 30. 2 39. 9 60. 0	22, 2 62, 5 56, 8 38, 4	2. 3 7. 3 3. 3 1. 6
veto or accept an entire appropriation measure.  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in an effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should raise all postal rates in a effort to balance the Post Office Department's income with out;  Congress should ra	85. 4 55. 3	13.0 41.5	1.6
S. Congress should enact a national fair trade law?  S. Congress should enact a national fair trade law?  S. Congress should pass a GI educational benefits program for peacetime veterons?  D. President Eisenhower is correct in his claim that our present and contemplated military program will adequately provide for our security?	71, 0 45, 9 29, 8 69, 6	26. 5 42. 6 65. 3 18. 0	2.5 11.5 4.9 12.4
11. What economic policy do you favor for the United States during the next year?  (a) Live within our means and apply surplus funds to national debt.  (b) Balance the budget and use any surplus for expanded Federal programs.  (c) Adopt a "we can afford anything we want" policy and spend accordingly.			1.4
No answer.  12. If Congress decides to deal with the problem of industrywide strikes, what course should it take?  (a) Compulsory arbitration.  (b) Restrict bargaining to individual companies rather than encourage industrywide bargaining.  (c) Set up Federal factfinding boards with power to make recommendations.  No answer.			24.0 28.2 24.8

#### THE PRESIDENCY

The following men have been prominently mentioned as presidential candidates for both major political parties. Whom would you favor as the next President of the United States? They are listed here in alphabetical order.

Hubert Humphrey	8.1
Lyndon Johnson	1.9
John Kennedy	6.5
Richard Nixon	
Nelson Rockefeller	11.7
Adlai Stevenson	2.8
Stuart Symington	2.1
No answer	13.2

### NATIONAL PLORAL EMBLEM

The following have been suggested, in resolutions introduced in Congress, for our national floral emblem. Which of the following plants listed in alphabetical order would you favor?

Corn tassel	14.2
Daffodil	3.0
Dalsy	4.9
Marigold	3.4
Mountain laurel	2.8
Rose	45.4
Wreath	8.8
No answer	17.5

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SOTH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

Mr. Speaker, along with the First District questionnaire tabulation, I believe it is appropriate to present a summary of the work of the 86th Congress, 2d session.

Such a report must begin with a study of the leadership of the Congress, because of the importance to fix major responsibility for action or inaction.

Under our system of legislative process, the credentials of leadership are given to the majority group. This is a sound concept because with strength de-

rived from the electorate should go authority for action. Such credentials include the major posts of power—including the position of House Speaker here, and the role of majority leader in the other body—as well as the committee chairmanships and the right to numerical superiority on the standing committees of the Congress.

With the authority of the majority comes responsibility—and for that reason, it is understood that the majority group has the greatest responsibility for the record written by the Congress. This does not mean that the minority can shrug off its obligations. Far from it. The minority and, in fact, every individual Member of Congress has the duty to strive for accomplishment.

But, the fact remains that, for the most part, credit or blame lies with the majority.

In this Congress, Democratic Members were in the great majority. The session began with a roster of 281 Democrats and 153 Republicans, plus 3 vacancies in the House—and with 65 Democrats and 35 Republicans in the other body.

Such heavy numerical strength intensified the responsibility of the majority for the record compiled by the Congress.

The report that follows specifies action taken in broad areas of legislation, arranged for convenience in alphabetical classifications. As such, this report is a highlight summary—not a minute examination of all legislation considered by Congress.

#### AGRICULTURE

Congress failed to enact major legislation to bolster farm income and to cope with the threat to the economy posed by the price-depressing surplus. Instead, in the closing hours of the session it enacted a bill which, while providing a measure of short-term benefit, does not even attempt to reach a long-range solution.

The bill raised support levels for manufactured milk and butterfat to a figure just under the average price received in the market this past year The legislation extends only until next March 31, 1961.

Although a hearing was held by a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on legislation which would insure the free flow of milk from Minnesota to other States, no action resulted.

Two other important bills were allowed to die. The House-passed farm credit bill which would have streamlined the credit facilities of the Farmers Home Administration was never acted upon by the Senate Agriculture Committee. Agricultural research bills were passed by both House and Senate, but differences between the 2 versions were not worked out by the conferees.

On June 23, the House rejected—by a vote of 236 to 171—the Poage bill, which contained a wheat section similar to that included in a bill vetoed in 1959, as well as a program for feed grains. As seen by many, the great weakness of the bill was its intent to glean votes on election day rather than to serve as a program to solve the basic problem facing agriculture. In its original form it insisted on higher price supports for wheat coupled with inadequate measures to control production.

During debate on the measure, I pointed out that sound legislation to as-

sist farmers who raise grains and oilseeds should set as its objective the elimination of the price-depressant influence of Government-stored grains. I stated that total production must be reduced by the implementation of an effective program, rather than reliance on old Patchwork methods of the past by which one crop would be substituted for another.

Then I proposed a series of amendments designed to improve the Poage bill-measures which, if adopted, would have greatly increased the legislation's possibilities of passage. But when the final vote came, the Poage bill had itself become a legislative patchwork quilt and the measure was defeated.

With the defeat of this bill, the disappointing prospect of no legislation at all spurred many Midwest Members to urge passage of a sound measure representing a serious attempt to benefit farm-

Earlier in the session, I had introduced legislation outlining a payment-in-kind program which would give farmers the opportunity to idle their wheat, corn, and other feed grain acreage in return for surplus commodities from Government stocks. The twin objectives would be. of course, to bolster farm income and reduce the surplus.

I introduced also another measure which, when linked with payment-inkind, would spell immediate help for farmers, that is, prohibit the sale of Government stored commodities on the domestic market at less than 105 percent of full parity. I pointed out that if this step were taken, the result would be an immediate jump in the price of corn by 20 cents per bushel.

Adoption of some such program in the "bobtail" session seemed reasonable to expect. The leadership of Congress had explained how necessary it was to come back to Washington in order to pass top-Driority legislation. Certainly an effective farm program should be regarded as the No. 1 priority on the agenda of domestic business.

The two-part program was reintroduced and quickly accepted by a group of Midwest Members. The measure began to attract considerable support on both sides of the aisle. In hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture, a representative of the administration-Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Marvin McLain—stated the administration's approval of the bill, along with firm support for a payment-in-kind program advocated by the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Prospects were brightening when the leadership decided that there was not enough time remaining in the session for consideration of the measure.

No time for agriculture? No time for consideration of a sorely needed farm bill this year?

At any rate, progress halted and the legislation died.

One step taken by Congress-affecting agriculture and our policy regarding other nations—was the extension of the Sugar Act through next March 31, 1961. The extension gave the President the authority to reduce the Cuban sugar

The President took this step shortly after the extension was granted.

In the waning hours before adjournment, the Congress debated legislation to grant the President conditional authority to not give the Dominican Republic an additional sugar quota. However, leadership could not resolve disagreements between the two Houses. As a result, Congress abandoned action and adjourned without granting the President the authority he requested to block windfall sugar shipments from a nation whose diplomatic relations with the United States had been severed through action taken in the Organization of American States.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

Legislation designed to protect the voting rights of all Americans—and to further the goal of equal protection and full rights under the law-was enacted during the 2d session of the 86th Congress. Passage came 3 years after approval of the historic Civil Rights Act of 1957 which served as a beacon for subsequent action.

The last step in approval of the 1960 measure came on April 21 when the House, by a 288 to 95 rollcall vote, agreed to amendments.

The Civil Rights Act of 1960 serves as guarantee of voting rights-and as protection against hate bombings.

On voting rights, the bill provides that records and registration papers in all Federal elections, including primaries, must be preserved for at least 22 months and must be turned over to the Attorney General on written request. The legislation states that on winning a civil suit brought under the 1957 act, the Attorney General can ask for a court proceeding to determine if a pattern of Negro disenfranchisement exists. Were such a pattern found to exist, any Negro in the area under survey could apply for a court order to declare himself qualified to vote consistent with State law, if it were proved that he had not been allowed to register. The court order could be reinforced by possible contempt proceedings.

To assist a court in making such a determination, voting referees can be appointed to receive applications, take evidence and report their findings to the court. If a referees report is not challenged by State officials within 10 days, the court would issue certificates stating that the citizen in question is a qualified voter. In the event of challenge, the legislation outlines additional procedure.

On bombings, the act specifies that flight across State lines to avoid prosecution or punishment-or to avoid giving evidence-amounts to a Federal crime punishable by a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment up to 5 years, or both.

In addition, the act stipulates that when schools attended by children of Armed Forces personnel would close to avoid integration-and the U.S. Commissioner of Education would decide that no other agency could provide for their schooling-arrangements for their education could be provided.

Additional strengthening measures requested by the President in the post-

quota as he sees fit during that period. recess session were rejected with the explanation that the limitation of time prevented the consideration of civil rights.

#### CORPORATE AND EXCISE TAXES

Congress voted to extend for another year the corporate income tax of 52 percent as well as the excise rates on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars, and car accessories. Also continued were the 10-percent taxes on passenger transportation and local telephone service. A temporary increase of \$8 billion in the national debt limit for fiscal 1961 was provided for bringing it up to \$293 billion.

#### DEPRESSED AREAS

Because he believed that the Area Redevelopment Act did not provide an adequate long-range solution to the problem of unemployment in some economically depressed areas, and that the legislation evidenced fiscal irresponsibility, President Eisenhower vetoed the bill. The veto was upheld. The program had provided for \$251 million worth of Federal aid. This authorization was in contrast to the administration's proposal for a \$53 million outlay.

#### EDUCATION

Majority leadership in Congress failed to win necessary support from the House Rules Committee, foreclosing the possibility of passage of a new program of Federal aid to education.

Passed by the House on May 26 was a bill which authorized \$1.3 billion in Federal grants over 4 years to assist States in classroom construction. A bill passed by the other legislative wing authorized \$928 million a year for 2 years in grants to the States for school construction, teachers salaries, or both. Refusal of the Rules Committee prevented a conference reconciling the two measures.

#### FEDERAL PAY RAISE

The House, on July 1, voted to override the President's veto of a pay raise bill which authorized an across-the-board 8.8 percent and 7.5 percent increase for 1.6 million Federal classified and postal workers.

In his veto message, Mr. Eisenhower said he favored a salary increase to match the rise in the cost of living. He said the bill was inequitable-favoring those Federal workers who were already receiving adequate pay, and granting proportionately less to the employees who stood in greatest need of an increase.

#### HOUSING

Despite the fact that a comprehensive omnibus housing bill was included in the must legislation list approved by leaders of the majority in Congress, all that could be provided was a measure described as a stopgap bill to continue the program until January.

Earlier, a bill had been approved by the House Banking and Currency Committee which resembled legislation adopted by the other body. However, the House Rules Committee refused to grant the \$1.4 billion House bill a rule, and thus consideration on the floor was forestalled.

Shortly before adjournment, a bill was enacted which amounted to half the outlay originally forecast for housing by the leadership. Under the provisions of the bill, the FHA home improvement loan program was extended and allocations were made of \$500 million for college dormitory construction and \$50 million for community facilities construction.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY

Ratification by the other body of a formal treaty has been seen as one of the major steps taken during the post-recess session. The treaty, signed by 12 nations, pledges that it "is in the interest of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes."

Associated in the agreement are the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Norway, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, and Chile. The dozen nations are agreed to observe common ground rules—banning nuclear explosions and military utilization of Antarctica—with all countries having the right of unlimited inspection—waiving territorial claims for the next 34 years and banding together for research pools.

In the last hours of the session, the Congress endorsed another measure, while not a treaty, had international implications. Approved was a \$600 million authorization for Latin American aid—a program requested by the President. No appropriation was made as the measure was designed to serve mainly as a declaration of future intention, to be used to reinforce U.S. participation in talks at the inter-American economic conference at Bogotá, Columbia.

Earlier in the session, Congress had authorized U.S. membership in the International Development Association. The request again had been made by the President. The IDA was established as a lending agency to provide long-term, low interest assistance to underdeveloped areas of the world. Contribution to the fund will be made by the many financially able nations of the world.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED

Failure crowned efforts of some to enact a wide-sweeping medical care for the aged bill—although legislation was written which substantially enlarges the scope of Federal aid to States to enable them to assist in payment of medical bills of needy aged.

Rejected in two separate votes by the House Ways and Means Committee was the Forand bill which would have imposed compulsory health insurance coverage by means of the social security system. Instead, the committee introduced and won House approval for an omnibus social security bill with increase provisions and a moderate, State-option medical assistance program.

In the Senate, an unsuccessful attempt was made to pass legislation similar to the provisions of the Forand bill—but the measure failed 51 to 44. The administration's medicare program also failed.

Congress thus ended up adopting instead a program based mainly on the House-passed bill, the salient features of which include:

A program of matching funds to the States to participate in medical care for the aged, which will benefit an estimated 12,400,000 individuals. The Federal share will be 50 to 80 percent of the total cost—running about one-half billion dollars

A worker covered by social security who becomes permanently disabled will be able to start collecting the benefits for himself and his dependents regardless of his age. In the past, disability benefits have been limited to those 50 years or older.

Increased authorization for child welfare services to \$25 million.

No compulsory coverage for self-employed doctors—but clearance for additional ministers to obtain coverage.

Increase in the amount of yearly earnings a beneficiary can have and still receive all the benefits. For each \$2 earned over \$1,200 (the present limit), \$1 will be deducted from the benefit. Above \$1,500, the beneficiary will lose \$1 of benefit for every dollar earned.

#### MINIMUM WAGE

In what was regarded by observers as one of the most serious defects of the session, the failure of a joint conference to agree signaled the end of attempts to raise the Federal minimum wage.

The conference sought to reconcile a House bill raising the wage to \$1.15 per hour—extending coverage to a limited number of occupations—and a bill providing for \$1.25 per hour and including 5 million additional workers.

#### MUTUAL SECURITY

Appropriation of \$3.7 billion for mutual security followed strong attempts in Congress to water down the program designed to strengthen U.S. ties with friendly nations in a continued effort to maintain a bulwark against communism.

Throughout the session, moves were made to seriously curtail the military defense phase of the mutual security program. A drastic cut was restored by the other body in the final week before adjournment. The House followed suit—adding \$65 million in defense funds, but still falling short by \$125 million the supplemental funds approved by the other legislative wing.

#### RIVERS AND HARBORS

Legislation approving construction of 63 navigation projects, 9 beach erosion control projects, 43 control projects, 5 miscellaneous projects-and increasing authorization for 10 river basins-was sent to the President on July 1. House action had taken place almost a year earlier and contained a lower authorization-\$657,310,500 in navigation and flood control projects, contrasted with the \$1,583,768,352 figure in the bill as passed by the other body, and agreed to by both Houses. Rushford and Winona projects were included, both for planning. The President signed the measure into law.

#### VETERANS LOAN PROGRAM

Home, farm, and business loan programs for World War II veterans and the direct loan program for World War II and Korean veterans were extended by Congress. The programs were due to expire on July 25. Extension until July 25, 1932, was approved.

Authorized by the bill was \$150 million for direct loans in each of the 2 years and establishment of a revolving fund for the guarantee program.

Resolutions Adopted at the 63d Annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America, August 28, 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, the Zionist Organization of America held its 63d annual convention in New York City from August 25 to 28. This outstanding organization of American citizens of the Jewish faith, with membership in some 700 major communities throughout the country, has worked unceasingly for the creation of a democratic State of Israel in the Middle East and for its sturdy development, and, for the introduction of our American way of life there.

Mr. Max Bressler, of Chicago, Ill., its newly elected president, voiced the feelings of this great organization on American-Israel relations when he said in his acceptance speech:

It is a good test of friendship for men or nations to recall the moment of their greatest loneliness and ask themselves who then stood by their side. By this crucial test our own beloved country, the United States of America, must surely be accounted Israel's most authentic friend.

At their convention, the members adopted a number of resolutions in respect to U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East and expressed their gratification at the extent of American economic assistance there. These resolutions represent the combined sentiments of local units and of the convention representatives, arrived at after spirited and lucid debate and deliberations.

The resolutions are exceedingly relevant to present affairs and under previous consent, I include them in the Appendix of the RECORD. They follow:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE 63D ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, AUGUST 28, 1960

# AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY ON THE MIDDLE EAST I. Arab-Israel peace

The tensions arising from economic and political instability in the Middle East make the region vulnerable to internal conflicts and subversion from without; they present an acute and ever-present threat to the world peace. We, therefore, urge upon our Government the need for intensified efforts toward economic development, political equilibrium, and peace in the Middle East.

The major obstacle to Arab-Israel peace is the continuing refusal of the Arab States to recognize Israel and the reality of her existence. In contravention of the U.N. armistice and the U.N. Charter, they illegally proclaim themselves to be in a state of war with Israel. The United Arab Republic has sought domination over the Arab world by intensifying the war against Israel and by challenging other Arab governments to join in its hostile

and intransigent actions. "The preservation of the State of Israel is one of the essential goals of U.S. foreign policy," declared our Government through Secretary of State Dulles in 1956. The objectives and policies of the United States qualify our Government to assume leadership in achieving an Arab-Israel peace. We urge our Government to undertake a new initiative to bring Israel and the Arab States into direct negotiation at the peace table.

#### II. Suez Canal

The Arab Republic, in defiance of international law, has barred the Suez Canal to Israel ships and cargoes. This blockade has been further extended to include ships and cargoes of a score of nations involving more than 300 ships, over 100 of them American. Our Government has long opposed the Egyptian doctrine that it is entitled to blockade the Suez Canal, notably in the U.N. Security Council resolution of September 1, 1951, and the U.N. Security Council debate on June 4, 1955. This position was reaffirmed by President Eisenhower on February 20, 1957, and by Secretary of State Herter on September 17, 1959. This convention urges the United States, through the United Nations and on its own initiative, to take positive action to enforce the principle of free passage through the Suez Canal for all nations and to halt the United Arab Republic's illegal blockade of the Suez Canal.

### III. Arab boycott

The Arab boycott which is carried on by the Arab Governments against the State of Israel and against American firms and individuals that trade with her is a grave cause of tension and of substantial economic injury to American as well as world commerce.

Despite the stand taken by the State Department that "there should be no discrimination against American firms because they carry on business relations with Israel," as stated by Assistant Secretary of State William B. Macomber, Jr., on January 9, 1959, the Arab boycott is being pressed with growing intensity. More and more American citizens have been discriminated against and blacklisted. U.N. authority is flouted and even U.S. Government agencies have yielded in some degree to the strictures of the boycott. In this light, we note with deep appreciation the position taken by the Congress of the United States, first in the Mutual Security Appropriations Act in 1959, which declared congressional opposition to discrimination by countries receiving American aid, practiced against Americans on grounds of race or religion; and further, in the mutual security authorization approved by Congress in May 1960, in which Congress, reaffirming the U.S. Position in favor of freedom of navigation in international waterways, in favor of economic cooperation between nations, and in opposition to boycotts and blockades, called upon the administration to give effect to these principles in administering assistance under the Mutual Security Act and the Agricultural Trade and Assistance Act of 1954. We hall these expressions by Congress as an effective statement of American opinion on the issues and urge upon the administra-tion their thoroughgoing implementation.

### IV. Arab refugees

The Arab refugees must remain an insoluble problem as long as the Arab Governments refuse to cooperate in any proposal for their resettlement. In this connection, we note that of the 40 million of all countries left homeless at the end of World War II, more than half have been reintegrated in every case by resettlement, never by repatriation. Arab demands that Israel agree to the return of the refugees are unrealistic and are merely attempts by Arab leaders to shift responsibility to Israel for the solution of a problem created when the Arab States

went to war in 1948 to prevent the establishment of Israel. Such proposals call upon Israel for a suicidal gesture destructive of her own security and survival.

Israel, which already has more than 220,000 Arabs within its borders, many of whom have entered Israel since 1949, has offered to compensate the Arab refugees for their abandoned property. We urge upon our Government and upon the United Nations continued and heightened initiative in effectuating practical resettlement programs, which must depend largely on the economic development of the Middle East as a whole.

### V. U.S. economic assistance

We heartily endorse continuance by the United States of its generous policy of assisting underdeveloped nations to build up their economies and their societies, in freedom and independence.

We take deep pride in the knowledge that our country continues to play a significant role in the strengthening of Israel's economy and the preservation of Israel's security. American economic aid has been used to constructive ends. Israel has made exemplary progress demonstrating to other new nations that a democracy which preserves free institutions does more than any other form of government to help its people. With American cooperation, Israel is strengthening the cause of freedom everywhere.

### VI. Party platforms

The convention welcomes the declarations of friendship for Israel embodied in the platforms adopted by the two major political parties of the United States at their recent national convention. A basic conviction of the Zionist Organization of America, which has consistently guided its program, is that there exists in the United States fundamental unity on a policy of friendship and cooperation with Israel.

This conviction is reaffirmed and reemphasized by the sentiments expressed in the party platforms, and we hereby record our deep appreciation to the Democratic and Republican Parties.

#### Congressman Bow's Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON, FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, my customary report to citizens of the 16th Congressional District is both an obligation and a privilege.

I believe it is an obligation of a Member of Congress to report to the people he represents at the end of each Congress, and I have done so regularly since 1952.

It is a privilege to hold public office in a nation where the people rule through elected representatives,

#### THE DISTRICT

Some 500,000 people in Stark, Tuscarawas, and Wayne Counties are constituents of the Representative of the 16th District of Ohio, an increase in population of about 90,000 since Frank T. Bow first came to Congress 10 years ago.

They represent as great a diversity of interests as can be found in any congressional district.

Wayne County continues to be one of the foremost agricultural counties of the State and Nation, but small industry is expanding and providing greater balance in the economy.

Tuscarawas County continues to boast the largest concentration of clay industries in America, together with an increasing number of manufacturing plants. It is well known as a center of the swiss cheese industry and its farms form the solid basis of its economy.

Stark County's diversified industry has grown steadily through the 10 years of my tenure in office, and the city of Canton is celebrating a decade of progress that has seen many new industries established beside the giants whose names and products are known internationally.

Thus, farm and business legislation, problems of labor-management relations and of helping to secure Government contracts to keep production humming, problems of water conservation and flood control, city development and interstate highways occupy the time and attention of the 16th's Representative in Congress.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

During the 86th Congress, Frank T. Bow continued to serve as a member of the Appropriations Committee, and as the senior Republican member of the Subcommittee on the Departments of State, Justice, and the Judiciary, and the Subcommittee on Commerce and Related Agencies, as well as a member of the Subcommittee on Deficiencies.

Day after day through the session these subcommittees have had hearings on budget requests, seeking to find means of improving Government service while reducing Government expense.

In the first session of the Congress, the subcommittees of which I am a member recommended savings of \$675,979,859.

In the second session we have recommended savings of \$912,262,023.

#### KEY TO TAX REDUCTION

Taxes continue to be the biggest complaint of my people. They want tax reduction, but not at the expense of necessary Government programs.

The key to tax reduction of this kind is the careful scrutiny we give appropriations. If every officer of the agencies and bureaus of Government will do his best to cut costs, and if they will cooperate with our committee efforts to find further economies, we can save millions.

The budget surplus of \$1.1 billion in the fiscal year just ended, and the promise of another surplus in the current fiscal year, give hope that the increasingly distressing burden of taxes can be eased. If we continue to have an administration interested in economy and tax relief and if we can have a Congress dedicated to that end, the \$7½ billion tax cut of 1954, which has saved Americans over \$45 billion to date, can be repeated.

#### NEW FEDERAL BURDENS

Tax reduction history will not repeat itself, however, if the American people or their representatives create new burdens for the Nation's taxpayers.

Forty-five billion dollars' worth of such proposals were introduced during the 86th Congress,

One such proposal to provide from the Federal Treasury \$20 for each child of

school age to be spent for the public schools of the States without regard to whether such children attended public schools or, indeed, any school at all, came close to passage.

Who would pay the bill?

The same people who now pay school taxes in each district and State.

Why would it be any easier for them to pay additional taxes to Washington than to the local government?

Why should they send money to Washington for the Federal bureaucracy to take out its administrative expenses before returning a pittance to the people?

These are questions basic to every Federal aid something-for-nothing pro-

posal

There is only one source of tax dollars—the people. Tax dollars buy more when they are collected and spent by government closest to the people.

Federal aid costs more for collection, for administration, for unnecessary Federal requirements and—most of all—because we lose a part of our individual ibberty and our individual responsibility every time we turn to Washington to do a job we can do better for ourselves.

These are some of the reasons your Congressman, Frank T. Bow, has opposed unnecessary new Federal spending

programs.

PRINCIPAL BOW BILLS

Carrying out the political philosophy I have explained to the people of Ohio in five congressional campaigns and innumerable other occasions, I have prepared legislation as follows:

A bill to carry out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission to end commercial enterprises of the Government that compete with business and

take away job opportunities.

A bill to require a complete inventory of Government property so that property not essential could be disposed of and the proceeds applied to the national debt.

A bill to require the Government to live

within its income.

A bill to avoid new tax burdens and Federal control in our schools by turning over to the States for education onefourth of the cigarette taxes collected in each State.

A bill to restore the constitutional rights of servicemen stationed abroad who may now be tried and imprisoned in foreign courts.

A bill to recognize good citizenship in later years of men who received undesirable discharges from the armed services primarily because of immaturity.

An amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act to protect the wages of American workingmen by authorizing special duties on products of foreign nations where substandard wages provide an unfair competitive advantage.

A resolution to declare that the Congress believes we should enter into no further tariff reduction negotiations at

this time.

A bill to protect and define the right of associations of dairy farmers to deal as a unit with the processors and distributors of milk.

#### LOCAL PROBLEMS

Working with Government agencies to assure proper Federal service for the 16th District is an important part of the Congressman's job.

During the past 2 years we have come closer to solving many longstanding problems.

Berlin Reservoir: For 10 years we have tried to find a means of maintaining the water level throughout the summer for recreational uses, compatible with the main purpose of the project. In 1960 we obtained a \$15,000 appropriation for a study by the Corps of Engineers which should provide a solution. Also, construction of the West Branch Reservoir will be helpful in augmenting water supply.

Chippewa watershed: The project won congressional approval this year and we are working to find some method of preventing unnecessary damage to families in the Orrville area.

Flash flood warning: At my request the Weather Bureau is establishing a flash flood warning system at Akron-Canton Airport that will help to prevent economic and possible human loss when flash floods occur in our three-county area.

Stark County flood control: My resolution authorizing the Corps of Engineers to prepare plans for flood control in the Stark County area, to prevent losses such as occurred in the 1958 floods, was approved by the Congress.

Air travel: Progress continues on improvement of the Akron-Canton Airport and we are endeavoring to secure new facilities and continued airline service

at New Philadelphia-Dover.

Government contracts: Cooperating with local industries, your Congressman has helped to bring important defense contracts to our area to help maintain employment levels.

Postal service: The Post Office has completed several new post office buildings and is working on improvements at others including Massillon and Canton. City and rural delivery routes have been extended to serve several thousand additional families.

#### MAJOR LEGISLATION

As shown in the accompanying voting record, I have been present and voted on all major issues presented in the 86th Congress.

This Congress has enacted 34 laws extending and improving the program of the Veterans' Administration, all of which I supported.

#### FARMING

No major farm legislation has been enacted because the Democratic majority in Congress and the Republican administration have disagreed on this subject. The Democratic majority insists upon continuation of the high price support which has encouraged tremendous surplus of certain favored commodities at terrific cost to the taxpayer. While constantly urging modification of this program, Secretary Benson has been forced to administer the Democratic incentive law and to take the blame for the cost of the surplus that law promotes. Farmers and taxpayers alike are suffering from too much Government interference in agriculture. We must break the legislative deadlock that has prevailed so we can give the farmer a

chance to produce at a profit which is the only way we can assure the rest of the population a continued ample supply of food and fiber.

Two programs in this field have proved successful. The conservation reserve, which the Democratic Congress refused to extend, has taken millions of acres out of production at far less cost than paying for surplus that would have been produced.

The use of surplus for relief and barter, at home and abroad, has continued to help millions of individuals while at the same time relieving our storage problem and spreading good will for our country. I am proud to have been a sponsor of this program.

#### FOREIGN AID

I have continued my unwavering record of opposition to the extravagant and lavish grant of funds to foreign countries. However, I have supported the Development Loan Fund which will help erase the necessity for foreign grants, and the special program for Latin America. We must create harmony and unity of purpose in this hemisphere. If we cannot do that much, we can look forward only to isolation in a hostile world.

#### LABOR-MANAGEMENT

I voted for the Landrum-Griffin bill—Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959—because it provides an opportunity to give individual members of labor unions the opportunity to run their unions properly and rid them of graft and corrupt leadership.

The labor bosses of America are loud in their demands for civil rights, but nowhere in America are civil rights so trampled upon as in those unions where members are denied the right to secret ballots in union elections, denied the right to know how tremendous union treasuries, taken from their pay, are managed, and denied the right to take part in vital decisions that mean bread and butter to their families.

I voted also for the minimum wage bill that passed the House. This measure provided for a gradual increase to \$1.15 per hour and the coverage of about 1 million additional workers. Unfortunately, it was impossible for the House Committee on Education and Labor to compromise this reasonable bill with the more radical approach advocated by Senator Kennedy with the result that there is no legislation.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

Several improvements in the social security program, including the disability program, were enacted in the 86th Congress. Unfortunately, the effort to remove or increase significantly the ceiling on earnings of retired persons was not successful.

After bitter controversy within the Democratic leadership of the Congress over various proposals for medical care to the aged, the Congress adopted a program that constitutes a small beginning toward Federal-State responsibility for elderly persons who, though not on public welfare, cannot afford proper medical treatment.

It is not my intention to make this a political message, but it is impossible to explain the social security medical care issue without raference to politics. Some constituents have written me heated letters blaming Republicans for failure to provide a broad medicare program for the aged. As a matter of fact, President Eisenhower proposed far more comprehensive medicare than anyone else.

The 86th Congress has been controlled by the Democrats in both House and Senate almost 2 to 1. The Democratic Senators and Representatives could pass any bill on which even two-thirds of them agreed. They could not agree on any feature of medical care for the aged; and if any blame is to be cast for legislation enacted, they must bear it.

#### VOTING RECORD

Proper titles of bills and the methods of voting on them make a congressional voting record sometimes difficult to understand. I have used descriptive rather than proper titles on some of the following important issues of the 86th Con-

	Bow vote	House action	Final action
Ist session: Agricultural Trade and Development Act Federal-Aid Highway Act Landrum-Griffin (labor bill) Deny passports to subversives Uphold validity State laws Foreign aid TVA, self-funneling 2d session: Redevelop so-called distress areas Civil rights Continued right controls on farms Federal employees salary increase Foreign aid Social Scourity Amendments of 1960 including medicare School Construction Assistance Act Increase minimum wage.	Yes Yes Yes Nay Nay Ycs Nay Yes Nay Yes Nay	do do do Defrated Approved do	Public law. Do. Do. No Senate action. Public law. Do. Do. Vetoed. Public law. Do. Do. Do. Failed of enactment Do.

### Good Old January

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the REC-ORD, I include the following editorial Which appeared in the August 19, 1960, edition of the Coos Bay World, a thinking, hard-swinging newspaper published in Oregon's Fourth Congressional District. Executive Editor Forest Amsden Sees light ahead in January.

#### GOOD OLD JANUARY

President Eisenhower insists he knows of no mistakes this country made in its Cuban Policy which could lead to the growing Communist influence there.

The President sometimes exhibits a short memory, as do we all. And then again, even if his memory were not short it is probable he would not recognize as mistakes some of the U.S. actions under both his own and President Truman's administrations regarding Cuba.

Our policy in Latin America has for too many years been to support the stable government in power, hoping it could protect our business investments. When a revolution came along, as they frequently do in Latin America, our concern was to buy off the new regime and support it.

Such a policy is bound to hit rough spots sooner or later.

It hit a really rough spot in Cuba when the Castro regime came to power over the Prostrate regime of Dictator Batista, our boy in Cuba.

Batista maintained his murderous sway over the Cuban population, and hunted down Castro's guerrilla forces, with arms and money furnished by the United States. This was not an overt attempt by the United States to make Cubans suffer. It was an attempt to maintain the status quo, without official realization, we're sure, of what Batista's bully boys were doing.

Eventually unrest became so apparent even the blindest couldn't ignore it. It appeared Castro might be able to eventually mount a successful revolution, so Mr. Eisenhower or his subordinates ordered a halt to arms shipments to Batista. The regime fell immediately and Castro took over in what became a genuine popular social and economic revolution—the kind in which the status quo

The Castro government had precious little to thank the United States for. And as time went on and the Castro government need an outside scapegoat to blame its own economic troubles, the United States stood ready to take the blame. We got the blame. And that's where we sit at the moment.

The President knows of no mistakes we've made in our Cuban policy, which is, after all, the policy we are still pursuing in more than one other Latin American country.

Well, thank heaven, there will be a Janu-

#### Public Works Appropriation Bill

SPEECH

### HON, EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the action of the Congress in refusing to approve \$2.9 million for necessary reloca-tion of railroad and highway bridges over the Cal-Sag Channel constitutes a major detriment to the completion of this vital project. I wish to point out to you that this Cal-Sag navigation project easily ranks as one of the most vital in the Nation, since it represents the necessary link between the commerce now generating through the St. Lawrence Seaway and the commercial traffic on the inland waterway system which serves all of mid-America.

Work on the Cal-Sag Channel has continued at a rapid pace, a tribute to

the citizen communities that have provided the inspiration, and the recognition by the Corps of Engineers of the importance of this program.

Behind the Cal-Sag project stands a record of intense local participation; a record of accomplishments and spending amounting to millions of dollars. Three years ago, the Illinois General Assembly passed a bill which granted the metropolitan sanitary district the authority to issue bonds to provide purchase of land necessary for the channel-widening project. I must point out to you that local cooperation has been received from the city of Chicago and numerous suburban communities, county of Cook. through which the channel runs, State of Illinois, and, as indicated, the Sani-tary District of Chicago—all of which have contributed direct funds as well as tremendous amount of time and energy on the part of their officials to the furtherance of this project.

Mr. Speaker, an important phase of the Cal-Sag project is the replacement, alteration, or removal of railroad and highway bridges in conformity with the horizontal and vertical clearance requirements of the vastly improved channel. It must be pointed out that in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill of 1958, the House Public Works Committee, after a separate survey report had been ordered and processed through channels, authorized the inclusion of the Western Avenue Highway Bridge under the Truman-Hobbs Act. Their reason for so doing, that they felt this to be sufficiently justified, may I call your attention to House Report 1894, 85th Congress, 2d session, section 109, on page 69, which gives a detailed explanation of the reason for the inclusion of this project in the 1958 act:

The committee recognizes the importance of the Cal-Sag Navigation Project as a vital link, through commerce, between the Great Lakes and Mississippi-Ohio Inland Water-

Mr. Speaker, I regret the failure of the committee to properly assess this

My purpose in calling this matter to your attention at this time is in the hope that the Members of the House, especially those members of the Appropriations Committee, will carefully study this matter and in the early days of the 87th Congress move to rectify what I consider to be a serious error in judgment.

### A Welcome Treaty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, when Congress recessed last July for a month, one of the matters pending for consideration was the Antarctica Treaty. returned for this short session to take

this matter up, together with several other items of unfinished business.

This was one of the first orders of business when we convened. The treaty was ratified by a vote of 66 to 21.

The Evansville Courier on August 28, 1960, had an excellent editorial on this matter. The editorial states concisely why this treaty is a step toward a more stable world.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the editorial, entitled "A Welcome Treaty," be printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### A WELCOME TREATY

The Antarctic Treaty ratified by the Senate has two levels of meaning. On the surface, it is an agreement to ban military activity in Antarctica, open it to unrestricted scientific research, and shelve territorial claims for 30 years. But the treaty also attests the fact that meaningful agreement with the Soviet Union, one of the 12 signatory powers is not as hopeless as it often appears to be.

Even were it not for this deeper significance, the treaty would be welcome. The potential value of the Antarctic is just coming to be realized. Had the nations with real or fancied territorial claims not agreed to freeze the status of such claims for the time being, there might well have been a struggle to assert them.

Quite aside from that, placing the icy continent out of bounds for military activity and making it accessible to all powers removes a potential trouble source. And there are good reasons to hope that multination programs of scientific research in that area will contribute much to understanding of the earth and its weather. For these reasons, and because it is a milestone in our dealings with the Kremlin, the Antarctic Treaty is a step toward a more stable world.

### The Star Mop Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. STUYVESANT WAINWRIGHT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to your attention an action by a sports group that demonstrates the overall American spirit and philosophy of cooperative actions in worthy causes. I am referring to the August 14 star mop contest sponsored by the Empire State Underwater Council.

This group, whose members popularly are known as skindivers, worked its diving contest in cooperation with the Long Island oyster farmers, who breed these succulent crustaceans in the waters of Long Island Sound. One of their biggest handicaps in raising oysters, however, are star fish—predators who feed on young oysters. In star mop the contest was geared to 225 participants using and demonstrating their diving skills to gather as many starfish as possible from the underwater oyster farm area so they could be destroyed. Actually, the contest served to bridge an

underwater area gap that cannot be covered by now available mechanical equipment, such as dredges and special starfish brooms.

The manager of one of the benefiting oysterbeds, George Vanderborgh, of Long Island Oyster Farms, Inc., described this 1-day contest as a fine alliance between sportsmanship and conservation. I should like to echo that sentiment—and add this important fact, too.

It further pinpointed the need for more diversified usage of the underwater swimming skills of skindivers.

We already know the values of such skills in the military services.

But the numbers of devotees to this sport plus the areas in which they can practice and generate newer skills are limited and should, I feel, be amplified as much as possible. What has been done to benefit Long Island oystermen can similarly be done in other waters of our land where oysters are bred since predator starfish not only are prolific breeders—they are also good travelers.

There are undoubtedly some industrial services—such as cable checkings and repairs, and so forth—which would benefit from skindiving developments as well as the essential advantages of increasing the numbers of our peoples who can readily handle themselves safely in deep waters.

Were this latter phase the only aspect for encouraging skindiving, I would be most happy to add my enthusiastic voice. But I can envision many more nonsports benefits than already have been made apparent.

I think you will all find that what the Empire State Underwater Council did in my district for my constituents can be done in all districts bordering the oceans and the gulf. There are such underwater groups throughout the country, I am told, who will be most happy to coperate. They seek only the opportunity, plus the pleasure, of encouraging development in their sport.

Address by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver at the Convention of the Zionist Organization of America, New York City

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, from August 25 through 28 in New York City, the Zionist Organization of America held its 63d annual convention. One of the highlights of the sessions was a stirring and beautiful address on Saturday evening, August 27, by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland.

Dr. Silver, who has gained a world reputation as scholar, theologian, and humanitarian, is loved and respected by those of the Jewish faith as the "Architect of Israel." His untiring efforts to secure a homeland for his people in the Middle East, his representations to the United Nations in 1947 and 1948 when the question was under consideration by that body, have earned him an honored and memorable place in history.

His address described the long years of work, of faith, and of discouragement as well, before the State of Israel became the reality which had been conceived by Theodor Herzl at the close of the 19th century.

Zionism was the outgrowth of Herzl's dedicated efforts. Throughout what Dr. Silver calls the age of struggle—the hard years of fighting enemies within and without, years of diplomatic missions and excursions, of frustrations and setbacks, the Zionist movement and organization supported the dream until. "The road which led our people through the long and terrible wilderness had brought them at long last, singing and triumphant, into the Promised Land."

Throughout his address runs the golden thread of faith which gave sustenance to tired bodies and minds when odds seemed overwhelming and success a never-to-be-obtained goal. It is this faith which is enabling the people of Israel today to produce miracles in the deserts of the Negev and which infuses them with the courage to create a thriving nation in the face of their neighbors' antagonism and defiance. It is this faith that steadies the country's leaders and buoys them in their belief that eventually the Arab States and Israel will work together on programs of progress, rehabilitation, and development which will benefit all the nations in the Near East.

It is this faith that induces the strong to perceive a vision of the future. "But greater than the State of Israel," declared Dr. Silver, "is the people of Israel, and greater than the people of Israel is the immortal vision and hope which sustained our people through the long centuries, which made of it a covenanted people, pledged to the ideal of Malchut Shamayin, the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth."

"Zionism," he stated, "as the pledge of positive Jewish living in the spirit of our deathless prophetic tradition, can help us all, both in Israel and in the Diaspora, to work together for the coming of the next great age, the distant, the ultimate age, the Messianic Age, when justice and peace will be established on earth, when each man will live under his vine and under his fig tree with none to make him afraid."

Mr. Speaker, I include this magnificent address in the Appendix of the RECORD:

Address Delivered by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver at the Convention of the Zionist Organization of America, New York City

I am grateful and I am humbled by your tribute. During the heated days of our struggle, I was frequently subjected to unfavorable criticism, and I felt that while I deserved some of it, I did not deserve all that I was getting. Today I feel that I do not deserve all the praise I am getting, although I must say that as a weak and peccant human being, I harbor the more or less pardonable illusion that I deserve some of it.

The most beautiful day in our Jewish calendar is the Sabbath. It is called the Hemdat Yamim—the most beloved and desirable of days. Theodor Herzl called Zionism the Sabbath of his life. Personally, as I look back upon the years since my first identification with the Zionist movement more than half a century ago, I feel in very truth, that the Zionist movement has also been the Sabbath of my life too, as it has undoubtedly been for many of you who are here this evening. It has given us a Nesha-mah Yeterah, an additional gracious and precious Presence which has accompanied us all along our way through life.

The noted French philosopher, Boutroux, whom I had the privilege of knowing, was once asked what in his opinion was involved in the good life. He replied, "A good thought conceived in early life and developed

in maturity."

I might add to this observation a remark Which an old fisherman once made to Dr. Theodor Herzl and which the latter never forgot: "The most remarkable of all things is when a man never gives up."

For the gift of a good thought which was conceived early in life, and for the inspiration of the immortal leader of our movement who never gave up, I am not only very grateful, but I feel that they represent the complete reward that any man can wish for.

My dear friends, during the past few generations, our people experienced several dis-

tinctive ages or epochs of transition.

First was the age of drift. During the closing decades of the 19th century, our people could not make up its mind whether to stay in the ghetto indefinitely or to lose itself completely in the Western World. sense of peoplehood had become sharply attenuated and our national morale had seri-ously slumped. Many of our people drifted away entirely, and many others remained or were brought back rejuctantly to the fold by anti-Semitism which increased in virulence all through the closing years of the 19th century. It was anti-Semitism, con-fessed Herzl, which first made him and Nordau Jewish. Many brilliant Jews paid for their improved careers in the Western World by formal conversion. Many others felt no responsibility whatsoever for the future of their people or any loyalty toward it. was a case of "He took away understanding from the chiefs of the people of the land, and made them wander in a pathless waste."

Then came the age of decision—as so often happened before-in Jewish history, like a recurrent pattern, when a dangerous drift Was brought to a sudden halt. The life sense of the people, the life wish, the deep desire to survive, asserted itself. It happened long ago during the Babylonian exile. A defeated and uprooted people, beset by despair and faced with an unpredictable future took hold of itself, and by the rivers of Babylon, it vowed: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand lose its cunning." It happened once again in the days of Ezra and Nehemiah, when the returning exiles found themselves in a ruined Judaea, beset by many enemies: "Behold, we are slaves today and We find ourselves in great trouble." theless, they assembled and made a firm Covenant with their God to carry on despite everything, to rebuild the broken walls, and to reaffirm the faith and disciplines of their Jewish heritage.

This miracle of decision happened once again in the days of the Maccabees. corruption from within and from without threatened to eat at the very vitals of the People's being, the cry finally went up: "He who is for the Lord, come with me." A great revolt ensued, a bitter struggle of the few against the many. Then came victory and a glorious new era was ushered in for our people, and through our people for humanity.

Toward the close of the 19th century, a

number of scattered and rudderless groups of faithful Jews began to make their voices hear, and to marshal their meager resources for a national renaissance, for a new covenant with destiny-the Bilu, the Hoveve Zion, and

The spiritual actalyst for all these groups was Theodor Herzl. At Basie he finally ral-lied the people for the heroic hour of decision. Herzl was the most eloquent and consequential spokesman of those who had come to understand the utter emptiness and futility of combating anti-Semitism. He was also the most clear-sighted among those who realized that the solution of the Jewish problem must be a national solution, one that would receive international sanction and approval. The solution, he realized, could not be accomplished through infiltrations into other lands, or through smallscale philanthropic colonization efforts in Palestine. Herzl favored only a kind of colonization which we could protect, if need be, with our own army. The day of little essays and ventures, he maintained, the Yom Ketanot, had to end.

As a result of successive disheartening ef-

forts and rebuffs, he had come to the further conclusion that the movement to establish a political home for the Jewish people and put an end to their national homelessness must be a mass movement. At first, Herzl did not want to stir up the masses. He hoped to appeal to the rich, the notables, hoping that they would finance his vast project of national transmigration. But when the Baron de Hirsh's and the Rothschild's failed him, he turned to the people-to those whose lives were dark with persecution, misery, and pogroms in the countries of Eastern Europe, and to those who felt the slings and slurs and the poison pens of anti-Semitism in the countries of Western Europe—an anti-Semitism was being lifted high on the rising tides of nationalism, capitalism, and racialism.

At Basle, the vanguard of the Jewish people met at the summons and under the inspiration of this mystic, statesman and man of action. There, in 1897, the Age of Decision was ushered in. "At Basle," wrote Herzl, "I founded the Jewish State." Not actually, of course, 50 years were to elapse before the Jewish State would be founded. But the decision was there made, and a worldwide Jewish organization was brought into existence to carry it out. Here for the first time was a clear purpose, a firm resolve, and a people pledged to a course of action. What was said at Sinai may very well have been restated at Basle: "this day you have become a people." Moses knew, of course, that many years would have to elapse and much hard welding and fusion would have to take place before his motley hoard of emancipated slaves, many-tribed and rabble-infiltrated would become a people in the true sense of the word. But at Sinai the group had been infused with a new life and a new mission which had made them a single community of shared interests and of single purpose. They were now bound of single purpose. They were now bound together. They had been given a collective soul and that soul had been ignited.

At Basle, the Jews who could not make up their minds in the Age of Drift had become a people again. Their physical resources for their enormous historic enterprise were limited indeed. But the indomitable will of the people had again asserted itself and it was finally on the march again. Herzl the mystic did not underestimate the power of physic resources. "Great things," he wrote in his diary, "do not need to have a firm foundation. An apple must be put on the table so that it should not fall. The earth swings in space . . . the secret lies in movement."

The age of decision was soon followed by the age of struggle—the hard years of fighting enemies within and without, years of diplomatic missions and excursions, of frustrations and setbacks; years of driving propaganda and organization. More than one generation of the best and bravest among our people engaged in this struggle, in the face of overwhelming odds, and many of them fell upon the high place of the battle. Herzl himself wrote in his diary on May 2, 1901: "Today, I am 41 years old; nearly 6 years have passed since I began this movement, which has made me old, tired and Two years later he was dead. At DOOT. where were the people whom he was strug-gling to liberate? Why did they not rally in great multitudes to the urgent cause and his earnest appeal? Why were they unloading upon his own tired heart all the bitterness and resentment of their unhappy lives? "Let it be inscribed upon my epitaph," once wrote, "he had too high an opinion of the Jews '

Other prophets of our people in the past, in the impatience of their love, cried out in a similar vein. But these prophets and seers came to understand, after their dark hours and disillusionments were passed, that their people was God's people, worthy of saving and deserving of sacrifice. Compact of firmness and compassion their hearts were full of concern for this very people which so often failed them. "Forgive the people's sins, O God," cried Moses, "or blot me out of Thy book."

The age of struggle moved on through years of political evasions on the part of the mandatory government, through illegal immigration, violent resistance, and through the appalling tragedies of two World Wars which saw the House of Israel ravaged as it had never been ravaged before in all its long checkered history. For a time, it looked as if European Jewry would be completely destroyed and there would be no need for a national homeland, but for a national grave-

But here again, the oft repeated miracle of our history recurred and the age of struggle culminated in the age of victory. Five years after Buchenwald and Dachau, 50 years after Basle, the State of Israel was proclaimed. The Galut ended; its curse was lifted from the shoulders and hearts of our people. Those who sowed in tears could now reap in joy. A new day had dawned, a wonderful day of great new beginnings. The road which led our people through the long and terrible wilderness had brought them at long last, singing and triumphant, into the Promised Land.

Today the age of consolidation is with us-the age of hammer, saw, and plow, the when architect, engineer, scientist and civil servant are proceeding with skill and eagerness to give body to the dream come true.

Fortunately for our people, we are now concerned more with tasks than with problems. Our people, in Israel and in the Diaspora, I am sure, will not fail in the new age of consolidation any more than they failed in the age of decision or struggle. They will bend to their many tasks in high resolution and in great confidence. It has been most gratifying to note that the initial period in this age of consolidation has not been attended by the sort of crisis, strife and disorder bordering on chaos, which has been the unfortunate experience of some of the recently founded states in Africa and Asia. In this regard, Israel has demonstrated a political maturity of a very high

order.
In this age of consideration the State of Israel will continue to face, for some time to come, one serious problem, the unresolved problem of its unreconciled Arab neighbors. This problem has been aggravated by the power struggle which has been going on between the Communist and the non-Communist blocs, in which struggle small, new states are often used as pawns or shuttle-

In this dangerous game, every form cocks. of political intrigue, adventure, and intransigence has been encouraged. Some day the great powers, which once wrecked the League of Nations, will come to realize the very real and present danger, not alone to the effectiveness, but to the very survival of the United Nations, which lurks in the heightened tensions of their increasing rivalries. They may then turn away from their lethal game and look for ways of cooperation. Some day, too, Arab statesmen will arise who will realize the utter futility of continuing boycotts and blockades against Israel, or conspiracles to mount military attacks upon it, in the hope of destroying it. They will then proceed to work out together with a very willing Israel, programs of progress, rehabilitation, and development which will benefit all the nations in the Near East. All this must some day come to pass. But until such time, Israel will have to carry on its work of consolidation under great handlcaps and difficulties. But carry on, it will. And the Jews of the world will assist it.

Of the Zionist movement, Dr. Herzl once wrote: "But one thing I regard as certain, and place beyond the reach of all doubt, The movement will endure. I do not know when I shall die, but Zionism will never die."

It were well if we were to reafiirm his words today: Zionism must never die. Zionism which built the State of Israel, must now buttress it. Zionism was always far more than scaffolding for the erection of the State of Israel. It was and is the expression of the unbroken will of our people to live and to live creatively and in freedom, which time and again rebuilt the fallen tabernacle of David. Zionism was the architectural design, the material out of which the State of Israel was built, and the will that built it. And Zionism will remain its sure and main support in the days to come. It would be folly to break the cask, and still hope that the wine will be retained. Nor is there any other cask available into which the wine can be poured and conserved.

It would be a grave mistake for Israel to rely exclusively on the economic undergirding of the Diaspora, and to expect this to continue indefinitely without having the loyalty and interest of our people in the Diaspora continuously nourished and replenished by a movement which is specifically directed to this end. "You shall not be redeemed with money."

This is a good admonition to keep before us at all times. The very fact that our enemies here and abroad are trying so hard to make of Zionism a hissing and a byword should prove to us how much Zionism is needed. Were Zionism a spent and used-up movement, they would ignore it. But they know better. What confronts them in Zionism is the ultimate force which they must overcome if they are to win.

Zionism must continue to invigorate the life of our people everywhere, not for the sake of Zion only, but for the sake of universal Israel. The Diaspora cannot solve all the problems of the State of Israel, but neither can the State of Israel solve all the problems of the Diaspora. Each has a life of its own and will continue to have a life of its own. But Zionism can serve both as a two-way bridge, open at all times for spiritual and cultural traffic, to transmit the inspiration of the one to the other. It must be the dynamo of historic Jewish values everywhere, in Israel and in the Diaspora. For we are and remain one people—not politically, of course—and the establishment of the State of Israel has certainly not divided

The State of Israel is a great and glorious fact in Jewish life which is destined to influence its every phase everywhere. But greater than the State of Israel is the people of Israel, and greater than the people of Israel is the immortal vision and hope which sustained our people through the long cen-

turies, which made of it a covenanted people, pledged to the ideal of Malchut Shamayim, the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth.

Zionism, as the pledge of positive Jewish living in the spirit of our deathless prophetic tradition, can help us all, both in Israel and in the Diaspora, to work together for the coming of the next great age, the distant, the ultimate age, the Messianic Age, when justice and peace will be established on earth, when "each man will live under his vine and under his fig tree with none to make him afraid."

The establishment of the State of Israel is not the final act in the drama of Israel. Our people are moving on, the Ark of the Covenant is moving on, in greater freedom now and in greater confidence along the broad highways of the world, to Acharit Hayamin, to the end of days, prefigured by our seers, "when they shall not hurt, nor destroy in all My holy mountain, and the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of God, as the waters cover the sea."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE SUB-SEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURN-MENT

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that the committee did on this day present to the President for his approval bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

H.B. 383. An act to authorize the annexation of certain real property of the United States by the city of Wyandotte, Mich.;

H.R. 816. An act to convey certain lands in Okiahoma to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, and for other purposes;

HR. 1526. An act for the relief of F. P. Tower, Lillie B. Lewis, the estate of Manuel Branco, John Santos Carinhas, Joaquin Gomez Carinhas, and Manuel Jesus Carinhas;

HR. 2565. An act to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations;

H.R. 3536. An act for the relief of Guadalupe Villarreal, Jr.;

H.R. 7810. An act to credit periods of internment during World War II to certain Federal employees of Japanese ancestry for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951;

H.R. 7990. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma;

H.R. 8156. An act for the relief of Jack Kent Cooke;

H.R. 8166. An act for the relief of the Crum-McKinnon Building Co., Billings, Mont.

H.R. 8424. An act to amend section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to positions in the Library of Congress;

H.R. 8065. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital" to provide for the construction of such memorial by the Secretary of the Interior;

H.R. 9715. An act for the relief of Otls Drinkard:

H.R. 10087. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to elect an overall limitation on the foreign tax credit;

H.R. 10311. An act providing that certain provisions of Public Law 335 dated October 7, 1949 (83 Stat. 724), shall apply to the Mercedes division of the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Texas;

H.R. 10341. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants-inaid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit institutions to strengthen their programs of research and research training in sciences related to health:

H.R. 10543. An act to amend the Helium Act of March 3, 1925, as amended, for the defense, security, and the general welfars of the United States:

H.R. 10586. An act to enable the Oregon Short Line Rallroad Co. to convey title to certain lands in Idaho to the Pocatello First Corp. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints;

H.R. 10841. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place bamboo pipestems on the free list:

H.R. 10960. An act to amend section 5701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the excise tax upon cigars, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11322. An act for the relief of Col. Joseph A. Nichols;

H.R. 11380. An act for the relief of Mr. Joe J. Farmer;

H.R. 12043. An act to amend sections 22, 23, and 24, title 13, United States Code, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12383. An act to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12458. An act to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the work of the President's Committee on Employment for the Physically Handicapped;

H.R. 12536. An act relating to the treatment of charges for local advertising for purposes of determining the manufacturers sale price:

H.R. 12574. An act to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, so as to provide that an injured employee shall have the right to select his own physician, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12580. An act to extend and improve coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and to remove hardships and inequities, improve the financing of the trust funds, and provide disability benefits to additional individuals under such system; to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; to improve the employment compensation provisions of such act; and for other purposes;

HR. 12659. An act to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12699. An act to cancel a deed of trust to the United States from the predecessor in name of Gallaudet College and any evidence of indebtedness related to the same transaction, to quiet the college's title to property belonging to it, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12759. An act to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and

for other purposes;
H.R. 18021. An act to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13053. An act to increase the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police the White House Police, and for other purposes:

H.R. 13066. An act to amend section 4(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended:

H.R. 13161. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes:

H.J. Res. 311. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a statue of Taras Shev-

chenko on public grounds in the District of Columbia:

H.J. Res. 402. Joint resolution granting the consent and approval of Congress for the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact related to the regulation of mass transit in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 704. Joint resolution to remove copyright restrictions upon the musical composition "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag,"

and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 723. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold the 1962 world sport parachuting championships at Orange, Mass.; and

H.J. Res. 784. Joint resolution amending the act of July 14, 1960, to extend the time Within which the U.S. Constitution 175th Anniversary Commission shall report to Congress, and including certain amendments relating to housing.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AFTER SINE DIE AD-JOURNMENT

The President, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

On August 31, 1960:3

H.R. 5789. An act to incorporate the Agricultural Hall of Fame; and

H.R. 11666. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal Year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

On September 2, 1960:

H.R. 900. An act to validate certain overpayments inadvertently made by the United States to several of the States and to relieve certifying and disbursing officers from liability therefrom;

H.R. 2339. An act to revise, codify, and enact into law, title 39 of the United States Code, entitled "The Postal Service";

H.R. 5747. An act to amend section 152, title 18, United States Code, with respect to the concealment of assets in contemplation of bankruptcy;

H.R. 7263. An act for the relief of Edward Ketchum;

H.R. 7792. An act for the relief of Martin A. Mastandrea;

H.R. 8989. An act for the relief of Ralph W. Anderson;

H.R. 9417. An act for the relief of Harry Kalojan;

H.R. 10431. An act for the relief of Isami Nozuka (also known as Isami Notsuka);

H.R. 10455. An act to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920;

H.R. 10598. An act to clarify certain provisions of the Criminal Code relating to the importation or shipment of injurious mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, and reptiles (18 U.S.C. 42(a), 42(b)); and relating to the transportation or receipt of wild mammals or birds taken in violation of State, National, or foreign laws (18 U.S.C. 43), and for other

H.R. 11188. An act for the relief of Edward S. Anderson;

H.R. 11327. An act for the relief of Chauncey A. Ahalt;

H.R. 11390. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes;

HR. 11420. An act for the relief of Ferdinand Hofacker;

H.R. 11460. An act for the relief of Edouard E. Perret:

H.R. 11486. An act for the relief of Richard J. Power; HR. 12326. An act making appropriations

for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Commission, the Tennessee Energy Authority and certain study commissions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12475. An act for the relief of Claude

L. Wimberly;

H.R. 12476. An act for the relief of John H Esterline:

H.R. 12619. An act making appropriations for mutual security and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 658. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation in connection with the centennial of the birth of Jane Addams, founder and leader of Chicago's Hull House.

On September 6, 1960:

H.R. 2178. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain changes in the road at Whites Branch, Grapevine Reservoir, Tex :

H.R. 4826. An act for the relief of Arthur E. Collins:

H.R. 6084. An act for the relief of J. Butler Hyde:

H.R. 7758. An act to improve the administration of oversea activities of the Government of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8054. An act for the relief of William

Edgar Weaver;

H.R. 8289. An act to accelerate the commencing date of civil service retirement annuities, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9377. An act to provide for the protection of forest cover for reservoir areas under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Engineers;

H.R. 9406. An act for the relief of William J. Huntsman;

H.R. 11165. An act for the relief of Robert J. Reeves:

H.R. 12350. An act for the relief of Marion John Nagurski;

HR 12471. An act for the relief of Cant. Lucien B Clark O2051623, MSC, U.S. Army;

H.R. 12530. An act to authorize adjustment, in the public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for the provision of commercial recreational facilities at the John H. Kerr Reservoir, Va.-N.C., and

H.R. 12563. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved August 17, 1937, as amended.

### HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLU-TIONS DISAPPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The message further announced that the President had disapproved of the following bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

STABILIZE MINING OF LEAD AND ZINC

H.R. 8860. I have withheld approval of H.R. 8860, "to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public. Indian, and other lands, and for other purposes."

H.R. 8860 authorizes lead and zinc subsidies based on the difference between market prices and a price of 17 cents per pound for lead and 141/2 cents per pound for zinc. The subsidies would be paid on the output of mines producing not more

than 2,000 tons annually of each commodity.

The problems of our lead and zinc miners have caused me concern for some time. To help solve these problems, the administration has taken administrative actions and has twice proposed legislation which the Congress did not enact. Thereafter, in October of 1958, I reduced imports by imposing quantitative controls.

Now the Congress has enacted H.R. 8860, but unfortunately it would harm rather than help the lead-zinc industry. It would negate the progress of recent years, increase the problems of lead-zinc producers, subject the market to instability, and burden our taxpayers with unsound subsidies. Apart from the fact that the appropriations authorized by the bill would be completely inadequate to pay the proposed subsidieswith the result that the bill's intended beneficiaries could be misled into production for which they would not receive the promised subsides—the bill has these fatal defects:

First, H.R. 8860 would intensify the industry's problems by generating substantial additional production at the expense of other miners' jobs. Its subsidies would induce the opening for fulltime production of many mines which are not now operating, some of which have operated only intermittently in the past. The substantial additions to supply would depress lead and zinc prices and thus cause cutbacks and lavoffs of mineworkers in the unsubsidized mines.

Second, the subsidized production induced by this bill would complicate, even frustrate, programs now in effect that are gradually bringing the production and demand of these commodities into balance. As a result of existing import controls and continuing international cooperation, the volume of imports is at the lowest levels, and constitutes the smallest percentage of total lead-zinc in supply, in nearly a decade. This has made it possible during 1959 for domestic lead and zinc producers to reduce excess stocks and to increase mine out-While consumption of these two metals has been at disappointing levels, the domestic industry should, with increased demand, again move rapidly forward to normal and stable operation at reasonable prices. The depressed prices that would result from the subsidy program would represent a backward step. A lasting solution can best be achieved through a worldwide balance of production and consumption, and that is the object of past and current international consultations.

Third, approval of H.R. 8860 would generate demands for equal treatment and similar subsidies from other producers of lead and zinc as well as producers of many other minerals. Such a system of subsidies would make a substantial portion of domestic mining totally dependent on Federal appropriations and would thereby lessen incentives for the technological improvement vital to the continued health of American mining.

For these reasons, I am compelled to withhold my approval of H.R. 8860.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. THE WHITE HOUSE, September 2, 1960. TARIFF-MARKING OF IMPORTED ARTICLES AND CONTAINERS

H.R. 5054. I am withholding my approval from H.R. 5054, "to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the marking of imported articles and containers."

The bill would provide that new packaging for articles imported in containers required by present law to be marked with the name of the country of origin must be similarly marked by the repackager, whether the importer, distributor, retailer, or other handler of the merchandise. Goods in packages not so marked would be subject to seizure and forfeiture. The requirement could be waived only where found to necessitate such substantial changes in customary trade practices as to cause undue hardship.

H.R. 5054 runs counter to one of our major foreign policy objectives—the re-

duction of unnecessary barriers and hindrances to trade. The burdens the bill would impose are unnecessary because the Federal Trade Commission requires the disclosure of the foreign origin of repackaged imported articles when it is in the public interest to do so.

The United States and other principal trading nations of the world have recognized that burdensome marking requirements can be a hindrance to trade and have agreed to the principle that such hindrances should be reduced to a minimum. H.R. 5054 might well result in successive domestic handlers requiring written assurances of proper marking in order to avoid the severe penalty of seizure and forfeiture. The cost and the complications involved in such cumbersome paperwork would tend to discourage such imports. Moreover, this measure could prove ultimately damaging to our export-expansion efforts, for needlessly restrictive action on our part could readily lead to similarly restrictive action by other countries against American goods.

In addition, the bill would unnecessarily extend the Bureau of Customs into new areas by requiring the Bureau to follow goods after they have entered the stream of domestic commerce and to act against handlers of merchandise who are not importers. The Bureau would be required to determine the nature of customary trade practices and the possibility of undue hardship in a field outside its normal competence. Aside from the unnecessary additional expense, these new responsibilities would be most awkward for the Bureau to administer.

For these reasons I am withholding my approval of H.R. 5054.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. THE WHITE HOUSE, September 5, 1960.

#### REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed

under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

#### QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the first calendar quarter of 1960 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.

D. (6) \$492. E. (9) \$281.36.

A. Claris Adams, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$4,812. E. (9) \$5,362.51.

A. William B. Allen, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,210. E. (9) \$19.25.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$2,030.07. E. (9) \$2,030.07.

A. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$7,120.80. E. (9) \$7,120.80.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$10,637.34. E. (9) \$10,637.34.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Legion.

D. (6) \$60,032,16. E. (9) \$33,468.88.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$161.75. E. (9) \$4,973.07.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$453.85. E. (9) \$17.50.

A American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y. E. (9) \$1,468.75.

A. American Thrift Assembly, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$532. E. (9) \$10,100.44.

1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$10,280.06. E. (9) \$15,675.24.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago,

E. (9) \$604.11.

A. American Yugoslav Claims Committee, West 87th Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$384.25. E. (9) \$401.23.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Thrift Assembly, 1025 Con-

hecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, Mescalero, N. Mex.

A. Apparel Industry Committee on Imports, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$2,688.37.

A. Anne Archbold, 3905 Reservoir Road NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$500.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$173.27.

A. Lester Asher, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$50.

A. Association of Stock Exchange Firms, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles E. Babcock, Route 2, Box 406, Vienna, Va.

B. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3025 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$1.

A. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Ltd., 72 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. E. (9) \$1,012.42.

A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy, Inc., 105 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$35.68.

A. Carl H. Berglund, 1219 Washington Building, Tacoma, Wash. E. (9) \$40.92.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW. Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,471.79.

A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,352.48.

A. Mrs. Paul Blanshard, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.
 D. (6) \$180. E. (9) \$120.

A. J. Wilcy Bowers, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga,

A. Roland Boyd, 218 East Louislana Street, McKinney, Tex.

B. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H
Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,365.35. E. (9) \$679.06.

A. Boykin & De Francis, 1000 16th Street

NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mrs. Claire Hugo Stinnes, Grossenbaumerstrasse 253, Mulhelm Ruhr, Germany. E. (9) \$160.

A. Boykin & De Francis, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Studiengeselischaft für Privatrecht-

liche Auslandsinteressen, e.v. Controscarpe 46, Germany.

E. (9) \$270.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1122 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Mrs. Fred L. Bull, 4312 Rowalt Drive,

College Park, Md. B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. John J. Burke, 1062 West Platinum Street, Butte, Mont. B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Post Of-

fice Box 1445, Spokane, Wash.

E. (9) \$550.

A. George P. Byrne, Jr., 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

B. U.S. Wood Screw Service Bureau, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$760.20.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

D. (6) \$1,963. E. (9) \$1,324.72.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Cities Service Petroleum, Inc., 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$118.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

E. (9) 8704.64.

A. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

A. Committee on Cooperative Advertising, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$100.

A. Eugene P. Conser, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, III.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago,

A. Julien D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$2.40.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,625.

A. Council of Conservationists, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. B. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$845.73. E. (9) \$845.73.

A. County Supervisors' Association of California, 1100 Elks Building, Sacramento, Calif. E. (9) \$781.56.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$300.

A. Oscar Cox, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$636.25.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$1,054.60. E. (9) \$1,054.60.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 840 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 845 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo. D. (6) \$704.64. E. (9) \$704.64.

A. S. P. Deas, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La. E. (9) \$38.45.

A. William C. Doherty, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers,

100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,125.

A. Douglas, Obear & Campbell, 822 Southern Bullding, Washington, D.C.

B. Anne Archbold, 3905 Reservoir Road, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) 9.10.

A. John W. Edelman, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$2,410.34. E. (9) \$660.41.

A. Harold Edwards, 1012 14th Street NW. Washington, D.C.

B. National Health Federation, 703 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$700.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$656.11. E. (9) \$21.

A. Mrs. Albert E. Farwell, Box 188, Route 2, Vienna, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. James Pinucane, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Return of Confiscated German & Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Berchmans T. Fitzpatrick, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Wood, King & Dawson, 48 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Florida Ship Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. E. F. Forbes, 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Mrs. J. A. Ford, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

A. James F. Fort, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$128.60.

A. Robert W. Frase, 1820 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 24 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$1,681.75.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,688.87.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Miss Chloe Gifford, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John A. Gosnell, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Small Business Men's Associa-

D. (6) \$900.

A. Group Health Association of America, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$217.

A. Alfred N. Guertin, 230 North Michigan

Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$28.

A. Rodger S. Gunn, 4618 Highland Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$198.74.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Commit-tee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$340.06.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Seafarers' Section, MTD, 132 Third Street SE, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$204.72.

A. William A. Hanscom, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil. Chemical & Atomic Workers Inter-Union, 1840 California Street, national Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$225.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John A. Hartman, Jr., 67 Broad Street. New York NY

B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$950.65.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Cooperative Advertising. 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Chas. H. Heltzel, 606 Commerce Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg

D. (6) \$930. E. (9) \$467.27.

A. Joseph D. Henderson, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.

B. American Association of Small Business.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Jake D. Hill, 1006 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C.

B. South Carolina Railroad Association. E. (9) \$75.86.

A. Home Town Free Television Association, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Vernon F. Hovey, 101 Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N.Y.

B. National Dairy Products Corp., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$269.38.

A. Harold K. Howe, Mills Building, Washington D.C.

B. American Institute of Laundering, Box 1187, Joliet, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,649.99. E. (9) \$1,139.29.

A. Harold K. Howe, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Lawn Mower Institute, Inc., Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

A. B. A. Hungerford, 53 Park Place, New York City.

B. George P. Byrne, 63 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

A. John M. Hurley, 302 Hoge Building. Seattle, Wash.

B. Washington Railroad Association.

D. (6) \$886.54.

A. Illinois State Conference of Building & Construction Trades, 130 North Wells Street. Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$3,143.58.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1145 19th Street NW.,

Washington, D.C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$290.

A. Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 820 Highland Avenue, Newark, N.J. D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$104.75.

A. Peter Dierks Joers, 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

B. Dierks Forests, Inc., 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

- A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$302.85.

- A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington D.C.
- B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,873.
- A. Elizabeth A. Kendall, 2310 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$183.

- A. Charles E. Kief, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,093.75.

- A. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Associated Equipment Distributors, Sprinkler Irrigation Association, Aluminum Extruders Council, and Northwestern Lumbermen's Association.

E. (9) \$409.61.

- A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman. D. (6) \$1,420. E. (9) \$1,420.
- A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Atlantic, Gulf & Great Lakes Shipbuilding Association, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Charles R. Larson, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$656.11. E. (9) \$14.50.
- A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$300.
- A. Alan Latman, 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. National Committee for Effective Design Legislation, 200 East 42d Street, New
  - D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$792.23.
- A. Jonathan Lindley, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Credit Union National Association, Inc. 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
  - D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$26.40.
- A. Donald Linville, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- B. American Hardboard Association, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$210.
- A. Harold O. Lovre, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,000, E. (9) \$78.65.
- A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$3,777.54. E. (9) \$2,621.55.
- A. J. A. McCallam, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$604.11.
- A. William J. McDonald, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.
- B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, Boulevard, Alameda, Calif. 3005 Fernside

- A. Joseph B. McGrath, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,019.25. E. (9) \$329.42.
- A. Charles R. McNeill, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$2.55,
- A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. B. Mrs. Willi Zietz, Savoy Hilton Hotel,
- New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$150.
- A. John W. MacKay, 918 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Postal Clerks Union, 918 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$2,700.10. E. (9) \$350.
- A. MacLeish, Spray, Price & Underwood, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$5,300. E. (9) \$950.77.
- A. Albert E. Maddocks, 1883 South Seventh
- East, Salt Lake City, Utah.
  B. Liberty Under Law, Inc., Post Office Box 2013, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- A. Don Mahon, Box 959 Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$796.34.
- A. James D. Mann, 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Tommy M. Martin, 1040 Warner Build-
- ing, Washington, D.C.
  B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$656.11. E. (9) \$12.
- A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$1,205. E. (9) \$377.
- A. Ellis E. Meredith, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Apparel Industry Committee on Imports, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$312.50.
- A. Ross A. Messer, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$108.80.
- A. M. Barry Meyer, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$42.30.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- B. Safe Harbor Water Power Corp., 90 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$50,000. E. (9) \$14.30.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- B. Helena W. Shire Trust, Helena Shire Oppenheimer, Ann Oppenheimer Kennedy,

- Nathan Oppenheimer, Jr., the Marine Trust Co. of Western New York, Buffalo, N.Y., trustees.
  - D. (6) \$5,000.
- A. John R. Minor, 1025 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.
- B. County Supervisors' Association of California, 1100 Elks Building, Sacramento, Calif. D. (6) \$750.
- A. Willis C. Moffatt, First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.
  - B. Standard Oil Co. of California.
- A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$13.25.
- A. Curtis Morris, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Gas Association, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Joseph J. Mulhern, 11 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
  - D. (6) \$7,000. E. (9) \$833.94.
- A. Andrew P. Murphy, Jr., 1625 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$1,615.40. E. (9) \$150.63.
- A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,017.90. E. (9) \$1,638.57.
- A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$540,330. E. (9) \$18,838.84.
- A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. National Association of Postmasters of the United States, 348 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$107,038.75. E. (9) \$1,500.
- A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$12,383.61. E. (9) \$1,933.39.
- A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$13,054.55.
- A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 95 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,235.
- A. National Association of Wheat Growers, Chappell, Nebr.
  - D. (6) \$2,071.20. E. (9) \$2,071.20.
- A. National Bureau for Lathing and Plastering, Inc., 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Committee for Effective Design Legislation, 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$2,200. E. (9) \$2,258.43.

- A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, DC
  - D. (6) \$21,134.45. E. (9) \$21,129.14.
- A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$250.
- A. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$21,170.75. E. (9) \$1,982.67.
- A. National Federation of Independent Businesses, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$10,323.36. E. (9) \$10,323.36.
- A. National Postal Clerks Union, 918 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$11,150. E. (9) \$4,143.
- A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building., Washington D.C. D. (6) \$7,245.80. E. (9) \$11,606.91.
- A. National Rehabilitation Association. Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$5,686.18. E. (9) \$735.
- A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$6,908. E. (9) \$8,330.99.
- A. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$5,000, E. (9) \$3,488.37.
- A. National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington D.C.
- D. (6) \$10,629.68. E. (9) \$8,164.73.
- A. Henry C. Nelson, Jr., 709 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C.
  B. South Carolina Railroad Association, 709 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C
  - E. (9) \$22.65.
- A. Ross D. Netherton, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Edgar L. Newhouse III, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Smelting & Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$224.55.
- A. Northwest Committee for Transportation Planning, 2928 Macomb Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$1,501.60.
- A. Brice O'Brien, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$600.
- A. Herbert R. O'Conor, Jr., 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
- B. E. Leitz, Inc., 468 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. John A. O'Donnell, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$600.
- A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Philippine Sugar Association, 1025 Con-necticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

- A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Philippine War Damage Claimants Association, Escolta Building, 46 Escolta, Manila, Philippines.
- A. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$106.85.
- A. Order of Railway Conductors & Brake-men, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
  - E. (9) \$4,748.92.
- A. Geo. F. Parrish, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.
- D. (6) \$4,624.98.
- A. A. Lee Parsons, 1145 19th Street NW.,
- Washington, D.C.
  B. Cotton Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$42.90.

  - A. Hugh Peterson.
- B. Georgia Power Co., 75 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
- D. (6) \$7,500.
- A. Hugh Peterson, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Iris Peterson, 4201 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- B. Air Line Stewards & Stewardesses Association International, 55th and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Andrew A. Pettis, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N.J.
- D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$2,703.23.
- A. Charles E. Potter, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, c., 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$6,249.99. E. (9) \$2,474.19.
- A. Homer V. Prater, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, DC
  - D. (6) \$1,996.80. E. (9) \$30.
- A. William C. Prather, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$275. E. (9) \$137.52.
- A. Mrs. Richard G. Radue, 3406 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
  A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3840 Greenbrier
- Drive, Dallas, Tex.
- B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Assoclation, Box 48, Durant, Okla.
- D. (6) \$150.
- A. William T. Reed, 5800 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.
- B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$168.50.
- A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$1,999.98. E. (9) \$107.30.

- A. Geo. L. Reid, Jr., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Wheat Growers, Chappell, Nebr.
  - D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$271.20.
- A. John Arthur Reynolds, 653 Cortland Avenue, Fresno, Calif.
- B. Western Cotton Growers Association, 310 Fulton-Fresno Building, Fresno, Calif. D. (6) \$1,133.32. E. (9) \$257.47.
- A. Hubert M. Rhodes, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
  - D. (6) \$575. E. (9) \$3.20.
- A. E. W. Rising, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
- B. Western Sugar Beet Growers Association, Post Office Box 742, Great Falls, Mont. D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$538.61.
- A. William Neale Roach, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$101.05.
- A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building. Washington, D.C.
- B. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
- A. Kermit B. Rykken, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz
- B. Mobil Oil Co., Los Angeles; et al. A. Seafarers' Section, MTD, 132 Third
- Street SE., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$55,000. E. (9) \$2,278.79.
- A. Selvage & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Carpet Institute, Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$146.99.
- A. Selvage & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW. Washington, D.C.
- B. New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, 79 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$24.85.
- A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$600.
- A. Ralph Showalter, 1126 16th Street NW. Washington, D.C.
- B. United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- D. (6) \$2,416.32. E. (9) \$1,040.85.
- A. David Silvergleid, 918 F Street NW. Washington, D.C.
- B. National Postal Clerks Union, 918 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,700.10. E. (9) \$350.
- A. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. Edward Mallinckrodt, 16 Westmoreland Place, St. Louis, Mo. D. (6) \$6,000.
  - A. M. Frederik Smith, 10 East 40th Street,
- New York, N.Y. B. Council of Conservationists, Inc., 10
- East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

- A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$513.50. E. (9) \$675.79.
- A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
  - D. (6) \$1,560.88. E. (9) \$1,186.45.
- A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Box 48. Durant, Okla.
  - E. (9) \$150.
- A. Samuel Spencer and Frank J. Whalen, Jr., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Northwest Committee for Transportation Planning.
- D. (6) \$1,501.60.
- A. Richard A. Squires, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$13.05.
- A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.
- B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$3,735.03.
- A. Chester S. Stackpole, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- B. American Gas Association, Inc., 420
- Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Standard Public Relations, Inc., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
- B. Theodore Roosevelt Association, 28 East 20th Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$600.
- A. Stevenson, Paul, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Howard F. Knipp, 3401 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
  - E. (9) \$1.48.
- A. Stevenson, Paul, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$5,225. E. (9) \$697.40.
- A. Mrs. Ada Barnett Stough, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
- A. Strasser. Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. American Association of Surplus Prop-
- erty Importers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. Monroe Sullivan, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. D. (6) \$693.75. E. (9) \$1,108.74.
- A. Tyre Taylor, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Southern States Industrial Council, Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
  - E. (9) \$561.87.
- A. Christy Thomas & Associates, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of River and Harbor Contractors, 15 Park Row, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$178.71.
- A. Christy Thomas & Associates, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. B. Puget Sound Bridge & Dry Dock Co. 2929 16th Avenue S.W., Seattle, Wash.

- A. Joseph A. Todd, Investment Building,
- Washington, D.C. B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Joseph A. Todd, Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Aris Gloves, Inc., 9 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Joseph A. Todd, Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- D. (6) \$8,116.15. E. (9) \$3,776.38.
- A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$17.50.
- A. Veterans of World War I, U.S.A., Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.
- A. Bailey Walsh, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Lion Manufacturing Co., 2640 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$900.
- A. Bailey Walsh, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. United Manufacturing Co., 3401 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$600.
- A. Marvin B. Weaver, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Cities Service Petroleum, Inc., 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$118. E. (9) \$118.
- A. William E. Welsh, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$116.45.
- A. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, 310 Fulton-Fresno Building, Presno, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$9,210.35. E. (9) \$4,466.23.
- A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$95,245.19. E. (9) \$55.67.
- A. George Y. Wheeler 2d, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Radio Corp. of America, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Don White, Post Office Box 337, Fairfax. Va.
- B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., Post Office Box 337, Fairfax, Va.
  - D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$3,830.53.
- A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$80.99.
- A. Scott C. Whitney, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,550.

- A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 706 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
- B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$2,184.69. E. (9) \$2,184.69.
- A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
  - D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$200.
- A. Albert E. Wilkinson, 417 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. The Anaconda Co., 616 Hennessy Building, Butte, Mont.
  - E. (9) \$484.20.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Arapahoe Tribe of Indians, Wind River Reservation, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
  - E. (9) \$101.90.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

  B. The Confederated Salish and Kottenai
- Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont. E. (9) \$34.76.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Indians of California, Post Office Box 901, Redding, Calif.
  - E. (9) \$26.55.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena,
  - E. (9) \$13.26.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.O. B. Nicholas B. Perry, 626 Belleview Boule-
- vard, Alexandria, Va.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Quinaielt Indian Tribe, Taholah, Wash.
  - E. (9) \$6.45.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Spokane Indian Tribe, Wellpinit, Wash. E. (9) \$12.75.
- A. William A. Williams, Jr., Santa Fe, N.
- B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
- A. Burton C. Wood, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,269.25. E. (9) \$116.55.
- A. Wood, King, Dawson & Logan, 48 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Albert Y. Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.
- A. Albert Young Woodward, 1625 I Street
- NW., Washington, D.C. B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Paul D. Yager, 916 Investment Building,
- Washington, D.C. B. Cyrus W. and Lucille M. Manfull, 13152 Wentworth Street, Pacoima, Calif.

#### QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1960:

(Note.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the Record, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW;

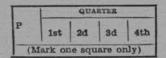
"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

ARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19.

#### REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT



Note on Item "A".—(a) In General. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employee", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) Separate Reports. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

filed by their agents or employees.

i) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are

filed by their employers.

Organization or Individual Filing:
 State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

Note on Item "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

Note on Item "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House.—[§ 302 (e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

1. State approximately how long legisla- 2. State the general legislative interests of tive interests are to continue. If receipts the person filing and set forth the specific and expenditures in connection with legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

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Note on Item "D."—(a) In General. The term "contribution" includes snything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"— Section 302 (a) of the Lobbying Act.

Section 302 (a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) If This Report Is for an Employer.—(i) In General. Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) If This Report Is for an Agent or Employee.—(i) In General. In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to relimburs you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative Interests.

(ii) Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, i

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)  1. \$ Dues and assessments 2. \$ Gifts of money or anything of value 3. \$ Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift 4. \$ Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter 5. \$ Received for services (e. g., salary, fee, etc.) 6. \$ Toral for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5") 7. \$ Received during previous Quarters of calendar year 8. \$ Toral from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")  Loans Received	Contributors of \$500 or more (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)  13. Have there been such contributors?  Please answer "yes" or "no":  14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total \$500 or more:  Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:
"The term 'contribution' includes a loan"—Sec. 302 (a).  9. 8.———Total now owed to others on account of loans  10. 8.———Borrowed from others during this Quarter  11. 8.———Repaid to others during this Quarter	Amount Name and Address of Contributor  ("Period" from Jan. 1 through, 19)  \$1,500.00 John Doe, 1621 Blank Bidg., New York, N. Y.  \$1,785.00 The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bidg., Chicago, Ill.
12. \$"Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter	\$3,285.00 TOTAL

Note on Item "E".—(a) In General. "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 802 (b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) If This Report Is for an Agent or Employee. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)  1. \$Public relations and advertising services  2. \$Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item  "1")	Loans Made to Others  "The term 'expenditure' includes a loan"—Sec. 302 (b).  12. \$		
3. \$Gifts or contributions made during Quarter 4. \$Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost 5. \$Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.) 6. \$Telephone and telegraph	15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More  In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as the expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example		
7. \$Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment 8. \$All other expenditures 9. \$Total for this Quarter (Add "I" through "8")	Amount Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose \$1,750.00 7-11: Roe Printing Co., \$214 Blank Ave., St. Louis Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the		
10. \$Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year	**Marshbanks Bill."  \$2,400.00 7-15, 8-15, 9-15: Britten & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg Washington, D. C.—Public relation service at \$800.00 per month.		
11. \$Toral from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")	84.150.00 TOTAL		

PAGE 2

- A. Claris Adams, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. V. J. Adduci, 610 Shoreham Building.
- Washington, D.C.

  B. Aerospace Industries Association America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$3,384. E. (9) \$487.87.
- A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Arthur F. Aebersold, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (8) \$1,468.19. E. (9) \$47.25.
- A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$9,503.34. E. (9) \$9,503.34.
- Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
  - E. (9) \$1,471.38.
- A. Air Freight Forwarders Association, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$20,039.33. E. (9) \$20,039.33.
- A. Louis J. Allen, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
- B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.
- A. Nicholas E. Allen and Merrill Armour, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Music Operators of America, Inc., 128 East 14th Street, Oakland, Calif. D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$60.07.
- A. W. L. Allen, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.
- B. Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.
- A. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- E. (9) \$248.20.
- A. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street, New York City.
  - E. (9) \$7,178.52.
- A. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
  - D. (6) \$7,870.20. E.(9) \$7,870.20.
- Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$28,311. E. (9) \$28,311.
- A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO Building, Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$32,616.51.
- A. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. E. (9) \$4,941.97.
- A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$15,362.06. E. (9) \$13,412.06.

- A. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$8,221.46. E. (9) \$5,840.84.
- A. American Justice Association (Inc.), Post Office Box 1387, Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$4.50.
- A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$1,015.28. E. (9) \$90.88.
- A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
- D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$13,315.69.
- A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
  - E. (9) \$1,843.75.
- A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
  - D. (6) \$11,963.63. E. (9) \$4,554.47.
- A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$4,021.88. E. (9) \$4,201.88.
- A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$672.23. E. (9) \$672.23.
- A. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$3,023.27. E. (9) \$4,277.06.
- A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$4,447. E. (9) \$8,695.
- A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$2,885.19. E. (9) \$2,393.64.
- A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,004.39. E. (9) \$2,004.39.
- A. American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee, 500 Sugar Building, Denver, Colo. E. (9) \$100.
- A. American Textile Machinery Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass. D. (6) \$22.78.
- A. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$4,992.01.
- A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$22,468.89.
- A. American Veterans Committee, 1830 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,342. E. (9) \$155.02.
- A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
  - E. (9) \$619.59.
- A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Warehousemen's Association, Merchandise Division, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

- A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,275. E. (9) \$1,384.61.
- A. Jerry L. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery,
- B. Alabama Railroad Association, First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
  - D. (6) \$84. E. (9) \$125.32.
- A. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$1,201.93.
- A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.
- B. Class I railroads operating in the State of Arkansas.
- D. (6) \$235.60. E. (9) \$1,271.81.
- A. J. Sinclair Armstrong, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, 10 Columbus Circle, New York City. E. (9) \$1,157.14.
- A. Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 20th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1406
- G Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$5,072.99. E. (9) \$5,072.99.
- A. Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$375.
- A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$19,846.37. E. (9) \$19,846.37.
- A. Association of Casualty & Surety Cos., 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$2,296.72. E. (9) \$2,296.72.
- Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Association of Western Railways, 221/2 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$520. E. (9) \$520.
- A. Edward Atkins, 51 East 42d Street,
- New York, N.Y.
  B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York. N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$25.
- A. Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
  - E. (9) \$1,500.
- A. Richard W. Averill, 711 14th Street NW. Washington, D.C.
- B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
  - E. (9) \$169.71.
- A. Charles E. Babcock, Route 2, Box 406, Vienna, Va.
- B. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3025 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
  - D. (6) \$150.

A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$115.

A. Charles B. Balley, Sr., 2035 South Ave-

nue, Toledo, Ohio.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

D. (6) \$1,975. E. (9) \$1,852.42.

A. George P. Baker, Soldiers Field Post Office, Boston, Mass.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. John A. Baker. B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,274.88. E. (9) \$290.64.

A. Thomas F. Baker, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$242. E. (9) \$6.20.

A. J. H. Ballew, Nashville, Tenn. B. Southern States Industrial Council. D. (7) \$2,400. E. (9) \$205.26.

A. Roy A. Ballinger, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., D. (6) \$1,340. E. (9) \$69.37.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,225.

A. William J. Barnhard, 923 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Imported Nut Section, Association of Food Distributors, Inc., 100 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William G. Barr, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edwin C. Barringer, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc.

A. William B. Barton, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. Laurie C. Battle, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Roy Battles, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,650.

A. John V. Beamer, 625 Valley Brook Lane, Wabash, Ind.

B. Fine Hardwoods Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$350.

A. James F. Bell, 730 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$18.15.

A. Mrs. Rachel S. Bell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Commit-

tee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$6.50.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Bergson & Borkland, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,017. E. (9) \$319.65.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Rallway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hudson Biery, 4517 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 4517 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N.Y., and 839 Shore-ham Building, Washington, D.C. B. Mollers Suidah Shipbreakers, Ltd.; the

Alpha Shipping Co., Ltd.; and Lancashire Shipping Co., Ltd.

E. (9) \$62.08.

A. David Bishop, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Bivins, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271

Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$550.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$500.

A. Richard W. Blake, 1113 10th Avenue, Greeley, Colo.

B. National Beet Growers Federation, 1113 10th Avenue, Greeley, Colo.

D. (6) \$435.

A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. W. G. Blewett, 301 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Peabody Coal Co., 301 Olive Street, St.

A. Blue Cross Commission, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$584.35, E. (9) \$14.05.

A. Blumberg, Singer, Ross & Gordon, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of

America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York,

A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Investment Companies, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. E. (9) \$41.41.

A. Hyman Bookbinder, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$403.70.

A. Joseph L. Borda, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$520.

A. Joseph Borkin, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Alleghany Corp., 230 Park Avenue, New

A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$435.91.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$360. E. (9) \$4.39.

A. J. Wiley Bowers, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Sixth and Cherry Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Charles B. Bowling, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW. Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Charles M. Boyer, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW. Washington, D.C.

A. Boykin & De Francis, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mrs. Claire Hugo Stinnes, Grossen-baumerstrasse 253, Mulheim Ruhr, Germany. E. (9) \$170.

A. Boykin & De Francis, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Studiengesellschaft für Privatrechliche Auslandsinteresse, e.v. Contrescarpe 65. Germany.

E. (9) \$285.

- A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- B. International Union of United Brewery. Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
  - E. (9) \$196.
  - A. Frank P. Brennan, Avoca, Iowa.
- B. Iowa Power & Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
  - E. (9) \$11.15.
- A. Homer L. Brinkley, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Council of Farmer Coopera-
- A. J. Olney Brott, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$54.10.
- A. W. Kenneth Brew, 122 East 42d Street,
- New York, N.Y.

  B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. W. S. Bromley, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$374.04. E. (9) \$332.15.
- A. George Bronz, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Amity Fabrics, Inc., 12 West 32d Street, New York, N.Y.
  - E. (9) \$24.40.
- A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- B. California Packing Corp., 215 Freemont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,250.
- A. Derek Brooks, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$934.61.
- A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. D. (6) \$7,440.33. E. (9) \$7,440.33.
- A. Bryant C. Brown, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.
- A. J. D. Brown, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$110.
- A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, DC.
  - D. (6) \$1,425. E. (9) \$1,449.
- A. George S. Buck, Jr., Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
- B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn. D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$21.37.
- A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla
- B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla. D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$98.84

- A Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
- B. Florida Ship Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla. D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$273.80.
- A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, 24 Beekman Street, New York, N.Y. E. (9) \$426.75.
- A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and National Federation of Independent Business, 740 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$4,272.
- A. Harold Burke, 140 Front Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John J. Burke, 1062 West Platinum Street, Butte, Mont.
- B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Post Office Box 1445, Spokane, Wash.
  - E. (9) 8575.
- A. F. Hugh Burns, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$182.80.
- A Maurice G. Burnside, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Division of Legislation & Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,937.45. E. (9) \$94.59.
- A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.
- A. Robert M. Burr, 105 Mansfield Avenue, Darien, Conn.
- B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association
- A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$3,750.
- A. Hollis W. Burt, 1212 Munsey Building. Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1212 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$44.60.
- A. Harry C. Butcher, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Home Town Free Television Association, 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.
  - E. (9) \$5,927.55.
- A. George P. Byrne, Jr., 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.
- B. United States Wood Screw Service Bureau, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.
- C. G. Caffrey, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
  - D. (6) \$760.20. E. (9) \$15.

- A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW.,
- Washington, D.C.
  B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington,
  - D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$320.29.
- A. Carl C. Campbell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Cotton Council of America. Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
  - D. (6) \$55.39.
- A. Judy Carlile, 229 Shoreham Building. Washington, D.C.
- B. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$63.50.
- A. John T. Carlton and M. H. Manchester, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Braxton B. Carr, 1025 Connecticut
- Avenue, Washington, D.C.
  B. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,625, E. (9) \$375.
- A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8325 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Henderson H. Carson, 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio, and 744 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1717 East Ninth
- Street, Cleveland, Ohio. D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$740.
- A. Albert E. Carter, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,006.18.
- A. Francis R. Cawley, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$1,680. E. (9) \$721.17.
- A. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Greg-Gary Corp., 7 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$7,500.
- A. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa. E. (9) \$200.
- A. Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh Pa.
- D. (6) \$1,127.91. E. (9) \$4,752.76.
- A. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Charles Patrick Clark, 500 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. B. Rapaport & Son, Inc., Central Street, Post Office Box 169, Windsor, Conn.
- A. Earl W. Clark, 132 Third Street SE. Washington, D.C.
- B. Labor-Management Maritime Commit-tee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$422.59.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph Coakley, 815 16th Street NW.,

Washington, D.C.

B. Building Service Employees Interna-tional Union, 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,800.

A. William H. Coburn, 530 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Western Forest Industries Association, 526 Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$986.90.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York,

B. National Association of Investment Cos., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,150. E. (9) \$174.05.

A. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$13,550. E. (9) \$5,447.74.

A. R. T. Compton, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

John C. Cone, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pan American World Airways System, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$16.65.

A. Orval R. Cook, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building,

Washington, D.C. B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1631 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturers' Association of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R.

D. (6) \$1,670. E. (9) \$21.20.

A. Ben C. Corlett, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$659.16.

A. Edward J. Coughlin, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$20.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. County Supervisors Civic Association of California, 1100 Elks Building, Sacramento, Calif.

E. (9) \$784.51.

A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East

Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$2.70.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue,

New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$44.43.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Joint Resolution 1955 egislature, Post Office Box 3170, Honolulu, Hawaii,

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund, Fifth Third Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. E. (9) \$16.82.

A. A. M. Crawford, 704 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street. San Francisco, Calif., and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$28.14.

A. William A. Cromartie, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$809.38.

A. Laurence A. Crosby, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Paul Cunningham, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, NY.

A. John T. Curran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$701.25.

A. Bryce Curry, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, DC

D. (6) \$650.

A. Bernard Cushman, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank

Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. D. C. Daniel, 1627 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$5.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation. 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$687.50. E. (9) \$36.51.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1.130.68

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$809.38.

A. Dorothy Mondell Davis, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801

19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. B. American Industrial Bankers Associa-tion, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Ave-

nue, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hilton Hotels Corp., Chicago, Ill.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 813 Washington Building, Washington, DC.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison

Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Laundry-Dry Cleaning Association

District of Columbia, 2400 16th Street NW. Washington, D.C.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Twentieth Century Airlines, Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States Poultry and Egg Producers Association, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Tony T. Dechant, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

B. The Farmers' Educational Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW. Washington, D.C.

A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue

NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$39.45.

- A. Mary S. Deuel, 3026 Cambridge Place NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Washington Home Rule Committee Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$840.
- A. Joe T. Dickerson, 1625 K Street NW. Washington, D.C.
- B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla. D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$21.
- A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1523 L Street NW.
- Washington, D.C. B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$172.68.
- A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Sacramento Yolo Port District, 705 California Fruit Building, Sacramento, Calif. D. (6) \$2,624.80. E. (9) \$199.80.
- A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Westlands Water District, Post Office Box 4006, Fresno, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$3,347.15. E. (9) \$347.15.
- A. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
  - E. (9) \$1,750.
- A. Disabled Officers Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$3,757.20.
- A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$20,744.58. E. (9) \$19,612.11.
- A. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$329.42.
- A. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$46,964.56.
- A. Robert C. Dolan, 1200 18th Street NW ... Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.D. (6) \$369. E. (9) \$60.89.
- A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$687.48. E. (9) \$6.22.
- A. James L. Donnelly, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- B. Illinois Manufacturers Association, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
  - E. (9) 8345.09.
- A. Donoghue, Ragan & Mason, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. California Shipping Co., 320 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
  - E. (9) \$153.08.
- A. Robert F. Donoghue, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Pacific American Tankship Association. 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$1,625.01.
- A. Thomas J. Donovan, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

- A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 60 John Street, New
- York, N.Y. B. Association of Casualty & Surety Cos., 60 John Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$127.50.
- A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,552.20. E. (9) \$116.
- A. Fred N. Dressler, Post Office Box 188, Gardnerville, Nev.
- B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
  - A. Ben DuBois, Sauk Centre, Minn.
- B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
- A. Read P. Dunn, Jr., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
  - D. (6) \$540. E. (9) \$15.09.
- A. William E. Dunn, 20th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 20th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$2.65.
- A. J. S. Eames, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$37.20. E. (9) \$37.20.
- A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$94.46. E. (9) \$82.51.
- A. John W. Edelman, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$2,293.40. E. (9) \$543.47.
- A. Herman Edelsberg, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

  B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith,
- 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$140. E. (9) \$15.
- A. Bernard H. Ehrlich, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association and Council of Business Schools, 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,050. E. (9) \$368.17.
- A. James B. Ehrlich, 1000 Connecticut Ave-
- nue NW., Washington, D.C.

  B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$516.25, E. (9) \$72.20.
- A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Rallway & Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Clyde T. Ellis, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$31.25.

- A. Otis H. Ellis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$12,000.
- A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$14.
- A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
- B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$227.80.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,375.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway. Los Angeles, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$3,200.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C. B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$1,800.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro. Calif.
  - D. (6) \$2,100.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Palo Verde Irrigation District, Blythe, Calif.
- A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$6,037.50. E. (9) \$70.82.
- A. Myles W. English, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
  - D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$5,283.21.
- A. Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$89,363.89. E. (9) \$19,328.23.
- A. Mrs. Albert E. Farwell, Post Office Box 188, Route 2, Vienna, Va.
- B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. J. Arnold Feldman, 10011 Dickens Avenue, Bethesda, Md.
- B. American Veterans Committee, 1830 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$124. E. (9) \$9.41.
- A. Bonner Fellers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - B. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee.

A. John A. Perguson, 918 16th Street NW.,

Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Sugar Cane League. New Orleans, La., United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston, Fla., and Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc., South Bay, Fla.

D. (6) \$6,349.98.

A. John B. Fisher, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, Bangor,

A. John B. Fisher, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. C. H. Sprague & Son Co., 125 High Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Berchmans T. Fitzpatrick, 1025 Con-

necticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Wood, King, Dawson & Logan, 48 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Norman A. Flaningam, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rock-

efeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,328.13. E. (9) \$20.68.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla. E. (9) \$2,617.12.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

E. (9) \$1,448.84.

A. Florida Ship Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla. E. (9) \$1,623.80.

A. Fluorspar Consumers Committee, 40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y. D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$10,000.

A. Foreign Policy Clearing House, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Foristel, 1523 L Street NW.,

Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association
North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Association, 535

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$49.78.

James F. Fort, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$615.74.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$450.

A. L. S. Franklin, 2309 Pinecraft Road, Greensboro, N.C.

A. Robert W. Frase, 1820 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 24 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$1,205.10.

A. George H. Frates, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retail Drug-

D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$1,124.

A. W. E. Fravel, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Freedman & Levy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Fred H. Lenway & Co., Inc., 112 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Elmer M. Freudenberger, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555

B. Disabled American Vete Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio,

E. (9) \$1,750.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$20,175. E. (9) \$8,998.45.

A. Garrett Fuller, 836 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. West Coast Steamship Co., 601 Board of Trade Building, Portland, Oreg.

E. (9) \$24.30.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington,

D. (6) \$457.50. E. (9) \$8.60.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota railroads.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$779.57.

A. Gardner, Norrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York City, and Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$4.18.

A. Marion R. Garstang; 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 80 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$1.15.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Inter-State Manufacturer's Association 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn. D. (6) \$1,500.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Cos., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn. D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Walter A. Giblin, 5713 South Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,600.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Associa-

D. (6) \$1,620. E. (9) \$176.97.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio

D. (6) \$1,033.33. E. (9) \$759.82.

A. Leif Gilstad, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. John A. Gosnell, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$375.

A. Government Employes' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$6,966.15. E. (9) \$11,846.05.

A. Government Relations Committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James L. Grahl, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$141.12.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 318-418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$16,202.60. E. (9) \$16,878.73.

A. Mrs. Edward R. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C. B. National Congress of Parents & Teach-

ers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 182 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$412.50. E. (9) \$65.45.

A. Richard D. Green, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Last Manufacturers Association, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Build-

ing, Washington, D.C.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Build-

ing, Washington, D.C.

B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 1001 Bowen Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$12.20.

A. Alfred N. Guertin, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North

Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Ben H. Guill, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. ASARCO, New York; A.Z.L. & S. Co., St. Louis; Athletic Mining & Smelting, Fort Smith, Ark.; National Zinc, New York; and Matthiessen & Hegeler, La Salle, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,171. E. (9) \$817.75.

A. Violet M. Gunther, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$2,250.04. E. (9) \$237.88.

A. Gayle Gupton, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building Washington, D.C.

A. Frank E. Haas, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ili.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE.,

Washington, D.C.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$84.06.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Seafarers' Section, Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$204.72.

A. Louis P. Haffer, 802 Ring Building,

Washington, D.C.

B. Air Freight Forwarders Association, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Hal H. Hale, 423 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Hale, 1039 Investment Building. Washington, D.C.

B. Wisconsin Avenue Committee on Transortation Problems, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$39.80.

A. Haley, Wollenberg & Bader, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Home Town Free Television Association, 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.

D. (6) \$1,671. E. (9) \$181.41.

A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hugh F. Hall, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300

Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$758.33. E. (9) \$7.74.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, DC

D. (6) \$4,375.12. E. (9) \$354.91.

A. Charles A. Hamilton, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Ave-

nue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$145.23.

A. W. C. Hammerle, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$240.38, E. (9) \$270.57.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America.

A. C. L. Hancock, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y., and Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Murray Hanson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$1,030.83.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. James Harmanson, Jr., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,624.96. E. (9) \$81.10.

A. Conrad P. Harness, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Home Manufacturing Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Herbert E. Harris II, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$102.18.

A. Merwin K. Hart, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N.Y. B. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501

Empire State Building, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$103.31.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 500 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$11,403.38. E. (9) \$2,842.

A. John A. Hartman, Jr., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y., and subsidiaries. E. (9) \$1,978.86.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW. Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$326.80. E. (9) \$14.50.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1618 H Street NW. Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

A. Mrs. Glenn G. Hays, 212 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston,

D. (6) \$571.56. E. (9) \$832.03.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station

Building, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 801 Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$60.47. A. Health Insurance Association of Amer-

ica, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$1,385.02.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$135.10.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut

Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Comite de Productores de Azucar, Antonio Miro Quesada 376, Lima, Peru, S.A.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$71.25.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Cooperative Advertising, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$69.73.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Reciprocal Inter Insurers Federal Tax

Committee, 400 United Artists Building, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$95.67.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW-Washington, D.C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$487.42.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 907 Ring Building. Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,050.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,643.42. E. (9) \$1,518.42.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y. and 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$237.50. E. (9) \$237.50.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Carpet Institute, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.

- A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$48.34.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Bullding, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Hot House Vegetable Growers, Post Office Box 659, Terre Haute, Ind.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

- A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Football League, 1 Bala Avenue, Bala Cynwyd, Pa.

D. (6) \$12,000. E. (9) \$230.68.

- A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Buildlng, Washington, D.C.

  B. National Wool Trade Association, 263
- Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
- A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Philadelphia Wool & Textile Association, Post Office Box 472, Station S., Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. United States Brewers Foundation, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$111.06.

A. W. J. Hickey, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$262.50.

- A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
- B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

E. (9) \$1,021.99.

Hight, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

- B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$5.30.
- A. Ray C. Hinman, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$1,579.76. E. (9) \$329.76.

- A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$275.

- A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$200.

- A. Fuller Holloway, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Tollet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$9,225. E. (9) \$389.21.

- . A. D. Holmes, Jr., Gallion, Ala.
- B. National Association of Soil Conserva-tion Districts, League City, Tex.
  - D. (6) \$158.05. E. (9) \$158.05.

- A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. Edwin M. Hood, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. J. M. Hood, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$318.75.
- A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$809.38.

- A. Lawrence W. Horning, 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. New York Central Railroad Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

  B. American Warehousemen's Association,
- Merchandise Division.
- A. J. Cline House, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$4,500.
- A. Harold A. Houser, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,499.

- A. Vernon F. Hovey, 101 Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N.Y.
- B. National Dairy Products Corp., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$500.
- A. Erma D. Hubbard, 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.
- B. Military Survivors, Inc., 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md.

E. (9) \$10.

- A. William T. Huff, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$275. E. (9) \$28.
- A. William J. Hull, 326 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.
- A. William J. Hull, 326 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Ohlo Valley Improvement Association.
- A. Robert L. Humphrey, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Manufacturers.
- A. B. A. Hungerford, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.
- B. George P. Byrne, 53 Park Place, New York, N.Y.
- A. C. E. Huntley, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW. Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$410.34.

- A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 1273, Washington, D.C.
- B. Richard F. Bates, Sacramento, Calif., and Edward S. Cohen, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1. E. (9) \$305.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 1273, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,205.09.

- A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street
- NW., Washington, D.C.
  B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,170. E. (9) \$36.60.
- A. Industrial Union Department, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,697.17. E. (9) \$13,697.17.

- A. J. Stuart Innerst, 245 Second Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,938.46. E. (9) \$31.65.
- A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$99.
- A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW. Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$43,128.95.

- A. Interstate Manufacturer's Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn. D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$3.75.
- A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., W-1481 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.
  - D. (6) \$5,372.50. E. (9) \$945.35.
- A. Robert C. Jackson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$237.75.
- A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$175.
- A. Daniel Jaspan, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,152.49. E. (9) \$47.25.
- A. Philip F. Jehle, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Retail Druggists, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$125.
- A. Joe Jenness, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Rural Electric Cooperative As-ociation, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.

B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.; Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N.J.; Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Cooley Clay Co., Kentucky Clay Mining Co., Mayfield, Ky.; Tennessee Absorbent Co., Southern Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.

E. (9) \$328.69.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tow-

er, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio,

A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$915.28. E. (9) \$90.88.

A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building,

Cleveland, Ohio.

B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,029.44. E. (9) \$165.20.

A. W. D. Johnson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

. George Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$15.95.

A. Phillip E. Jones, 920 Tower Building. Washington, D.C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association,

920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Robert F. Jones, 515 Perpetual Building. Washington, D.C.

B. Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$202.45.

A. Edwin W. Kaler, 919 18th Street NW.,

Washington, D.C.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

D. (6) \$8,750.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$3,780. E. (9) \$726.14.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,873.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. West Coast Life Insurance Co., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. James C. Kelley, 1600 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1600 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George J. Kelly, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$270. E. (9) \$25.

A. Miss Elizabeth E. Kendall, 2310 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$70.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$113.19.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$258.85.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind. D. (6) \$3,625. E. (9) \$74.37.

A. Frank T. Kenner, 38 Niuiki Circle, Honolulu, Hawaii.

B. Association of American Railroads Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$13.30.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, Room 1022, Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$875.70. E. (9) \$1,674.65.

A. Omar B. Ketchum, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$3,843.75. E. (9) \$235.97.

A. Jeff Kibre, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. D. (6) \$1,576.31. E. (9) \$1,323.89.

A. Charles E. Klef, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, D. (6) \$1,093.75.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12.50.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$221.25.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Minot, DeBlois & Maddison, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

E. (9) \$287.21.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$230. E. (9) \$4.20.

A. Ludlow King, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,350.

A. S. F. Kirby, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Council on Business Mail, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$133.73.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Park-

way, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$510. E. (9) \$53.29.

A. Rowland F. Kirks, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Associa tion, 2000 K. Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,807.66. E. (9) \$119.56.

A. Charles J. Kitchas, 3131 West 162d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. D. (6) \$2,150.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,796.

A. Robert M. Koch, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) 815.

A. William L. Kohler, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$77.14.

A. Germaine Krettek, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$2,694.22.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Local Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,900.50. E. (9) \$5,433.89.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Harry J. Lambeth, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United

A. James K. Langan, 100 Indiana Avenue

NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Employes' Council, AFI-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC

D. (6) \$3,126.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Ind.

D. (6) \$999.96.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2727 Devonshire Place

NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Quality Brands Associates, Inc., 1001
Grant Street, Gary, Ind.

D. (6) 8900.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D.C.

Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 808 Trans-American Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,275.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$375.

A. Last Manufacturers Association, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

A. J. Austin Latimer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450.

A. Alan Latman, 200 East 42d Street. New York, N.Y.

B. National Committee for Effective Design Legislation, 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$702.63.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$630. E. (9) \$5.80.

A. Warren Lawrence, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$155. E. (9) \$75.

A. Gene Leach, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,212.50. E. (9) \$62.88.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C

D. (6) \$21.87. E. (9) \$31.12.

A. Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines.

D. (6) \$6,249.99. E. (9) \$8,616.71.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$572.24.

A. Prancis Leon, Keshena, Wis. B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena,

A John R. Lewis, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla. D. (6) \$315. E. (9) \$24.20.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$3,333.32. E. (9) \$1,764.55.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$6,461.34. E. (9) \$6,461.34.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$22.16.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$120.

A. Donald Linville, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill

B. American Hardboard Association, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$210.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,012.50. E. (9) \$85.52.

A. Walter J. Little, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$920.83. E. (9) \$718.48. American Railroads,

A. Fred Livingston, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Air Freight Forwarders Association, 802

Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Fred Livingston, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Alleghany Corp., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines.

A. Leonard Lopez, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,499.90. E. (9) \$15.

A. Harold O. Lovre, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$85.05.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va. B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th

Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Ave-

nue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Group Hospitalization, Inc., 825 17th
Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Ave-

nue NW., Washingtor, D.C.
B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., 24 West Erie Street, Chicago,

D. (6) \$250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Roadside Business Association, 646

North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Ave-

nue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. St. James Lumber Co., Pinewood Acres, Inc., and Gayland, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$19.50.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Ave-

nue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Adolph von Zedlitz, 60 Sutton Place
South, New York, N.Y.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Medical Corp., 415-423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. John M. Lumley, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$153.12. E. (9) \$7.54.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$750.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,162.50. E. (9) \$72.60.

A. A. E. Lyon, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,050.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. California Rallroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$2,621.55.

A. J. A. McCallam, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$619.59.

A. William C. McCamant, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$15.

A. John A. McCart, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees.

D. (6) \$2.105.60. E. (9) \$73.20.

A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$7.

A. McClure & McClure, 1710 H Street NW\_ Washington, D.C.

B. Coca-Cola Export Corp., 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. E. (9) \$363.28.

A. McClure & McClure, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philadelphia & Reading Relief Association, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Robert E. McCormick, Sheraton Build-

ing, Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Jewelers of America, Inc., 901
Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$25.75.

A. Angus H. McDonald.

B. Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,208.64. E. (9) \$257.70.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street

NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Rev. A. J. McFarland.

B. Christian Amendment Movement,

D. (6) \$999.99. E. (9) \$300.

A. William F. McKenna, 908 Colorado

Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings
Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$112.32. E. (9) \$27.50.

A. William H. McLin, 1201 16th Street

NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Division of Legislation and Federal
Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,477.50. E. (9) \$34.62.

A. W. H. McMains, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Penn-sylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. C. W. McMillan, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo. D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$606.13.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$304.75. E. (9) \$5.42.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$73.15.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa. D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$112.23.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Con-necticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Frankel Brothers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$0.75.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Mrs. Willi Zietz, Savoy Hilton Hotel, New York City.

E. (9) \$1.35.

A. John G. MacFarlan, 1503 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 1503 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,200. E. (9) \$1,367.83.

A. Irene Mack, Neopit, Wis.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena, Wis.

A. Arch L. Madsen, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2.70.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,800.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$247.

A. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,797.84. E. (9) \$125.89.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,046.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. D. (6) \$4,200. E. (9) \$1,205.82.

A. Raymond E. Marks, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street,

San Francisco, Calif.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414

Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$758.47.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Fred T. Marshall, 1112 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$264.37. E. (9) \$151.05.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League. 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif. D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$175.

A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Con gress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$746.40.

A. David Mathews, Jr., 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. E. (9) \$255.

A. P. H. Mathews, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,087.35. E. (9) \$959.65.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$21.42.

A. Joe G. Matthews, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$313.50. E. (9) \$202.96.

A. Vera Mayer. B. National Consumers League, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,179.96.

A. Howard W. Mays, Jr., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$7.50.

A. Lester H. Means, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., Appliance Park, Louisville, Ky.

D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$21.

A. John S. Mears, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$2,055.

A. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street, Washington, D.C.

A. J. T. Metcalf, 1023 L. & N. Building, Louisville, Ky. E. (9) \$175.42.

A. M. Barry Meyer, 1424 16th Street NW. Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$116.15.

A. James G. Michaux, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (8) \$1,000. E. (9) \$69.93.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. E. (9) \$1,532.12.

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United

A. John R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United

A. Military Survivors, Inc., 509 Ridgely Avenue, Annapolis, Md. D. (6) \$237. E. (9) \$887.35.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce. D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washing ton, D.C.

B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, 2211 South Coast Building. Houston, Tex.

D. (6) \$2,625.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington. D.C.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,250.

- A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
- B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr. D. (6) \$2,553. E. (9) \$633.92.
- A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$625.
- A. John Minadeo, 237 Glen Caladh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- B. Brotherhood Rallway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
  - D. (6) \$3,480.
- A. Claude Minard, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. John R. Minor, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. B. County Supervisors Association of Cali-
- fornia, 1100 Elks Building, Sacramento, Calif. D. (6) \$750.
- A. M. L. Minzer, Jr., 2631 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Commodity Exchange, Inc., 81 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$1,666.65. E. (9) \$581.30.
- A. Clarence Mitchell, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. B. National Association for the Advance-
- ment of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$1,875.
- A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.O.
- B. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Willis C. Moffatt, First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.
- B. Standard Oil Co. of California et al. D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$3.91.
- A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$5.45.
- A. Donald Montgomery, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Hotel Association, 211 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$75.
- A. Walter H. Moorman, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md. B. Maryland Railroad Association, 300 St.
- Paul Place, Baltimore, Md.
  - D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$122.47.
- A. Cecil Morgan, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
- B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
  - E. (9) \$153.23.
- A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Reciprocal Insurance Association, Kansas City, Mo.
  - E. (9) \$31.15.
- A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Area Employment Expansion Committce, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

- A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. B. Ford Motor Co., The American Road,
- Dearborn, Mich.
- A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce, Virgin Islands, United States.
- A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth
- Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$64.88.
- A. Giles Morrow, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$5,625. E. (9) \$140.36.
- A. Harold G. Mosier, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

  B. Aerospace Industries Association of
- America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$4,056. E. (9) \$125.80.
- A. William J. Mougey, General Motors Corp., Washington, D.C.
- B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Bernard R. Mullady, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
  - D. (6) \$2,644.
- A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Walter J. Munro, Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
- B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
- A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., National Building, Webster City, Iowa.
  - D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.
- A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$4,375.02. E. (9) \$154.91.
- A. Paul A. Nagle, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$3,000.
- A. National Association and Council of Business Schools, 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Association of Direct Selling Cos., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
- D. (6) \$13,750. E. (9) \$36.
- A. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,016.66. E. (9) \$14,448.93.
- A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

- A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York.
  - D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$8,168.15.
- A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$105,437. E. (9) \$25,161.08.
- A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$3,350.65. E. (9) \$3,350.65.
- A. National Association of Plumbing Con-tractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$175.
- A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$10,625. E. (9) \$7,945.71.
- A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$1,375.
- A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 95 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,235.
- A. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
   D. (6) \$1,206.13. Ε. (θ) \$1,527.47.
- A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1422 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$21,734.54. E. (9) \$682.50.
- A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$2,007.
- A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$457,711.85. E. (9) \$4,695.31.
- A National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. National Committee for Effective Design Legislation, 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$1,952.63.
- A. National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$17,041. E. (9) \$18,283.
- A. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Box 23, Memphis, Tenn.
  - D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$425.
- A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
- D. (6) \$8,037.30. E. (9) \$8,057.30.
- A. National Council on Business Mail, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- D. (6) \$193.90. E. (9) \$733.73.
- A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,558. E. (9) \$3,810.
- A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. E. (9) \$150.

A. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of First Class Mailers, Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$842. E. (9) \$743.

A. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Airlines Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$1,220.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$1,606.62. E. (9) \$1,430.17.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,730.33. E. (9) \$2,730.33.

A. National Federation of Federal Employ-ees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$94,931.99. E. (9) \$10,835.03.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$177,620.76. E. (9) \$29,543.29.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,087.40. E. (9) \$1,087.40.

A. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$8,000.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$13,009.15. E. (9) \$17,571.49.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$443.47. E. (9) \$443.47.

. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,109.74. E. (9) \$2,227.91.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,465.87. E. (9) \$2,487.01.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,371. E. (9) \$1,371.

A. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo. D. (6) \$11,403.38. E. (9) \$2,842.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,647.17. E. (9) \$4,593.32.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$5,960.63. E. (9) \$5,960.63.

A. National Multiple Scierosis Society, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N.Y. E. (9) \$771.25.

A. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Postal Transport Association, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$8,399.78. E. (9) \$8,399.78.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$18,742. E. (9) \$11,280.22.

A. National Restaurant Association, 1012

14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$15,504.39. E. (9) \$15,504.39.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$21,886.54. E. (9) \$20,560.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$14,196. E. (9) \$22,135.72.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$625.88.

A. National Shoe Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. E. (9) \$500.75.

A. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,194.73.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$193,978.87. E. (9) \$5,897.17.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$51. E. (9) \$51.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, III.

D. (6) \$3,017.60. E. (9) \$1,685.15.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$3,485. E. (9) \$5,088.98.

A. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$4,900. E. (9) \$14,495.17.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of Amer-

ica, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William S. Neal, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$3,290.84.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. James W. Rouse & Co., Inc., 14 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.; Walker & Dunlop, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.; Frederick W. Berens, Inc., 1722 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.; the Carey Winston Co., 1723 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.; B. F. Saul Co., 925 15th Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$40.15.

A. A. Z. Nelson, 1319 18th Street NW. Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$21.50.

A. Paul Nelson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edgar L. Newhouse III, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Smelting & Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$167.35.

A. Herschel D. Newsom, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City. D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$6,204.25.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$956.25. E. (9) \$25.72.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. M. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$121.13.

A. Brice O'Brien, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$18.60.

A. George J. O'Brien, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Herbert R. O'Conor, Jr., 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 200 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$29.45.

A. E. H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$8,130.97.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$600.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philippine Sugar Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philippine War Damage Claimants Association, Escolta Building, Manila, Philip-

A. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. (9) \$2,543.44.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building,

Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, DC

D. (6) \$40.90. E. (9) \$4.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$2,595. E. (9) \$46.80.

A. Samuel Omasta, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5.

A. Order of Rallway Conductors & Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

E. (9) \$885.69.

A. Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa,

E. (9) \$6,207.22.

A. Clayton L. Orn, 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

A. Morris E. Osburn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee,

E. (9) \$1,115.81.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue

NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative
Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Wash-Ington, D.C.

D. (6) \$182.

A. John A. Overholt, 10315 Kensington Parkway, Kensington, Md., and 1131 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue, Wash-

ington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,076.93. E. (9) \$88.65.

A. Vaux Owen, 1729 G Street NW., Wash-

ington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, DC

D. (6) \$3,365.39. E. (9) \$17.25.

A. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$1,625.01.

A. Edwin F. Padberg, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Everett L. Palmer, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

E. (9) \$162.35.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kans. B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. D. Parel, 944 Transportation Building.

Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads,
B. Association of American Railroads,
B. Washington, D.C. Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$40.83. E. (9) \$6.82.

A. James D. Parriott, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

A. A. Lee Parsons, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

A. James G. Patton.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of American, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$705.50.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Science Materials Center, Inc., 59 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Edmund W. Pavenstedt, 14 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike,

Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa

B. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa

D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$1104.73.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del., D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$547.10.

A. Sandford Z. Persons, 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United World Federalists, Inc., 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$867.98. E. (9) \$99.30.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla. D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$327.35.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Courthouse, Bradenton, Fla.

E. (9) \$115.54.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.

B. C. C. Woodward, 7630 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla., et al.

E. (9) \$30.10.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$72.50.

A. T. E. Pinkston, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

E. (9) \$498.12.

A. Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.

E. (9) \$2,170.52.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M. Lubbock, Tex.

D. (6) \$11,630.56. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Sanford L. Platt, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Raymond E. Plummer, 220 Central

Building, Anchorage, Alaska.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$612.13.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 100 Massachusetts

Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James K. Polk, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y.

A. James K. Polk, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Western Pacific Railroad Co., 526 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Frederick T. Poole, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines.

A. Frank M. Porter, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Stanley I. Posner, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Linen Supply Association of America, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,499.99. E. (9) \$555.95.

A. Nelson J. Post, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$121.95.

A. Charles E. Potter, 1411 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1411 K Street NW., Washington,

D. (6) \$6,249.99. E. (9) \$3,466.54.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Build-

ing, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington. D.C.

A. Thomas W. Power, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$200.

A. Walter I. Pozen, 1519 26th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,333.32.

A. William C. Prather, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$275.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,800.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 17th Street NW. Washington, D.C.

B. Insular Lumber Co., 1406 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$3.02.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico.

E. (9) \$14.44.

A. Purcell & Nelson, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Nicaragua Sugar Estates, Ltd., Managua, Nicaragua.

E. (9) \$30.88.

A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

A. Arthur L. Quinn, 1625 K Street NW.,

Washington, D.C.

B. Instituto Cubano de Estabilizacion del Azucar, acting as Trustees for Asociacion de Colonos de Cuba & Asociacion Nacional de Hacendados de Cuba, Agramonte 465, Havana, Cuba.

D. (6) \$4,652. E. (9) \$1,250.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut

Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cancer Society, New York City; Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, New York City; United Cerebral Palsy Association, New York City; National Multiple Sclerosis Society, New York City, and National Commission for Research in Neurological Disorders, Minneapolis, Minn. D. (6) \$8,249.97. E. (9) \$4,775.11.

A. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$475.80.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Associa-

tion, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$55.41.

J. A. Ransford, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Stanley Rector, 506 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Creameries Association, 1107

19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$3,056.74.

A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.

B. Texas railroads.

D. (6) \$96.45. E. (9) \$629.63.

A. J. B. Reeves, Ninth and Jackson, To-

peka, Kans.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., Ninth and Jackson, Topeka, Kans.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,999.98. E. (9) \$46.87.

A. Herbert S. Reid, 466 Lexington Avenue. New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$169.25.

A. C. Frank Relfsnyder and Charles W. Halleck, 800 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. China Merchants Navigation Co. D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$40.

A. James Francis Reilly, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 929 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$555.

A. Louis H. Renfrow, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Amherst Coal Co. et al.

D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$5,425.45.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$61,526.95.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,369.60. E. (9) \$8,649.23.

A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$467.45.

A. William E. Richards, Orleans, Nebr.

B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

D. (6) \$394.13. E. (9) \$394.13.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.

B. Louisiana Railroads. D. (6) \$75.95. E. (9) \$151.69.

A. Leon D. Richeson, 900 F Street NW.,

Washington, D.C.

B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Rallway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Bullding, Washington, D.C. B. American Industrial Bankers Associa-

tion, 831 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Entertainment Law Committee. Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington

Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The First National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., 112 East Washington Street, Bloomington, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,100. E. (9) \$64.98.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

A. John J. Riggle, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,375.

A. George D. Riley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,250. E. (9) \$549.30.

A. John J. Riley, 20th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 20th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hugo J. Ripp, 811 North 22d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$1,141.38.

A. E. W. Rising, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Sugar Beet Growers Association, Post Office Box 742, Great Falls, Mont. D. (6) \$233.04. E. (9) \$298.21.

A. Eugene Ritzner, 2400 Benedict Canyon Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$250.

A. Frank L. Roberts, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$100.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$151.99.

A. Robert Ridgway Rodenberg, 2356 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Government of the Dominican Repub-

lic, National Palace, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Cos., 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$343.75.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW. Washington, D.C.

B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$4,550.

A. Watson Rogers, 1916 M Street NW. Washington, D.C.

B. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George B. Roscoe, 1200 18th Street NW. Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Maurice Rosenblatt, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Counsel Associates, 229 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,150.

A. Royall, Koegel, Harris & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,385.31. E. (9) \$415.18.

- A. Royall, Koegel, Harris & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. Inc., 154 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$232.28.
- A. Robert M. Ruddick, 1120 Connecticut
- Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  B. United Air Lines, 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
- B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn. D. (6) \$1,879.10. E. (9) \$263.28.
- A. M. O. Ryan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$290.60.
- A. William H. Ryan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,999.88. E. (9) \$60.
- A. Ira Saks, 1008 Standard Building, Cleveland, Ohio,
- A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 508 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$297.39.
- A. Kimball Sanborn, 810 Pennsylvania
- Building, Washington, D.C.

  B. Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston,
  Mass., and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, New Haven, Conn.
  - D. (6) \$785. E. (9) \$410.
- A. L. R. Sanford, 21 West Street, New York, NY
- B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. O. H. Saunders, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,950.
- A. Henry P. Schmidt, 77 Lincoln Street, Jersey City, N.J.
- B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
  - D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$970.88.
- A. Schoene & Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. A. Schwab, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. Science Materials Center, Inc., 59 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Arthur E. Scribner, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$2.25.
- A. Seafarers' Section, Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$26,250. E. (9) \$9,104.49.

- A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW.,
- Washington, D.C.

  B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington,
- A. Hollis Mackay Seavey, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Home Town Free Television Association,
- 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.
  - D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$83.70.
- A. Harry See, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
  - E. (9) \$27.30.
- A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$213.75. E. (9) \$69.75.
- A. Fred G. Seig, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. B. Association of
- American Railroads Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$195.04. E. (9) \$241.50.
- A. John A. Selby, 1000 Hill Building, Wash-
- B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York,
  - D. (6) \$500.
- A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$71.55.
- A. Alvin Shapiro, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$1,843.75. E. (9) \$311.43.
- A. Harold Shapiro, 927 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.
- B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$5,200. E. (9) \$350.
- A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$893.
- A. Leander I. Shelley, 608 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- B. American Association of Port Authorities, Inc., Washington, D.C., and Airport Operators Council, Inc., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,541.64. E. (9) \$79.33.
- A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- D. (6) \$150.
- A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$600.
- A. Robert H. Shields, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$750.

- A. Robert L. Shortle, 801 International Building, New Orleans, La.
- B. Mississippi Valley Association, Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo. E. (9) \$487.78.
- A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
- B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$625.
- A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$494. E. (9) \$848.82.
- A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
  D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$6,108.32.
- A. Harold S. Skinner, Post Office Box 2197. Houston Tex.
- B. Continental Oil Co., Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex.
- A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.
  - D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$275.
- A. Harold Slater, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$9.66.
- A. Stephen Slipher, 8. Building, Washington, D.C. 812 Pennsylvania
- B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$2,187.50. E. (9) \$41.65.
- A. T. W. Smiley, 135 East 11th Place, Chi-- cago, Ill.
- B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill. E. (9) \$1,205.09.
- A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building. Washington, D.C.
- B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Harold Arden Smith, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$60.
- A. James R. Smith, 1060 Omaha National
- Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.

  B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978
  Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
- A. Lloyd W. Smith, 416 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and Great Northern Railway Co., 175 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
  - D. (6) \$4,257.
  - A. R. G. Smith, 23 Riberia Street, St. Augustine, Fla.
- B. Brotherhood Rallway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
  - D. (6) \$2,150.
- A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.
- A. Wayne H. Smithey, 1200 Wyatt Build-
- ing, Washington, D.C.
  B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
- D. (6) \$1,922.50. E. (9) \$1,205.82.

- A. Lyle O. Snader, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. B. Association of American Railroads,
- Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$798.76. E. (9) \$279.66.
- A. Edward F. Synder, 234 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
- B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,465.38. E. (9) \$3.60.
- A. Society for Animal Protection Legisla-tion, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
  - D. (6) \$590.50. E. (9) \$1,979.98.
- A. Charles B. Sonneborn, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- E. (9) \$6.
- A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street, Washington, D.C.
- B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wales, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$1,978.74.
- A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

  D. (6) \$20,259.78. E. (9) \$8,932.50.
- A. William W. Spear, 214 National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr. B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan
- Avenue, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$3,081.03.
- A. Lyndon Spencer, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

  B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rocket
- feller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West 104th
- Place, Chicago, Ill. B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc.,
- 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$3,660.04.
- A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Bullding, Washington, D.C.
- B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$16.50.
- A. Mrs. C. A. L. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.
- A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW.,
- Washington, D.C.

  B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

  D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.
- A. B. H. Steuerwald, 400 First Street NW.,
- Washington, D.C. B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen,
- 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$750.
- A. Stevenson, Paul, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Howard F. Knipp, 3401 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
  - E. (9) 814.
- A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- B. Association To Acquire Compensation for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty, Naha, Okinawa.
  - E. (9) \$120.

- A. W. E. Stitt, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
  - D. (6) \$3,789.84.
- A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
- B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala. D. (6) \$1,406.25.
- A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
- B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
  - D. (6) \$2,125. E. (9) \$256.95.
- A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW.,
- Washington, D.C.

  R America's Wage Earners' Protective B. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,384.61.
- A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. International Allied Printing Trades Association, Box 728, Indianapolis, Ind.
- D. (6) \$625.
- A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW.,
- Washington, D.C.
  B. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$6,250.
- A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Texas Sugar Beet Growers Association, Hereford, Tex.
- D. (6) \$2,840. E. (9) \$116.17.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. American Association of Surplus Prop-
- erty Importers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Reser-
- vation, Browning, Mont.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Ben Blumenthal, 608 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Federation of American Scientists, 1700
- K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz.
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Laguna Pueblo of New Mexico, Laguna,
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho,
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The Oglala Sloux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank,
- 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Car-
- A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank,
- 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Seneca Nation of Indians, 25 Main Street, Salamanca, N.Y.
- A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.
- B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 829 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$4.40.
- A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$232.94.
- A. J. E. Sturrock, 607 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex.
- B. Texas Water Conservation Association, 607 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex.
  - D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$1,157.03.
- A. J. Monroe Sullivan, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
  - D. (6) \$893.75. E. (9) \$1,176.88.
- A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 350 Fifth Avenue,
- New York, N.Y. B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Noble J. Swearingen, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$560. E. (9) \$95.91.
- A. Charles P. Taft, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$80.78.
- A. Glenn J. Talbott.
  B. Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Edward D. Taylor, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John I. Taylor, 425 13th Street NW.,
- Washington, D.C. B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300
- Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$933.33. E. (9) \$28.28.
- A. William L. Taylor, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,799.98. E. (9) \$205.69.
- A. Texas Water Conservation Association. 607 Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex. D. (6) \$4,525. E. (9) \$6,022.21.
- A. Christy Thomas & Barry Sullivan, 536
  Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
  B. National Association of River and Harbor Contractors, 15 Park Row, New York,
  - D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$95.33.

A. Christy Thomas & Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. B. Puget Sound Bridge & Dry Dock Co., 2929 16th Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.

B. Nevada Railroad Association, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$1,222.22.

A. Julia C. Thompson, Sheraton Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,785.

A. William B. Thompson, Jr., 944 Trans-Portation Building, Washington, D.C. B. Association of American Railroads,

Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$517.01. E. (9) \$125.56.

A. Eugene M. Thore, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$13.37.

A. G. D. Tilghman, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled Officers Association, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$7.20.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Bullding, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Calif.

D. (6) \$295. E. (9) \$305.22.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1025 Connect-leut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,060.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,468.75. E. (9) \$262.55.

A. John H. Todd, 1065 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. William H. Tolbert, Post Office Box 191, Santa Paula, Calif.

B. Ventura County Citrus Growers Committee, Inc., Post Office Box 191, Santa Paula, Callf.

E. (9) \$4,080.22.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of USA, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$76.50

A. Trade Relations Council of the U.S. Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Hattie B. Trazenfeld, 2012 Massa-chusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. B. National Federation of Business & Pro-

fessional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massa-chusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$7,251.08. E. (9) \$2,065.35.

A. Richard S. Tribbe, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amerian Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, III. D. (6) \$1,662.50. E. (9) \$116.55.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$1,197.50. E. (9) \$59.50.

A. J. T. Trullinger, National Bank of Com-

merce Building, Olympia, Wash.

B. Mobil Oil Co., 612 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif., et al.

A. Ernest Allen Tupper, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Can Co., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$52.88.

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

A. John W. Turner, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L.E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Local No. 30, Canal Zone Pilots Association, Postoffice Box 601, Balboa, C.Z.

E. (9) \$82.96.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Range Association, 2438 Tulare Street, Fresno, Calif.

E. (9) \$93.26.

A. Lewis H. Ulman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$185.

A. Union Producing Co., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

E. (9) \$1,200.87.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 321 West 44th Street, New York City.

E. (9) \$1,285.59.

A. United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, 11 East 51st Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$747.51, E. (9) \$250.

A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$1,088.09.

A. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$12,597.11.

A. United States Trust Co., of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. United World Federalists, Inc., 820 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,512.82. E. (9) \$1,034.54.

A. Thomas M. Venables, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$180. E. (9) \$77.

A. R. K. Vinson, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington,

A. Carl M. Walker, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Leland M. Walker, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$2,692.34. E. (9) \$32.10.

A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$438.75. E. (9) \$8.71.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$716.99. E. (9) \$7.94.

A. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$5,966.91. E. (9) \$5,768.32.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 205 Transporta-tion Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Waterways Bulk Transportation Council, Inc., 21 West Street, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$3,740.

A. J. R. Watson, I.C.R.R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.

B. Mississippi Railroad Association, I.C.R.R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.

E. (9) \$968.92.

A. Watters & Donovan, 161 William Street, New York City.

B. New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.

D. (6) \$5,625.

- A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
  - D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$0.80.
- A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$187.50. E. (9) \$18.73.
- A. William H. Webb, La Salle Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,119.20. E. (9) \$406.08.
- A. E. E. Webster, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
  - D. (6) \$3,941.76.
- A. William E. Welsh, 897 National Press
- Building, Washington, D.C.
  B. National Reclamation Association, 897
  National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
  D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$125.70.
- A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla. E. (9) \$703.86.
- A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
- D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$289.46.
- A. Marc A. White, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.
- A. Richard P. White, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$37.50. E. (9) \$101.61.
- A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 734 15th Street, Washington, D.C.
- B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Scott C. Whitney, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$950.
- A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

- B. Arapahoe Tribe of Indians, Wind River Reservation, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
  - E. (9) \$16.69.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The Confederated Salish and Kootenal Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont. E. (9) \$277.80.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H
- Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  B. Indians of California, Post Office Box 901, Redding, Calif.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena,
- E. (9) \$179.59.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H
- Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  B. Nicholas B. Perry, 5053 North Mount View, San Bernardino, Calif.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Quinaielt Indian Tribe, Taholah, Wash. E. (9) \$6.40.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Spokane Indian Tribe, Wellpinit, Wash. E. (9) \$12.99.
- A. Franz O. Willenbucher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I
- Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$3,000.
- A. Harding deC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  B. National Association of Real Estate
- Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,417. E. (9) \$66.75.
- A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington. D.C.
  - D. (6) \$3,700. E. (9) \$853.73.
- A. Kenneth Williamson, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
  - D. (6) \$2,644.23, E. (9) \$1.079.19.
- A. Clark L. Wilson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - B. Emergency Lead-Zine Committee.
  - D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$1,386.99.
- A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
- B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$1,597.44.
- A. Everett B. Wilson, Jr., 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.O.

- B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
- B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
  - D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$600.87.
- A. W. F. Wimberly, Post Office Box 4147, Atlanta, Ga.
- B. The Pure Oil Co., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Everett T. Winter, 1978 Railway Ex-
- change Building, St. Louis, Mo.

  B. Mississippi Valley Association, 197
  Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo. 1978
  - A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW.
- Washington, D.C.

  B. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Wood, King, Dawson & Logan, 48 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Russell J. Woodman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
- 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
- . Edward W. Wootton, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. Donald A. Young, 1615 H Street NW. Washington, D.C.
- B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.
- A. J. Banks Young, 502 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Cotton Council of America-Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
- D. (6) \$1,680. E. (9) \$19.76.
- A. Edmund A. Zabel, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
- B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States
  - D. (6) \$1,825.02. E. (9) \$37.65.
- A. Sidney Zagri, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW-Washington, D.C.
- B. International Brotherhood of Team sters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washing ton, D.C.
  - D. (6) \$3,375.
- A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington DC
- B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
- A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1001
- Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, III.

  B. Local Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Rallway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW. Washington, D.C. Street NW., Washington, D.C.
  - E. (9) \$2,517.61.

#### REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1960:

(Note.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the Record, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THEFE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES!

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" DELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

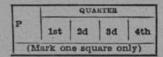
"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19\_.

#### REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT



Note on Item "A".—(a) In General. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employee", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) Separate Reports. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

- A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

Note on Item "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER. State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

Note on Item "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term legislation" means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302 (e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

- C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

1. State approximately how long legisla2. State the general legislative interests of 3. In the case of those publications which the tive interests are to continue. If receipts the person filling and set forth the specific person filling has caused to be issued or distive interests are to continue. If receipts the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known: (d) whether for or against such statutes and

person filing has caused to be issued or dis-tributed in connection with legislative in-terests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quan-tity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

Let this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

■

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 14

- A. American Veterans Committee, 1830 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Samuel W. Anderson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Cerro de Pasco Corp., 300 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and American Metal Climax, 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
- A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Howard F. Knipp, 3401 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.
- A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy, Inc., 105 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Olive Oil Association of America, 51 Chamber Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. William J. Barnhard, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Inc., 139 Franklin Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Richard E. Barton, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- B. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 404 South Bixel Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. W. N. Brinker, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. George Bronz, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Amity Fabrics, Inc., 12 West 32d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Harry C. Butcher, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

  B. Home Town Free Television Association,
- 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.
- A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Camara Minera de Mexico, Gante, Mexico, D. F. Mexico.
- A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Camara Nacional De La Industria Pesquera Manuel Maria Contreras No. 133, Mexico, D. F. Mexico.
- A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation, Inc., 1527 Keeaumoku Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- A. Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. West Marin (Calif.) Property Owners Association, 960 Fifth Avenue, San Rafael,
- A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Ball, Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute, 250 East 43d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 813 Washington Building, Washington,
- A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 813 Washington Building, Washington,

- A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731
- Washington Building, Washington, D.C. B. Laundry-Dry Cleaning Association of District of Columbia, 2400 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Michael B. Dean, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Twentieth Century Airlines, Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.
- A. J. Arnold Feldman, 10011 Dickens Avenue, Bethesda, Md.
- B. American Veterans Committee, 1830 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. William C. Fitch, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Retired Teachers Association and American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, D.C.
- A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Ben H. Guill, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Automobile Dealers Association, Washington, D.C.
- A. Gypsum Association, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Robert Hale, 1039 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Wisconsin Avenue Committee on Transportation Problems, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- A. John W. Hight, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 919 18th Street
- NW., Washington, D.C.

  B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. W. Ervin James, 1107 South Coast Building, Houston, Tex.
- B. Houston Baseball Club of Continental League, Bank of Southwest Building, Houston, Tex.
- A. Henry B. Jordan, 916 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Cyrus W. and Lucille M. Manfull, 13152 Wentworth Street, Pacoima, Calif.
- A. Sheldon Z. Kaplan, 817 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Guatemala Sugar Producers Association. Guatemala City, Guatemala.
- A. Keatings & Older and Roland E. Ginsberg, 3325 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- B. Great Lakes Airlines, Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.
- A. Richard H. Keatinge, 3325 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- B. Great Lakes Airlines, Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.
- A. Augustine R. Kelley, 6303 Hollins Drive, Bethesda, Md.
- B. Florida and Georgia Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association, Quincy, Fla.
- A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric and Motor Coach Employes of America, Washington, D.C.

- A. Harry J. Lambeth, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Thomas B. Lawrence, 917 15th Street
- NW., Washington, D.C.
  B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
- A. Legislative Research, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Francis Leon, Keshena, Wis.
- B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena,
- A. Roy T. Lester, M.D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Lobby for Peace, 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, Calif., and 327 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
- A. Bernard Locker, 4716 44th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Group Hospitalization, Inc., 825 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. H. B. McCoy, 1333 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Trade Relations Council.
- A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Con-
- necticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. B. Mrs. Willi Zietz, Savoy Hilton Hotel, New York City.
- A. Irene Mack, Neopit, Wis. B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena, Wisc.
  - A. Julia L. Maietta.
- B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.
- A. Bernard Moss, 2500 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
  B. Supplemental Air Carrier Conference.
- 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Platform for Peace-1960, 18339 47th Place NE., Scattle, Wash.
- A. William C. Peather, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, III
- A. William H. Quealy, 1612 K Street NW. Washington, D.C.
- B. Smith-Corona Marchant, Inc., 701 East Washington Street, Syracuse, N.Y.
- A. William H. Quealy, 1612 K Street NW. Washington, D.C.
- B. Standard Oil Co. of California, Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert R. Schutz, 327 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
- B. Lobby for Peace (Northern California). 327 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C., or 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. Clifton H. Scott, 155 Jackson Street, Denver, Colo.
- B. Continental League, 41 East 42d Street. New York, N.Y.

A. Seafarers' Section, MTD, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Hollis Mackay Seavey, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Home Town Free Television Associa-

tion, 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.

A. Harold Shapiro, 927 Lincoln Road,

Miami Beach, Fla. B. International Brotherhood of Team-sters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington,

A. William L. Shea, 1001 Connecticut Avanue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. D.C. Transit Co., 3600 M Street NW.,

Washington, D.C.

A. Edgar G. Shelton, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Broadcasting Co., 7 West 66th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Association To Acquire Compensation for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty, Naha,

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C. B. South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., 99 Wall

Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard A. Tilden, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Clothespin Manufacturers of America, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard A. Tilden, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. R. E. Schanzer, Inc., 608-612 South

Peters Street, New Orleans, La.

A. Hattle B. Trazenfeld, 704 Third Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Mas-sachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Water and Power for Self Employed, 405 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Thomas D. Webb, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Transit Co., 3600 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Indians of California, care of Clyde F. Thompson, Post Office Box 901, Redding, Calif.

A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

REPRESENTATIVES WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON OFFICE ADDRESS: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.
[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated] Speaker, Sam Rayburn
Abbitt, Watkins M., Va Abernethy, Thomas G., 6278 29th St. Miss.
Miss. Adair, E. Ross, Ind
Anderson, LeRoy H., Mont. 911 Beverly Dr., Alexandria, Va. Andrews, George W., Ala 3108 Cathedral
Ave.
Anfuso, Victor L., N. Y4815 Dexter St. Arends, Leslie C., Ill4815 Dexter St. Ashley, Thomas L., Ohio Ashmore, Robert T., S. C Aspinall, Wayne N., Colo_ The Towers Apts.,
4201 Cathedral Ave. Auchincloss, James C., N. J. 113 S. Lee St.,
Avery, William H., Kans Ayres, William H., Ohio
Bailey, Cleveland M.,
Baker, Howard H., Tenn Baldwin, John F., Jr., Calif_
Baker, Howard H., Tenn Baldwin, John F., Jr., Calif. Barden, Graham A., N. C 2601 Woodley Pl. Baring, Walter S., Nev Barr, Joseph W., Ind Tulip Lane and
Rockville Md.
Barry, Robert R., N. Y 3019 Norman-
Bass, Perkins, N. H
Chevy Chase, Md. Bentley, Alvin M., Mich Berry, E. Y., S. Dak118 Schotts
Betts, Jackson E., Ohio
Blatnik, John A., Minn Blitch, Iris Faircloth, (Mrs.), Ga.
Boggs, Hale, La Boland, Edward P., Mass
Bolling, Richard, Mo3409 Lowell St. Bolton, Frances P. (Mrs.), 2301 Wyo. Ave. Ohio.
Bonner, Herbert C., N. C Calvert-Woodley Bosch, Albert H., N. Y
Bow, Frank T., Ohio4301 Mass. Ave. Bowles, Chester, Conn Boykin, Frank W., AlaThe Washington
Brademas, John, Ind
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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 106

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1960

No. 151

## Appendix

## NOTICE

The last issue of the daily Congressional Record for the second session of the Eighty-sixth Congress will be published not later than Wednesday, September 21, 1960. It is requested that copy and proofs of speeches withheld for revision, or extensions of remarks as authorized by either House, be submitted to the Government Printing Office or to the Congressional Record Clerk, Statuary Hall, Capitol, before that date.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

CARL HAYDEN, Chairman.

Record of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service During the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. TOM MURRAY

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, the record of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee during the 86th Congress is a tribute to the very able, informed, and diligent performance by the committee, and by each member of the committee, of the duties and responsibilities imposed on the committee by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946: It is impossible to single out one or more members for outstanding work; each and every member has made a vital contribution to our committee program and may take just pride in the committee's record of accomplishment.

Improved employee benefits, personnel management, and postal operations during the 86th Congress represent major forward steps in the committee's continuing program to establish and maintain a Government civilian personnel system and a level of efficiency in the postal service which compare favorably with best modern practices in private enterprise. The record of employee legislation is particularly significant when

viewed in the light of the very fine benefits so recently approved in the 85th Congress, to which those of the 86th Congress are added.

I welcome this opportunity to express to the committee members my deep personal appreciation for their fine cooperation and conscientious devotion to duty.

The following summary of the committee's legislative and investigative activities is provided with the thought that it might be helpful to the Members during the recess:

## FEDERAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS Salary increases

Public Law 86-568 (H. Rept. 1636) grants a general 7½-percent salary increase for those categories of Federal employees customarily included in salary legislation, except that the increases are slightly larger (averaging approximately 8.4 percent) for postal field service employees in the first six salary levels and for rural carriers. The coverage of Public Law 86-568 is as follows:

Sec- tion	Coverage	Number of em- ployees
102	Postal field service employees	535, 000
112	Classification Act employees	980,000
113	Foreign Service Act employees	8, 100
114	Employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Vet- erans' Administration.	19, 300
115	Agricultural stabilization and conservation county committee employees	15,000
116	Judicial branch employees.	5,000
117	Employees of Senate and House of	3,000
111	Representatives	7, 500
	Total	1, 570, 000

Public Law 86-568 also extends to the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committee employees coverage of the civil service retirement, Federal employees' group life insurance, and Federal employees' health benefits programs. The effect is to grant these employees pay raises and fringe benefits on the basis already accorded to their fellow workers who are agricultural county extension agents.

county extension agents.

This legislation further (1) makes certain adjustments in the salaries of top legal positions in the executive and military departments; (2) establishes the position of Administrative Assistant, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; and (3) earmarks 25 existing supergrade positions for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

#### Health insurance

Public Law 86-382 (H. Rept. 957) establishes a Federal employees health benefits program—one of the most valuable employee measures approved in any recent Congress. There is no finer example of able and constructive legislative deliberations than demonstrated by the committee in taking this extremely complex and controversial legislation and working out a bill that has the unanimous support of every committee member, the wholehearted agreement of employees' organizations and of private enterprise that will provide services, and the approval of the administration.

The Covernment will share the cost under this program to protect Federal employees and their dependents against the high, unbudgetable, and financially burdensome costs of medical services. Employees will be able to purchase protection, at very low cost, from the oppressive expenses of normal medical care and often crushing expense of major or catastrophic illness or injury. The program also improves the competitive position of the Government in the recruitment and retention of competent civilian personnel.

Addition of the health program to the existing fringe benefits package for Government employees—which already includes retirement and survivor annuities, group life insurance, annual and sick leave, pay for job-connected injury or death, uniform allowances, and other benefits—places the Government on a substantially equal level with progressive private enterprise in respect to employee fringe benefits.

Basic and extended health protection is made available to 2 million employees and their dependents—some 4.500,000 individuals. There will be free choice among four separate health plans, including a service benefits plan, such as the Biue Cross-Blue Shield organizations offer; an indemnity plan, such as now offered by certain insurance companies; any one of several Federal

employees organization plans; and a comprehensive medical plan on either a grouppractice or individual-practice prepayment
basis. The plans will provide a wide range
of hospital, surgical, medical, and related
benefits. Both the service and the indemnity plan will include at least two levels
of benefits. Thus, each employee will be
able to select the plan best suited to his

The Government's contribution generally is 50 percent of the cost, but not less than \$1.25 nor more than \$1.75 biweekly for an individual employee and not less than \$3 nor more than \$4.25 biweekly for an employee and family, subject to certain special exceptions. Employees need not pass any physical examination and, in the event of separation from Government service, may convert their coverage to a private plan without physical examination. No person may be excluded because of race, sex, health status, or—at time of first opportunity to enroll—age.

This legislation enriches the Federal employees' fringe benefits package by a minimum \$222 million annual health program, with the Government and the employees sharing the cost. It is widely regarded among employees as the equivalent in value of another liberal pay increase, on top of the 10-percent raise granted a year earlier.

#### Retirees health benefits program

Public Law 86-724 (H. Rept. 1930) grants former Federal employees (who retired before the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 became effective) a health benefits program comparable to the program established by such act for active employees and new retirees. Approximately 415,000 retired employees and survivors will be eligible for the health benefits program. The Government's contribution to premiums will be not less than \$3 nor more than \$4 monthly for a retiree who enrolls for self alone and will be twice such rate for a retiree who enrolls for self and family. The Government also will make an appropriate contribution to cover costs of administration.

Retirees will have the option of enrolling under a single health plan, for which the Civil Service Commission will enter into a contract with the carrier making the best offer, or of retaining or obtaining a different plan of his choice. Under either option the Government's contribution will be the same.

## Disposition of certain retirement contributions

The first section of Public Law 86-622 (H. Rept. 1916) provides that retirement contributions made by an individual after he has qualified for maximum annuity benefits (80 percent of high average salary) will be applied, first, in payment for any noncontributory service standing to the individual's credit and, second, as voluntary contributions to purchase added annuity benefits under the previously existing voluntary-contribution provisions of section 12 of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Section 2 rounds out the deferred annuity provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act applicable to Members of Congress by providing entitlement to deferred annuity benefits for Members separated from the service before reaching age 50 after having completed 20 years of service including 10 years of Member service.

Section 3 provides that any former Government employee who, after retirement, is reemployed for 5 years or more may elect to have his annuity rights redetermined on the basis of his total service (including the reemployed service) upon final separation and payment of the appropriate contributions for the reemployed service.

Section 4 extends to a very limited class of surviving widows of former Members of Congress survivorship benefits identical in principle to those provided by present law for all other surviving widows of former Members.

## Earlier commencing dates for retirement annuities

Public Law 86-713 (H. Rept. 1150) provides that civil service retirement annuitles will commence the first day after separation from the service if immediate benefits are payable or, in the case of deferred benefits payable at a certain age, the first day after the prescribed age is reached. Benefits of surviving widows and children will begin the day after the death of the employee or annuitant on whose service they are based. Previously annuities and survivor benefits commenced the first of the month following separation from the service or death, as the case might be. The new law is par-ticularly helpful for widows and children, since their survivor benefits will become payable immediately after death of the employee or annuitant, whereas under prior law the benefits were not payable for periods of as much as 30 days after death.

## Reemployment of retirees and miscellaneous retirement improvements

Public Law 86-604 (H. Rept. 832) corrects inequities in the Civil Service Retirement Act relating to reemployed annuitants and the crediting of service and makes certain other revisions of such act. Conditions with respect to (1) reemployed service of retired Members of Congress and (2) crediting of civilian service rendered by Members of Congress before their election to the Congress are placed on substantially the same basis already applicable to other retired Government employees.

The annuity computation formulas for Government employees generally—that is, 1½ percent for years of total service not exceeding 5; 1¾ percent for years of total service between 5 and 10; and 2 percent for years of total service in excess of 10—are made applicable to total service of retiring congressional employees and Members of Congress. For any of such total service not covered by the 2½ percent computation formula applicable to Member service and certain congressional employee service, the 1¾ percent formula will apply to years of total service between 5 and 10 and the 2 percent formula will apply to years of total service in excess of 10.

The age for commencement of deferred annuities of Members of Congress separated on or after October 1, 1956, is made applicable to Members separated prior to that date with deferred annuity entitlement.

A legislative technicality inadvertently contained in Public Law 85–465 is removed so that surviving widows of Canal Zone and Alaska Railroad retirees who died during March 1948 may receive surviving annuities intended for them by Public Law 85–465.

## Retirement and leave credit—Internment of employees of Japanese ancestry

Public Law 86-782 (H. Rept. 1920) corrects omissions in Public Law 545, 82d Congress, which granted Federal employees of Japanese ancestry certain seniority and compensation benefits where their grades, time in grades or rates of compensation were adversely affected because of the security policies of the Federal Government during the World War II period of evacuating people of Japanese ancestry to relocation centers. sideration was not given at that time to crediting such periods as periods of service for annual leave accrual and retirement purposes. Such annual leave accrual and retirement service credit benefits generally are associated with the benefits granted by Puble Law 545, 82d Congress, Public Law 86-782 conforms the annual leave and retirement benefits of these employees of Japanese ancestry to the other benefits granted by Public Law 545.

Oversea differentials and allowances

Public Law 86-707 (H. Rept. 902) is another important employee measure, developed by the committee through its Civil Service Subcommittee studies over the past several years. This law will improve and strengthen administration of oversea activities of the Government by establishing a coordinated and reasonably uniform system to compensate American citizens employed abroad by the Government for additional costs, hardships, and inconveniences incident to their working assignments abroad. There will be uniform treatment for all oversea employees, to the extent practicable.

The law embodies the principle that the Government should provide equal treatment for its oversea employees in respect to the additional expenses they incur because of their assignments abroad, over and above expenses of Government employees in the United States, and the hardships, inconveniences, and other differences in environment or conditions of employment which justify additional compensation or allowances.

The law consolidates a wide variety of existing provisions of law granting allowances and differentials for the several categories of , Federal employees in oversea areas. Provision is made for a temporary lodging allowance after arrival at a new overseas post and before final departure from the post; reasonable repairs to make substandard living quarters habitable; the inclusion of water as a utility covered by quarters allow-ances; advance payment of quarters allowances; allowances for maintenance of dependents where a separate establishment is necessary for them away from the post of duty; a post allowance to compensate for living costs higher than in Washington, D.C.; a transfer allowance upon assignment to a foreign post or at a post in the United States between foreign assignments; transportation of children-one round trip to the United States and back-for secondary or college education; a hardship post differential not exceeding 25 percent of basic pay for foreign conditions of environment warranting additional compensation; payment for packing and unpacking, transporting to and from storage, and storing furniture and household and personal effects of employees assigned to foreign posts; payment of un-usual expenses incident to the operation of official residences suitable for chief representatives of the United States, and other senior officials designated by the President, at foreign posts; and transportation of the motor vehicle of an employee to his oversea post subject to a general limitation that only one such vehicle may be shipped during each 4 years of overseas service.

Home leave, such as now provided for the Foreign Service, is authorized for other employees who complete 24 months of continuous service abroad, in addition to the usual annual leave. Authority to accumulate up to 45 days of annual leave, now available to classified civilian employees abroad, is extended to employees of agencies operating under the Foreign Service Act or related law. Existing income tax exemptions for foreign areas allowances—but not post differentials—are continued in effect for the foreign areas allowances contained in the bill

The value of the additional employee benefits provided by this legislation is estimated at \$3 million annually.

#### Oversea teachers

Public Law 86-91 (H. Rept. 357) provides an up-to-date system of personnel administration, for teachers in schools conducted by the Department of Defense for dependents of the Department's personnel in oversea areas, which is comparable to the school systems in most public primary and secondary school jurisdictions in the United States. This legislation was developed through the Civil Service Subcommittee studies in cooperation with the Department of Defense and places in effect an Executive recommendation. It is also a direct implementation of a unanimous committee recommendation contained in House Report 2109, 84th Congress.

This act eliminates serious problems in the compensation and employment conditions of oversea teachers which stem primarily from the fact that they have been employed under civil service laws and rules designed for fulltime classified employees—not for the teaching profession. For example, although the school year lasts only 9 or 10 months, oversea teachers' salaries have been on an annual basis, as in the case of the usual classified employees, so that they were being paid only nine-twelfths or ten-twelfths of annual salary. They have been subject to the Annual and Sick Leave Act, which is entirely unsuitable in view of the school recess periods at Christmas and Easter and in the summer months. They have been receiving no pay or any of the usual oversea differentials and allowances during these recess periods.

Public Law 86-91 removes these teachers from the Classification Act of 1849, the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, and other unsuitable laws and regulations. They will have a separate salary and allowance system adapted to the requirements of the school program and consistent with that followed in the school system in the District of Columbia. No oversea teacher's salary will be higher than the salary for a comparable position in the District of Columbia school system.

This new law will contribute greatly to maintaining instructional and scholastic levels in schools for dependents of oversea personnel comparable to the levels which would be available were such personnel on duty in the United States.

#### Rotation of oversea employecs

Public Law 86-585 (H. Rept. 1469), based on an official recommendation of the Department of Defense, will contribute to a strengthened defense effort by improving the administration of oversea defense activities. To accomplish such purpose, this legislation establishes a strong policy of facilitating the interchange of civilian employees of the Defense Establishment between posts of duty in the United States and posts of duty outside the United States. Qualified employees will be encouraged (but not forced) to accept Oversea assignments by being given every reasonable guarantee of return rights, after completing their oversea assignments, to positions in the United States at least equal in pay and tenure to the positions they held prior to accepting the oversea assignments.

## Executive, administrative, and scientific research positions

Public Law 86-370 (H. Rept. 1138) thorizes pay adjustments for Patent Office Examiner in Chief and designated Examiners in Chief from the present \$12,770-\$13,970 level to maximums of \$17,500 and \$15,150, respectively; an increase from 146 to 260 in the number of supergrade positions-\$15,255 to \$18,500-in the Treasury Department; and a net increase of 94 in supergrade positions available to the Civil Service Commission for allocation to other departments and agencies against a considerable backlog of requests—of which 20 are earmarked for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 4 for the Bureau of Prisons, 3 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1 for the Department of Labor, 15 for the Small Business Administration, and 1 for the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, upon justification by

these departments and agencies. Pay of executive positions is adjusted as follows: Commissioner of Social Security from \$17,-500 to \$20,000; and Deputy Commissioner and Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service, Administrative Assistant Attorney General, and Administrative Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture, Labor, and Treasury from \$17,500 to \$19,000. The Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, previously paid \$17,500 under the Federal Executive Pay Act, is transferred to one of the scientific research positions provided by the bill. The Departments of Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare, respectively, are granted 10 and 5 additional scientific research positions in the salary range \$12,500 to \$19,000.

#### Administrative authorities for the National Security Agency

Public Law 86-36 (H. Rept. 231) removes National Security Agency personnel from the Classification Act since the Agency security functions make it impossible to give the Civil Service Commission normal position classification and duty data; reestablishes the 50 existing Agency scientific research positions under the new act; and authorizes the Agency Director to fix salaries of other employees, as justified by levels of responsibilities, in relation to Classification Act salary rates, with not more than 50 supergrade positions in the \$15,255 to \$18,500 range.

#### Additional civilian positions for the Department of Defense

Public Law 86-377 (H. Rept. 597) increases from 303 to 372 the number of supergrade positions—salary range \$15,255 to \$18,500—and from 292 to 450 the number of scientific research positions—salary range \$12,500-\$19,000—in the Defense Establishment to perform necessary duties resulting from the greatly increased complexity and tempo of our defense effort. This legislation also includes a liberalizing amendment to the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act.

#### Crediting service of U.S. commissioners

Public Law 86-306 (H. Rept. 687) credits service, for retirement purposes, of U.S. commissioners who are compensated by fees on the same basis used to credit such service of other Government employees who are compensated by fees.

#### Training of postmasters

Public Law 86-33 (H. Rept. 230) facilitates the training of postmasters by specifically authorizing such training under the Government Employees Training Act, Public Law 85-507.

#### Observance of legal holidays

Public Law 86-362 (H. Rept. 362) corrects inequities in existing laws which deprive certain Federal employees of the right to a workday off when a holiday falls on Saturday or an employee's day off in lieu of Saturday. This law requires that every employee receive a workday off for each one of the 8 legal holidays every year, regardless of the day of the week on which any holiday may fall. Temporary promotions, Bureau of the Census

Public Law 86-769 (H. Rept. 1982) removes certain obsolete provisions of the Census laws and restores a statutory exception from the Classification Act of 1949 relating to temporary promotions of Census employees and enumerator positions. Employees temporarily promoted during peak work periods (such as the decennial census) will have the right to return to their former positions, once their temporary work is completed, without being subject to reduction-in-force procedures.

#### Qualification for appointment to certain Library of Congress positions

Public Law 86-768 (H. Rept. 1926) excepts the Library of Congress from section 505(i) of the Classification Act of 1949, which (sub-

ject to certain exceptions) requires prior Civil Service Commission approval of the qualifications of appointees to positions in grades GS-16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule of such act.

#### POSTAL FRAUD AND OBSCENITY PROCEDURE

The 86th Congress marked still further progress in preventing use of the mails for fraudulent purposes and the transmission of obscenity and pornography. The measures summarized below were developed by the Postal Operations Subcommittee, in cooperation with the Post Office Department.

#### Post Office Department judicial officer

Public Law 86-676 (H. Rept. 1493) strengthens administrative procedures in postal fraud and obscenity cases by providing a judicial officer in the Post Office Department to perform such quasi-judicial duties as the Postmaster General assigns to him. This authority overcomes the effect of a judicial decision (169 Fed. Supp. 746) which enjoined enforcement of a postal fraud order on the ground that the Post Office Department's judicial officer has no authority to receive evidence under the Administrative Procedure Act. Public Law 86-676 vests in the judicial officer authority to receive evidence, along with existing authority to render decisions, consistent with the Postmaster General's delegation of authority. This legislation is a valuable aid to the prompt action always necessary to protect the public in fraud and obscenity cases.

## Temporary detention of mail in fraud and obscenity cases

Public Law 86-673 (H. Rept. 945) represents one of the finest public interest actions completed by a legislative subcommittee in one Congress. This law provides for timely and effective action to terminate the business of purveyors of filth through the U.S. mails. Properly enforced, it will help sound the death knell to mail-order pornography for profit. The Postmaster General is authorized to apply directly to the appropriate U.S. district court, and the court is authorized, upon a showing of probable cause to believe that the postal fraud and obscenity statutes are being violated, to enter a temporary restraining order against the defendant and a preliminary injunction, directing detention of the defendant's incoming mail pending conclusion of the statutory proceedings and any appeal therefrom. This will insure court supervision of the power to detain mail, remove any need for time limit on the period of detention, simplify and expedite proceedings, and helps to terminate dealings in obscene matter by any guilty party.

#### GENERAL POSTAL MATTERS

Use of certified mail by Government agencies
Public Law 86-507 (H. Rept. 1492) will ef-

Public Law 86-507 (H. Rept. 1492) will effect material savings in postage costs for the transmission of official Government mail. number of statutes heretofore have required that certain official Government mailings be registered, with accompanying charges generally representing the costs involved in providing this special postal service. Public Law 86-507 authorizes each department and agency in its discretion to utilize, in lieu of registry, the far less expensive certified mail procedure established several years ago and widely used by the general public. Since certifled mail will serve the purposes of the Government fully as well as registered mail in many instances, the use of certified mail under this new law will result in economies in postal handling costs which will be passed on to the departments and agencies con-

#### Postage rates for books and library books

Public Law 86-644 (H. Rept. 252) revises and clarifies postage rate provisions under which books, library books, and related materials are mailed at special low rates. Either the third- or fourth-class rate or the book rate, whichever is cheaper, will apply to meilings of books and certain other educational matter. The book rates are extended to "sound recordings" in lieu of the existing application to "phonograph recordings," to printed educational charts of a permanent nature, to scientific or mathematical kits, instruments, and devices, and to mallings between cooperative processing centers. Periodicals may be mailed at the book rates in either bound or unbound form. Guides or scripts may be mailed with films and filmstrips at the book rates. Certain meaningless language is removed from the book and the library book postal rate provisions.

Minimum charge on third-class mailings of odd sizes and shapes

Public Law 86-56 (H. Rept. 331) revises the minimum per piece charge for third-class mail of odd size or shape from 6 cents to 3½ cents. This revision eliminates serious hardship imposed by the 6-cent rate on churches, church organizations, nurserymen, and other small businesses and also removes difficult operating problems arising in the postal establishment because of the 6-cent charge.

Statement of number of magazine copies sold

Public Law 86-513 (H. Rept. 573) clarifies the law relating to sworn statements by publishers having second-class mail permits and extends to magazines the requirement—now applied to most newspapers—that the sworn statements show average number of copies of each issue sold or distributed to paid subscribers. The publishers supported this legislation, which will facilitate postal operations.

#### Credit to postal revenues

Public Law 86-169 (H. Rept. 296) authorizes credit to postal revenues of commissions on toll telephones in post offices; amounts received by employees for witness fees, travel expenses, and subsistence when subpenaed to appear officially in private litigation; and collections for loss of first class registered matter not restored to the original owner.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

## Clarification of salary appropriation provisions

Public Law 86-122 (H. Rept. 386) eliminates from Government salary laws an obselve provision which is contradictory to existing budget and appropriation procedures. The provision eliminated purported to authorize salary costs, incurred in part in one fiscal year and in part in the following fiscal year, to be charged to the following year appropriations.

#### BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSE

#### Forfeiture of Federal retirement benefits

H.R. 4601 (H. Rept. 258), developed in a special committee study after adjournment of the 85th Congress and passed by the House, April 14, 1959, would correct certain harsh inequities caused by Public Law 769, 83d Congress, which prohibits Federal retirement benefits based on service of an individual who has committed any one of a great many types of minor as well as serious offenses. The bill would continue and strengthen the existing prohibition against any Federal annuity or retired pay in the case of an offense involving the national security of the United States but would restore other annuities—including survivor benefits-previously denied because of comparatively minor offenses having no to the national relationship whatever security. In many instances the offenses were so trivial there was no penalty and the individual continued in, or returned to, work and rendered long and faithful service until retirement. In these cases, there is no doubt of the individuals' complete loyalty or any semblance of an offense against the national security.

Veterans' prejerence—Define mothers

H.R. 1907 (H. Rept. 1489) would amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to redefine the terms "mother" and "mothers" as including a natural mother, a mother through adoption, or a female who stands in loco parentis to a deceased or service-connected permanently or totally disabled exservice man or ex-service woman for at least 1 year before the ex-service man or ex-service woman attained the age of 21 and not less than 1 year before the entry of the exservice man or ex-service woman into active military service. This same policy is now contained in the definition of the term "parent" in title 38 of the United States Code, relating to veterans' benefits.

Exemptions from residence requirements, postal employees

H.R. 5571 (H. Rept. 937) would make career postal employees with 3 years of service eligible for postmasterships at their offices, if otherwise qualified, even though they reside outside the town or the office delivery limits.

Saved salaries for postal employees whose salary levels are reduced

H.R. 12663 (H. Rept. 1984) would protect postal field service employees from loss of salary when their salary levels are reduced for any reason except (1) demotion for personal cause, (2) the employee's request, or (3) reduction in force due to lack of funds or curtaliment of work. Similar salary protection is provided for classified Federal employees by Public Law 85-737.

Saved salaries of employees whose positions are downgraded—Exception

H.R. 12336 (H. Rept. 1979) would provide a necessary exception from Public Law 85-737, which protects salaries of classified employees whose positions are reduced in grade through no fault of their own. The Comptroller General has ruled that such salary saving provision applies even in the cases of employees given temporary promotions with their agreement to return to their regular salary grades when the temporary work is completed. H.R. 12336 would except such temporary promotions from Public Law 85-737.

Transportation of 4-cent letter mail by air

H.R. 12595 (H. Rept. 1929) would prohibit the transportation by air of mail matter upon which the lawful domestic airmail postage is not paid. The prohibition would not apply to first-class 4-cent letter mail transmitted (1) between the 48 contiguous States (including the District of Columbia) and Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory, possession, or protectorate of the United States; (2) within or between any of such places which are outside the 48 contiguous States; and (3) military mail moving between ports of embarkation or debarkation in any of such places and any military post office outside of such places or such other places as the Secretary of De-fense may prescribe. The bill would not alter existing statutory authority for air star routes where surface transportation is inadequate or for emergency mail service necessitated because of flood, fire, or other calamity.

Waiver of collections on certain raised money orders

H.R. 9507 (H. Rept. 1490) would authorize the Postmaster General to waive collection on raised money orders cashed by banks, business concerns, and individuals where (1) the overpayment resulted from alteration not apparent from visual inspection, and (2) payment was made in good faith and for value with no notice of any defect in the money order. The liability of the person altering any such money order would not be affected, nor would the Postmaster Gen-

eral's responsibility to pursue collection action against such person.

Penalty charges on short-paid mail

H.R. 9889 (H. Rept. 1491) would provide desirable flexibility in the regulation by the Postmaster General of mail on which required postage has not been paid. The Postmaster General would be authorized to establish a penalty charge for delivery of such mail whenever he finds it necessary to protect the postal revenue. This provision would replace the existing requirement for the assessment of a penalty charge, on any such mail, which is equal, as nearly as is practicable, to the approximate cost incurred by the postal service for delivery of the mail and collection of postage and other lawful charges thereon.

#### Adjustment of postal claims

H.R. 11531 (H. Rept. 1934) would (1) restore authority of the Postmaster General to handle "remission" cases involving funds sent by the postmasters directly to banks rather than through a designated depositary postmaster and (2) authorize the Postmaster General to relieve accountable postal employees from liability for losses resulting from certain illegal, improper, or incorrect payments. The authority for such relief now is vested in the General Accounting Office except in cases of loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualties which are considered by the Postmaster General. In each of the 717 cases sent to the General Accounting Office in the calendar year 1959, with re-lief recommended by the Postmaster General, the General Accounting Office granted the relief. The total amount involved was This legislation would not affect the audit authority of the General Accounting Office, and any relief granted by the Postmaster General thereunder would be subject to review by the General Accounting Office. There would be no additional cost to the Government under this legislation, which is officially recommended by the Postmaster General.

#### BILLS REPORTED

Civil service retirement survivor benefits

H.R. 6743 (H. Rept. 1974) would grant certain former Federal employees who were separated before October 1, 1956, after having qualified for deferred annuity benefits, the right to elect reduced annuities and thereby provide survivorship benefits. Former employees similarly separated on or after October 1, 1956, now have such right. Temporary postal salary increase of 1958 to be made permanent

H.R. 9890 (H. Rept. 1601) was reported, as a precautionary measure, to make certain that postal field service employees would not lose the 2½-percent temporary salary increase granted by Public Law 85–426, regardless of action on new salary increase legislation pending when the bill was reported. The purpose of H.R. 9890 later was effected by enactment of Public Law 86–568, which also granted an additional 7½-percent general salary increase for postal, classified, and many other groups of Federal employees.

Minimum pay raise for classified employees upon promotion

H.R. 543 (H. Rept. 1981) would provide a formula for guaranteeing a minimum salary increase for any classified employee who is promoted from one grade to another. The salary increase would be not less than the aggregate amount of two step increases of the grade from which promoted.

#### Mail powerboat service in Alaska

S. 1849 (H. Rept. 1921) would amend existing law which authorizes a subsidy to the low bidding carrier of mail, passengers, and freight operating on a prescribed intra-Alaska route so as to require that any steamboat or other powerboat used in performing

such a contract for mail service shall be operated exclusively on the prescribed route.

#### SPECIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

#### Pay study

A special study, directed toward identifying problems with respect to Federal civilian salary policies, and developing solutions thereto, was conducted under the supervision of the committee chairman. The first step in this study was the preparation and publication, in a committee print dated December 8, 1959, of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and related provisions of law, with pertinent annotations. This publication provides for the first time, in a single document, a convenient and upto-date means of authoritative reference to statutes governing the compensation of over 1 million Federal civilian employees.

Personnel management in transition to new administration

A committee print of September 12, 1960, entitled "Maintaining the Integrity of the Career Civil Service," sets forth Federal civil laws, orders, regulations, and related information with respect to advance planning for an orderly transition from the present to the new administration in January 1961. It is essential, in fairness to career employees and to provide an efficient work force for a new administration, that personnel adjustments resulting changes in policies, objectives, and programs under the new administration, be effected without impeding important programs and in accordance with sound principles of personnel management. The in-formation contained in the committee print is designed to facilitate accomplishment of these objectives by providing guidelines for executives and reassurance to employees that the merit system will be protected.

#### Placement of separated career employees

In reponse to inquiry made by the chairman on behalf of the committee, asurances were received that all possible efforts would be made to find other suitable Federal positions for career employees who may be separated from the military departments because of current appropriation personnel ceilings. The Secretary of Defense has appointed a coordinator to work with the Civil Service Commission and the Interdepartmental Placement Committee for this purpose. Exchanges of correspondence relating to this program were released September 11, 1960.

#### Codification of Federal personnel laws

A review is being made of the official administration proposal (H.R. 8748) to enact into positive law the provisions of title 5, United States Code, and appropriate related provisions. This legislation was not enacted during the 86th Congress but is expected to be considered early in the 87th Congress by the House Committee on the Judiciary, which has invited comments and recommendations from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

## SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, pursuant to authority contained in House Resolution 78, 86th Congress, established a new special Subcommittee on Census and Government Statistics, and reconstituted three other special subcommittees which were activated in earlier Congresses, to carry out the committee's responsibilities under this resolution. A summary of the special subcommitee activities follows:

#### Postal Operations Subcommittee

This subcommittee devoted primary attention to the serious and growing problem of obscenity and pornography moving through the U.S. mails and other avenues of commerce. The subcommittee conducted an intensive program of study and investigation

directed toward corrective measures and held a number of hearings and conferences throughout the country to obtain information and recommendations from recognized authorities at all governmental levels and in private life.

The subcommittee made excellent progress toward its chief objectives—that is, stronger laws and vigorous enforcement thereof and the inducement of full public awarness of the problem—which are essential to combat the growing menace of filthy writings, pictures, and the like in America.

Two major legislative measures developed through the subcommittee studies and enacted into law as Public Laws 86-673 and 86-676 will have a valuable deterrent effect on the filth merchants. The provisions of these laws are explained in the above summary of postal legislation approved by the committee.

Thousands of mothers, fathers, teachers, ministers, priests, and laymen have petitioned for intervention by the subcommittee and the Congress to stop unbridled dealing in obscenity and pornography. The subcommittee has established a strong program of cooperation with organized governmental, community, civic, fraternal, and religious groups all over the country toward this end. The subcommittee reports and recommendations have gained wide and enthusiastic support and are credited with triggering a very effective campaign to protect the public from this vicious commerce.

#### Civil Service Subcommittee

The 86th Congress marked the virtual completion of the program of this subcommittee, undertaken in the 84th Congress, to strengthen civilian personnel policies in the oversea activities of the Government. House Report 2109, 64th Congress, contains a broad range of major recommendations with respect to such oversea activities, based on the subcommittee investigations during that Congress. These recommendations deal with four primary areas wherein corrective measures were found desirable as a result of a number of hearings and conferences held by the subcommittee in eight foreign nations in which the majority of Americans employed abroad are assigned to duty.

The first such primary area of recommendation—that the competitive civil service be extended to American citizens employed abroad—was placed in effect by executive action in the 84th Congress in accordance with the subcommittee recommendation.

The second, for the establishment of an effective and suitable compensation and employment system for teachers and other personnel in schools conducted by the Department of Defense for dependents of the Department's oversea personnel, was placed in effect by Public Law 86-91, discussed earlier. This act provides an up-to-date school system for these oversea teachers and other school personnel, along the lines of the District of Columbia primary and secondary school system, and is expected to greatly facilitate and improve oversea school activities while at the same time reducing personnel turnover and recruitment problems to a minimum.

The third—for clarification and coordination of the then widely varied policies with respect to allowances and differentials for the several categories of oversea civilian employees of the Government—is effected by Public Law 86-707, as noted earlier. This bill will improve the operation of critical defense and other oversea activities of the Government through the establishment of a coordinated and reasonably uniform system of compensating American citizens for extra expenses and for hardships and inconveniences incident to their oversea assignments.

The fourth primary area of recommendation, for the establishment of a badly needed medical and health program for American citizens employed by the Government abroad, is embodied in H.R. 5178 and several companion bills on which final hearings were completed during the 1st session of the 86th Congress. Since this bill, like the other committee recommendations, is approved by the administration, early action is expected in the 87th Congress to place the proposed medical and health program for oversea employees in effect so that these employees will have appropriate health services and facilities on a reasonably uniform basis.

The subcommittee report and recommendations were highly commended in a letter from the White House, in these words:

"I would like to say first that this was an excellent report, carefully prepared and reflecting a comprehensive review of the facts, both in the oversea hearings and in the staff research. I believe that the liaison between your office and both my White House office and the Civil Service Commission has been a fine example of cooperative effort between legislative and executive branches of Government in developing sound legislation in this field of personnel administration."

#### Census and Government Statistics Subcommittee

The Subcommittee on Census and Government Statistics, newly established early in the 86th Congress, has undertaken a broad continuing study of all Government activities pertaining to the collection of information from the public, the processing and use of such information, and the impact on the public. A brief description of specific projects follows:

#### Census

The subcommittee held hearings on April 8, 1959, and March 18, 1960, on plans for the 1960 census, covering both the statistical content of the census and personnel aspects. A report on the role of the census in the reapportionment of the House of Representatives is contained in House Report No. 2223, 86th Congress. Materials have been assembled and plans made for hearings on the question of holding future censuses of population and housing more frequently than decennially. Preparation for the hearings includes the collection of opinions and recommendations from the Governors of all States, the mayors of a representative list of cities, and various municipal leagues and other groups.

#### Electronic Data Processing

Hearings were held on June 5, 1959, and March 2 and 4, 1960, on the use of electronic data-processing equipment in the Government. The latter hearings concentrated on problems of employee job security occasioned by the introduction of automation in office procedures. A report on this study is contained in a committee print dated August 31, 1960, now on sale for 35 cents by the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office.

Reporting Requirements of the Government

A detailed report on "Business Reporting Requirements of the Federal Government" was issued as a committee print on December 6, 1959. The report includes recommendations for controlling and reducing reporting burdens on the public, some of which have already resulted in specific corrective actions by executive agencies. As part of this continuing study, the subcommittee investigations of particular problem areas have led to reductions or elimination of reporting burdens which would have cost the Government and the public millions of dollars. Special attention has been devoted to the reporting burden on small business.

#### Government Data Compilation Work

The subcommittee surveyed all executive departments and major independent agencies to ascertain personnel and payroll figures for data collection and compilation.

The results are summarized in House Report No. 1357, 86th Congress, entitled "Data Compilation Activities of the Federal Government: Personnel and Contract Costs." ernment costs for collecting and compiling data from the public are estimated as \$79 million a year. The report shows the relative activities of the various departments and bureaus and serves as a benchmark for measuring future increases and decreases. As part of the study, information was obtained on each contract for statistical services let during the past 5 years by a Government agency to any outside organization. Details of many of these contracts, made public for the first time, have led to questions concerning the public need for the information and the desirability of Federal sponsorship.

#### Transportation Statistics

The subcommittee selected transportation statistics—one of the most poorly organized of the Federal statistical fields—for its first major study in a specific subject field. The study to date has included an intensive examination of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has led to a number of improvements in the Commission's statistical work, and exploratory surveys of the Civil Aeronautics Board and other agencies. Plans have been drawn up for a series of hearings to be conducted early in the 87th Congress.

#### Manpower Utilization Subcommittee

The Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization made valuable further progress, during the 86th Congress, in the studies of manpower and related problems which it has conducted during earlier Congresses. The objective of these studies is to achieve maximum efficiency in the utilization of Federal civilian personnel and thereby strengthen the defense effort and other essential services, reduce costs to the taxpayers, and advance the Federal career civil service.

The subcommittee has continued to work in close cooperation with responsible executive and administrative officials in the conduct of this study program. Quarterly manpower utilization progress reports are received by the subcommittee from 24 departments and agencies, setting forth employment changes, reasons for the changes, plans and programs for better manpower utilization, and related civilian personnel matters. During the 86th Congress the subcommittee held 16 days of public hearings, in which representatives of 24 departments and agencies participated.

A summary of major specific projects of the subcommittee follows:

#### Manpower Utilization in the Missile Program

The subcommittee was one of the first legislative groups to initiate inquiries with respect to the use of scientists and engineers in the design, testing, and production of missiles. The Department of Defense has adopted, or is in the process of implementing, many subcommittee recommendations in this highly important management field. For example, the rotation time of engineers and scientists in the military services who are assigned to missile programs has been extended, duplication of effort in the naval missile program has been reduced, and the Department's policy on bonus payments to contractor personnel is being strengthened in several areas. The subcommittee's "Preliminary Report on the Aspects of the Missile Program in the Departments of the Navy and the Air Force" (committee print, April 1959) contains subcommittee findings up to that time. A second report is planned for the fall of 1960, with further findings based on a study made by the General Accounting Office at the request of the subcommittee.

Contracting Out Work Normally Performed by the Government

A number of public hearings and field investigations were conducted during the 86th Congress, supplementing and extending the scope of the manpower study program. The subcommittee report based on these hearings and investigations, printed as House Report No. 688, 86th Congress, points up a growing habit of responsible Government officials to contract out functions which have been successfully performed in the past by career Government employees within the Government itself. The subcommittee unanimously agrees that continuance of such a departure from the fundamental policy of holding Government officials responsible for the performance of their assigned duties well may lead to waste and extravagance and have a serious adverse effect on the morale of Federal career employees.

#### Conference With Departmental Management Officials

The subcommittee during February 1960 conferred with top management officials of the departments and major agencies of the Government as part of the cooperative program to develop and activate still better and more effective utilization of Federal civilian personnel. Valuable contributions were made in the form of suggestions, plans, and projects by representatives of several of the departments and agencies.

#### Functional Studies

The Secretary of Defense early in 1960 officially reported that a functional study of the financial management programs in the military departments, based on subcommittee recommendations, will result in payroll savings in excess of \$25 million a year. Management officials in other departments and major agencies currently are engaged in functional analyses of one or more of their work areas, pursuant to agreement reached in the February conference, and expect to complete the analyses by the end of 1960. Preliminary reports of progress are most encouraging. Three of the departments report that savings aggregating over \$14 million a year will be achieved as a result of their functional analyses.

#### Manpower Questionnaire

Working with representatives of the executive branch and the General Accounting Office, the subcommittee developed a new procedure, in the form of a manpower questionnaire, for determining employment trends and for evaluating manpower programs and policies at local field activities of Federal departments and agencies. The General Accounting Office has been asked to use the questionnaire in the course of its regular audit of activities. To date the questionnaire has been used in some 15 field activities (both military and civilian) to point up basic manpower information that previously has often been lost through editorial processes in the chain of command.

#### Hiring of Retired Military Personnel

The subcommittee has initiated a study of the hiring by departments and agencies of recently retired military personnel. Numerous instances of this practice have been brought to the attention of the subcommittee. Currently the study is aimed at determining both the magnitude of the practice and the administrative techniques used.

#### Costs of Recruiting Engineers and Scientists by Defense Contractors

The subcommittee during the 85th Congress became concerned at the heavy turnover of scientific and engineering talent in our defense effort and instituted a study of recruitment practices and the moneys spent by defense contractors to obtain these talents. As a result of the study, Department of Defense officials have indicated that tighter control is being exercised over this item of contractor cost. The subcommittee has made a followup study this year to determine the present situation and later in the fall will issue a report covering defense contractor personnel which will show reduced turnover but also will reveal several problem areas for the contractors in the recruitment and utilization of highly skilled personnel.

#### Wage Board Pay Procedures

The procedures used in the executive branch to set wage-board employee pay rates were studied by the subcommittee in 1960. Due to a low turnover of Government employees in most of the wage board jobs, review of the current procedures reveals areas requiring further study and possibly action by the subcommittee. There are indications that recommended payroll changes, affecting many thousands of Federal career workers, well may result from this study.

#### Federal-Aid Highway Program

SPEECH

OF

#### HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Special Subcommittee of the Federal-Aid Highway Program, of which I am a member, has been in existence for almost 1 year now. During this time, the staff of a dozen or so counsel and investigators, under the direction of the Chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota, has been combing the country for scandals in the multi-billion-dollar Interstate Highway System. While getting the crooks is important and I am in favor of it, this is not the only thing this committee ought to be doing. Then, too, it should be noted that what our subcommittee has done to date would convince even a man from Mars that it has not borne out the charges yet, made in some of the press and some of the Democratic colleagues' press releases, that our exposes would make Teapot Dome seem like a child's game of marbles and would dwarf in comparison the sordid Dave Beck-Jimmy Hoffa episodes uncovered by the McClellan Labor Rackets Committee of the Senate.

Thus, far, we have held two hearings: one of them involving vertical bridge clearance and another dealing with fraud in Oklahoma, which case admittedly was not completely investigated. Also, it should be noted that, just when it appeared that the subcommittee could get its teeth into a real meaty scandal involving alleged millions of dollars of right-of-way irregularities in the State of Massachusetts, the Chairman has unilaterally decided that there will be no more hearings until after the November election in order to keep any "political considerations" out of the probe.

Now this decision represented a complete reversal of the Chair's earlier position, for we Republican members of the subcommittee had been informed that there would be further hearings after the conventions of the two political parties but before the November elections.

What occurred between early May and June 20 that would account for this press release indicating a complete change from earlier positive assurance to the committee? I suggest a clue can be found in the Boston Traveler, dated May 13, 1960, which first broke the news that the Bureau of Public Roads had "uncovered evidence of hundreds of thousands of dollars in our appraisals in Massachusetts' Federal-aid highway program." Carried under the headline "U.S. Probes Appraisals For Massachusetts Roads," this story was front-page stuff in the Boston Traveler. I include at this point in the RECORD, the article referred to above:

[From the Boston Traveler of May 13, 1960] U.S. PROBES APPRAISALS FOR MASSACHUSETTS ROADS

#### (By Tom W. Gerber)

WASHINGTON .- The U.S. Bureau of Public Roads has uncovered evidence of hundreds of thousands of dollars in overappraisals in Massachusetts' Federal-aid highway program.

And the Bureau has launched a twopronged investigation of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works' land value estimates for rights-of-way for Federal-aid highways.

BUREAU CUT OFF PAYMENTS FOR LAND TAKINGS HERE

Atop this, the Traveler learned today the Bureau in January cut off payments to the State for right-of-way land takings based on DPW appraisals.

This action was taken pending exhaustive audit of each suspected overappraised land

parcel in highway rights-of-way.

A top source said the Bureau has made no payments to the State for acquiring rightsof-way since Federal funds were shut off 4 months ago.

And it was learned Massachusetts is the only State in the Nation currently under this restriction

Under normal practice, the Bureau makes progress payments for acquiring needed highway rights-of-way without audit.

This helps speed construction of the Nation's \$37 billion, 41,000-mile highway pro-Audits normally are conducted later.

Engineer-appraiser-accountant teams from the Bureau's project examination division have been investigating the Massachusetts DPW's right-of-way land appraisals for several months.

More than 100 suspected swollen appraisals are under scrutiny.

And only last week, the Bureau hired the Washington, D.C., valuation engineering firm of Beasley & Beasley, to doublecheck the Bureau's findings.

This professional appraising firm often has worked under Government contract. It has been hired in the past by the Navy and the Army Corps of Engineers in addition to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Three years ago, some of the evidence uncovered by this concern led to Federal indictments in the Indiana highway scandals.

The Traveler learned three land parcels in eastern Massachusetts, valued by Statehired appraisers at about \$100,000 each, only were worth between \$30,000 and \$40,000 in the opinion of Government appraisers.

The Department of Justice here has been informed of these preliminary findings, the Traveler learned. It was reported "watching" the investigation.

#### OVERAPPRAISALS IN TWO CATEGORIES

Bureau agents discovered what they considered to be overappraisals both in the costly Interstate Highway System and in the so-called primary, secondary and urban program in Massachusetts.

The Federal Government pays 90 percent of the costs under the interstate program and splits the costs 50-50 with the State for primary, secondary and urban projects.

The Traveler learned the Bureau's systematic analysis of the State's right-of-way land appraisals done on a sample basis.

Bureau agents, including former FBI men, are examining more than 10 percent of roughly 1,000 right-of-way land appraisals accomplished by the State last year.

However, one source said the sampling included the three in the \$100,000 bracket. He said the State's questionable appraisals generally appear to be between 25 to 50 percent too high according to Federal standards.

Two separate sources told the Traveler many of the State's appraisals were reasonable, unsupported and erroneous." Both sources used the same words.

The investigation was touched off late last ear when the State failed to provide satisfactory documentation for land appraisals required for highway rights-of-way.

A Traveler source said it soon was "obvious" much of the data in the State ap-

praisals was erroneous.

However, this source refused to rule out the possibility the bloated appraisals represented merely errors of judgment.

But he pointed to the fact some estimated

land values in the DPW appraisals failed to coincide with appraisals of similar nearby

PROFESSIONAL PROBERS COSTLY TO GOVERNMENT

He also pointed to the fact the Bureau had hired the firm of professional appraisers "at considerable cost to the Government.

He said this wouldn't be done unless "substantial sums" were involved.

It was reported the investigation had not yet reached the point where appraisers, property owners and DPW employees were being questioned, with a view toward more drastic action by the Government.

The Massachusetts DPW usually hires private appraisers to make land value estimates. They are paid from \$500 to \$1,000, depending

on the scope of the appraisal job. If the land is believed to be worth more than \$25,000, two appraisers are hired. the most part, these appraisers are local real estate operators.

PROBE REPORTED PLANNED IN TWO STAGES

The investigation was reported to be

planned in two stages.

Now under way is the first stage to determine the basis for the suspected high appraisals.

The second stage would be to make certain that none of the appraisals was set before right-of-way land was examined.

While the Bureau has shut off payments to the State for acquiring right-of-way land, construction progress payments still are being made.

It was reported this part of the highway program in Massachusetts was not under unusual examination.

In previous years, all Federal payments under the cooperative highway construction program were cut off in Indiana and Arizona when scandals racked their State highway departments.

#### DI NATALE AWARE OF FEDERAL PROBE

State Public Works Commissioner Anthony N. Di Natale issued a statement Sunday sug-

gesting he was aware of the Bureau doublebarrelled inquiry.

He announced he would "cull out and fire incompetents" hired by the DPW as property negotiators and appraisers on highway projects.

This subcommittee, authorized by the House to investigate irregularities in the Interstate System has proved to be a most reluctant dragon when Massachusetts is concerned. This alarming situation has been known by the subcommittee since January of 1960, when the Bureau of Public Roads first learned of it, cut off all payment on all Massachusetts Federal-aid projects, and began a vigorous investigation on its own initiative. And as noted above, it has been noted in the Boston press since May 13, 1960. Yet, even though the staff independently determined that there was substance to these allegations of a conspiracy to defraud the Government, this subcommittee had made no move to have the staff, assisted by the Bureau of Public Roads, prepare this case for hearing.

This inaction should be contrasted with the alacrity with which this subcommittee pounced upon some newspaper clippings exposing alleged irregularities in Tulsa, Okla., and which resulted in a series of hearings during the first week of May of this year. So eagerly was the Oklahoma matter pushed, that the grand jury evidence was presented in open hearings shortly after several contractors were indicted and even before they could be given a fair trial in a court of law. It is also interesting to note that the present Governor of Oklahoma, whose presence as a witness was demanded by me to explain why he had rewarded unfaithful State highway officials with increased pay and job security, was not called as a witness.

May came and went and still there was little interest in Massachusetts. So did June and July. But, in the words of a familiar song, "The days grow short as we reach September." On August 16, 1960, the Bureau of Public Roads, in a letter from Mr. Ellis L. Armstrong, Commissioner, referred the results of their investigations to the subcommittee and to the Department of Justice for "its review and any action it may deem to be appropriate." This letter has been released to the press and reported in the Boston Traveler on August 17, 1960. I therefore include it in the RECORD at this point in my remarks: [From the Boston Traveler, August 17, 1960] LETTER TO HOUSE UNIT DETAILS ROAD PROBE

(Traveler Washington Bureau)

Washington,-Following is the text of a letter transmitting reports on the Massachusetts Federal-aid highway program from the Bureau of Public Roads to the House Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program:

Hon. JOHN A. BLATNIK.

Chairman, Special Subcommittee on the Fed-eral-Aid Highway Program, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BLATNIK: Reference is made to the review by this Bureau of certain appraisal practices in the State of Massachusetts which has been continuing since the beginning of this year and with certain aspects of which members of your staff are familiar. As a result of information that fee appraisers retained by the State of Massachusetts, in connection with Federal aid projects, were submitting inadequate or misleading information in appraisal reports to justify appraisals far in excess of true market value, the Project Examination Division of this Bureau in cooperation with your field offices undertook a special review in January of this year. In addition, at that time the Bureau required that no payments be made to Massachusetts reimbursing it for the cost of the acquisition of right-ofway on Federal-aid projects, except after final audit of such property involved.

#### BUREAU CONTINUES SPECIAL REVIEW

After several months of review, the Bureau retained the firm of Beasley & Beasley of Washington, D.C., to make new appraisals of certain selected projects in Massachusetts, including a primary Federal-aid project in Wakefield and an interstate project in Attleboro. At the same time the Bureau continued its own special review. The firm of Beasley & Beasley has now submitted its first reports containing its appraisals in Wakefield and the southerly part of the interstate project at Attleboro. Copies of these reports are forwarded herewith. An analytical and comparative review of

these Beasley appraisals and those of independent fee appraisers retained by the State is now under way. This analysis to date reveals that certain fee appraisers retained by the State, by using misleading information and ignoring available data, placed values on selected properties far in excess of values that could be supported by available true market data. For example, sales of improved properties were reported as unimproved and were used to support prices in land far in excess of the true land value. At the same time, the appraisers ignored pertinent sales of unimproved property in the immediate vicinity of the subject properties which, if used, would have justified the assignment of much lower values.

#### CASES INVOLVE LARGE SUMS

For the most part these selected cases involved extensive properties and large sums of money. The Bureau has made no pay-ments in reimbursement to Massachusetts

on any of these properties.

A preliminary detailed analysis of these selected cases is now in our files and available to your committee. This analysis, together with other independent information which has come to the attention of this Bureau, support a conclusion that certain fee appraisers employed by the State have been subjected to pressures which comprised their independence. Such analysis and such other information have been and are being submitted to the Department of Justice for its review and any action it may deem to be appropriate.

If there is any further information on this subject which you desire, please do not hesitate to call us.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Ellis L. Armstrong, Commissioner of Public Roads.

On August 17, 1960, the Boston Traveler carried an article written by its correspondent Tom W. Gerber, under such headlines as "Land Appraisals Boosted 300 P.C.," "Excesses Run Into Millions of Dollars," and "High State Official Is Under Suspicion," I ask that this article dated August 17, 1960, also be printed at this point in the RECORD, as well as similar articles appearing in the Boston Herald, dated August 18, 1960, entitled "U.S. Pledges Complete Probe of Massachusetts Highway Land Cost"; in the Boston Traveler on August 18.

1960, entitled, "Massachusetts Highway Scandals Worst Yet"; in the Boston Her-ald dated August 19, 1960, entitled, "FBI to Probe State Scandal in Land Taking"; and in the Boston Traveler, dated August 19, 1960, entitled "GOP Demands Action in Massachusetts Roads Probe.' [From the Boston Traveler, August 17, 1960]

MASSACHUSETTS HIGHWAY SCANDAL

#### (By Tom W. Gerber)

WASHINGTON.-Excessive land appraisals in the Massachusetts Federal-aid highway program run into the millions of dollars, the Traveler learned today.

A high State official is under suspicion in the racket, believed the largest yet in the Nation's \$50 billion highway construction

program.

These facts came to light as the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads filed a preliminary report to Congress on a 3-month investigation of highway land takings in Massachu-

The results of this inquiry and other data already have been turned over to the U.S. Justice Department for "any action \* \* \* it may deem appropriate."

The preliminary investigation report was prepared by Beasley & Beasley, an inde-pendent Washington valuation engineering firm retained by the Bureau of Public Roads to look into the Massachusetts situation.

Its inquiry is continuing.

Three years ago, evidence uncovered by this firm in another BPR investigation led to Federal indictments in the Indiana highway

scandals.

The current report does not name the Massachusetts official under suspicion in the land appraisal racket.

However, the Traveler learned the official and certain accomplices subjected highway right-of-way land appraisers employed by the State to "pressures which compromised their independence."

These appraisers were hired by the State, mostly last year, to set values on land the State would take for construction of Federal-

aid highways.

In some cases, their appraisals were up to 300 percent higher than detailed valuations determined by Beasley & Beasley. These cases involved extensive land tracts.

#### THREATS GO WITH BLOATED APPRAISALS

The Traveler learned the bloated appraisals were submitted in some cases under threat of losing the State's business if the fee appraisers failed to comply.

However, the Federal Government will not have to pay for these excessive land-taking

The BPR in January cut off payments to Massachusetts for highway right-of-way takings based on State department of public works appraisals.

The Federal Government usually reimburses the State for 90 percent of the costs of land-taking and construction of the vast Interstate Highway System within the State.

It also pays the State half the cost of landtaking and construction under the so-called primary, secondary, and urban highway construction program.

Most of these facts were contained in a Beasley & Beasley report forwarded by the BPR to the House Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program.

Two thick volumes of investigation results and an accompanying letter were sent to the subcommittee that has been investigating reported abuses in the interstate highway program nationwide.

The report dealt with alleged land appraisal excesses in Wakefield and part of an Interstate Highway 95 project in Attleboro and North Attleboro.

Two additional volumes were expected to

be sent to the subcommittee within a few days with additional details on the Attleboro-North Attleboro project.

The valuation engineering firm, which previously has worked under contracts with the Army, the Navy, and the BPR, is expected to complete a study of the Gardner area next month.

In addition to this study, the Bureau's project examination division has been investigating suspected land valuation excesses in Massachusetts since January, when Federal payments were halted.

The Bureau's agents still are operating

within the State.

The letter transmitting the reports to Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), subcommittee chairman, told how some excess appraisals were devised.

The letter said "certain fee appraisers retained by the State" used misleading inforand ignored available data that would have supported lower valuations.

Thus, the letter said, sales of improved properties were reported as unimproved and were used to support prices for unimproved nearby land far in excess of true value.

The letter continued:

'At the same time the appraisers ignored pertinent sales of unimproved property in the immediate vicinity of the subject properties which, if used, would have justified the assignment of much lower values."

Thus, if there was a \$30,000 house on a lot worth \$10,000, the land alone would be appraised for \$40,000 to justify an excessive valuation for a property to be taken in the

The Traveler learned the puffed valuations were on only a small percentage of the properties involved in land-takings in the Wakefield and Attleboro-North Attleboro areas.

The investigation showed land appraisals were reasonably accurate on smaller

Yet, the Traveler's sources said the excessive valuations would run into "millions of dollars"—considerably more than originally suspected when the investigation first was undertaken.

And the State already has paid for some land-takings based on these overvaluations, the Traveler learned.

But no Federal money has reached the hands either of the State official or the appraisers involved. The appraisers are paid fees based on their work.

Normally, the Federal Government would reimburse the State half of the highway improvement cost under the primary, secondary, and urban Federal highway program.

The project in Wakefield, now in the construction stage, involved a widening of Route 128.

It is a 3.3-mile stretch skirting Wakefield's northern boundary from North Avenue to the Saugus River, including the Lowell Street interchange.

It originally was planned in 1956, designed in 1957 and authorized for acquisition in 1958 and 1959. The State filed its required declaration of land-taking in August 1959.

The Attleboro project on which the investigation still was incomplete, involved two stretches of interstate highway totaling 6.6

The first part extended 4.5 miles from the Rhode Island line in South Attleboro through industrial-commercial property to a point north of Thacher Street.

The second stretch was 2.1 miles from just north of the proposed Commonwealth Avenue interchange to a point north of Kelley Boulevard.

Hundreds of land tracts are involved in the land-taking process that will clear the way for the new highways. The exact number still is undetermined as the investigation continues.

The precise number of fee appraisers involved in the overvaluations also was undetermined. It was believed to be a comparatively small number.

A Traveler source said some of the appraisers apparently worked actively with the State official while others were "coerced."

Since Federal money didn't change hands, any official charges against these persons, based on Justice Department investigation, probably would be something like conspiracy.

Under State procedure, appraisals approved by the State department of public works are sent to a five-member real estate review board for review.

However, this group meets only once weekly and lacks facilities for investigating the basis on which the submitted appraisals were determined.

[From the Boston Herald, August 18, 1960] U.S. PLEDGES COMPLETE PROBE OF MASSACHU-SETTS HIGHWAY LAND COST

#### (By Tom W. Gerber)

Washington.—The chairman of a Federal highway investigating subcommittee Wednesday pledged a "complete rundown" on excessive appraisals in Massachusetts' Federal aid highway program.

Representative John A. Blatnik (Democrat of Minnesota) told the Herald his group was "going to find out" about U.S. Bureau of Public Roads' evidence that overvaluations totaled "millions of dollars."

#### GOP MEMBER WANTS FASTER ACTION

BLATNIK, whose subcommittee was formed to watchdog the biggest construction undertaking in world history, said he hoped to send investigators to Massachusetts "within a month."

But the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, Representative GORDON H. SCHERER (Republican of Ohio), told the Herald the investigation should be started immediately.

"There's no reason why the subcommittee staff should not conduct a complete investigation at this time," SCHERER said.

SCHERER, reached Wednesday night soon after his return from Cincinnati said the Massachusetts highway scandals were "far worse than in Oklahoma."

SCHERER said he expected to have a further statement on the Massachusetts highway scandals after he had studied BPR reports sent to the subcommittee.

The subcommittee in May held hearings on the Oklahoma highway scandal. Evidence was developed on falsified reports, payments for work not done, death threats and juggled claims.

#### MEETING AUGUST 24

BLATNIK said the subcommittee would discuss the evidence of bloated appraisals for right-of-way land in the Massachusetts highway program at an executive session August 24.

The Minnesota Congressman said subcommittee experts would evaluate data obtained by the independent valuation engineering firm of Beasley and Beasley and other material in BPR files before investigators were sent to the Bay State.

"I want to make this perfectly clear," BLATNIK said. "The situation in Massachusetts will be given a complete rundown."

However, he said hearings on highway right-of-way appraisals in Massachusetts certainly would not be held before Thanksgiving.

BLATNIK said no hearings would be held until after the November elections.

#### POLITICS CHARGE FEARED

"We could be accused of playing politics," he said.

But SCHERER disagreed. He noted the Beasley and Beasley reports and BPR-devel-

oped information already had been turned over to the U.S. Justice Department for "appropriate action."

"The committee would be more justified going into Massachusetts before any possible indictments are returned than afterward," he said.

The BPR reports to the subcommittee and other information obtained by the Herald implicated a high Massachusetts official in the excessive appraisals racket.

However, the official was not named in the reports.

But it was learned he exerted "pressures" on State-hired fee appraisers to "compromise their independence," in making true market value appraisals.

#### UP 300 PERCENT

Some of these appraisers actively cooperated in the puffed-appraisal racket while others were coerced by the threat of losing State business if they failed to cooperate, the Herald learned.

Some appraisals for large land tracts were as much as 300 percent over subsequent appraisals by Beasley and Beasley, it was learned.

The valuation engineering firm from Washington, D.C., was hired by the BPR in May to investigate and double check information developed by the BPR's project examination division since January.

That was when the Federal Government shut off land-taking reimbursements to the State under the Interstate Highway program and the so-called primary, secondary, and urban program pending a full audit.

The Federal Government pays the State 90 percent of the land-taking and construction costs under the \$50 billion Interstate program and half the land-taking and construction costs under the primary, secondary, and urban system in the State.

#### TWO AREAS COVERED

However, despite this eight-month holdback of Federal funds, the Herald learned the State already has paid for some of the land that was excessively appraised.

The BPR report to the subcommittee, prepared by Beasley and Beasley, covered Federal aid highway projects in two Massachusetts areas—Wakefield and Attleboro-North Attleboro.

The Wakefield project was a widening of Route 128 along a 3.3 mile stretch around the community's northern bulge. This is under the primary road program.

The Attleboro-North Attleboro project was in two parts of proposed Interstate Route 95.

#### NO COMPARISON

The first stretched for 4.5 miles from the Rhode Island line in South Attleboro through costly industrial and commercial property to a point near Thacher Street.

The second was a 2.1 mile segment from north of the proposed Commonwealth Avenue interchange to a point just north of Kelley Boulevard.

However, the Beasley and Beasley reports on these projects contained only painstaking appraisal of each land parcel involved in the highway construction.

There was no comparison with State appraisals.

This was contained in other BPR data not sent to the subcommittee, but to which the subcommittee was given access.

A Herald source said two additional volumes covering other land appraisals in the Attleboro area would be sent to the subcommittee of a later date.

#### MANY VALUES UPHELD

In addition, the Herald learned another Federal-highway project in the Gardner area also was under BPR and Beasley and Beasley review.

Study and analysis of this area was expected to be ready next month.

The Herald's source said hundreds of land tracts were involved in the two 4-inch thick reports sent to the subcommittee. However, he said only "a small percentage" of the appraisals received by Beasley and Beasley had been found to be valued excessively.

Generally, he said, the larger tracts were overvalued while smaller plots taken under eminent domain were appraised with reasonable accuracy. Nevertheless, the Herald was told authori-

Nevertheless, the Herald was told authoritatively the total overvaluation in Massachusetts would run into "millions of dollars."

At the outset of the investigation this spring, it was believed the overvaluations would range only in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

#### HOW WAS IT DONE

In a letter transmitting the report to the subcommittee, Public Roads Commissioner Ellis L. Armstrong told how fee appraisers justified excessive valuations.

The letter to BLATNIK said State-hired appraisers used "misleading information" and ignored "available data" that might support a true valuation.

"For example, sales of improved properties were reported as unimproved and were used to support prices in land far in excess of the true value," the letter said.

And the Herald learned these appraisers sometimes ranged as far as several miles from the property they were supposed to be appraising to find more costly land they could cite to support an inflated appraisal.

#### UP TO LAWYERS

The Herald's source emphasized the suspected appraisers and the State official involved never collected Federal funds. This money was shut off in January.

However, intentional overappraisals submitted in expectation the State would be reimbursed with Federal funds possibly could be considered conspiracy.

But this was up to the Justice Department to determine.

Meanwhile, both the BPR and the Beasley and Beasley investigations continued.

[From the Boston Traveler, August 18, 1960] Massachusetts Highway Scandal Worst Yet

#### (By Tom Gerber)

Washington.—Preliminary evidence indicates the Massachusetts highway scandal is bigger than all six under congressional investigation in other States put together, an informed sources said today.

The source, which is close to the inves-

The source, which is close to the investigating subcommittee, would not name the other six States currently under probe.

However, he said the Massachusetts situation also involved more money than scandals previously uncovered in Arizona, Indiana, and Oklahoma.

The Executive Council today rejected a proposal to halt State land-damage payments during the Federal investigation of the Massachusetts highway scandal.

sachusetts highway scandal.

Councilor Augustus Means, sole Republican member, proposed the freeze and cast the only vote recorded in favor.

He called attention to the Federal Bureau of Public Roads investigation of Massachusetts land appraisals in the Federal-aid highway program.

"Something is apparently brewing in the Department of Public Works and the U.S. Government," he said. "This body should not continue to approve any more land damages until the matter is cleared up."

Councilor Joseph R. Crimins, one of seven Democrats voting against the motion, said a halt in payments would hurt small property owners whose homes had been taken for new highways.

Democratic Councilor Patrick J. McDonough bitterly attacked Senator LEVERETT

SALTONSTALL (R., Mass.) and the Herald and Traveler.

He said the newspaper's stories about the Federal investigation were "phony and padded" for the benefit of Saltonstall.

"SALTONSTALL will have all kinds of Federal men here to produce phony headlines," he said.

He told the council that similar Federal investigations are going on in every State of the union. No single State is being singled out, he said.

Representative John A. Blatnik (Democrat, Minnesota), chairman of the highway investigating subcommittee, said his group will make a complete rundown on evidence that excessive land appraisals in the Massachusetts Federal-aid highway program totaled millions of dollars.

BLATNIK said he hoped to send subcommittee investigators to Massachusetts within a

#### ASKS PROBE RIGHT NOW

But the ranking subcommittee's minority member, Representative Gordon H. Scherer (Republican, Ohio), suggested the investigation should begin immediately.

In an exclusive story in yesterday's Traveler, the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads reported it had evidence of bloated appraisals for right-of-way land in the Massachusetts highway program.

The BPR report to the subcommittee covered Federal-aid highway projects in Wakefield and Attleboro-North Attleboro. The report was prepared by Beasley and Beasley, a valuation firm from Washington, D.C.

The report and other information obtained by the Traveler implicated a high Massachusetts official in the excessive appraisals racket. The official, however, was not identified by name.

#### PRESSURES EXERTED

But it was learned he exerted pressures on State-hired fee appraisers to compromise their independence in making true market value appraisals.

Some of these appraisers actively cooperated in the puffed up appraisals, while others, it was learned, were coerced with threats of losing State business if they didn't cooperate.

Some appraisals for large land tracts were as much as 300 percent higher than appraisals subsequently made by Beasley and Beasley, it was learned.

The firm was hired by the BPR in May to probe into information developed by the bureau's project examination division since January.

During January, the Federal Government suspended land-taking reimbursements to the State under the interstate highway program and the so-called primary, secondary and urban program pending a complete audit.

The Federal Government pays the State 90 percent of the land-taking and construction costs under the \$50 billion interstate program. It pays half the land-taking and construction costs under the primary, secondary and urban system in the State.

BLATNIK told the Traveler his subcommittee will discuss the evidence of bloated appraisals in Massachusetts at an executive session August 24.

Subcommittee experts will evaluate it before investigators are sent into the State, he added:

"I want to make this perfectly clear," he said, "the situation in Massachusetts will be given a complete rundown."

But he surmised that hearings on the evidence would not be held before the November elections. Otherwise, he added, "we could be accused of playing politics."

SCHERER disagreed, noting that the Beasley and Beasley reports already have been turned over to the U.S. Department of Justice for appropriate action. He said:

"The subcommittee would be more justified going into Massachusetts before any pos-

sible indictments are returned than after-

In addition to the Wakefield and Attleboro-North Attleboro projects, the BFR also is reviewing another Federal-highway project in the Gardner area, it was learned.

Study and analysis of this area is expected to be ready next month.

Hundreds of land tracts were involved in the two 4-inch thick reports sent to the subcommittee. But only a small percentage of the appraisals received by Beasley and Beasley had been found to be valued excessively, a source said.

In general, he explained that the larger tracts were overvalued while smaller plots taken under eminent domain were appraised with reasonable accuracy.

with reasonable accuracy.

Nevertheless, the total overvaluation in
Massachusetts would run into "millions of
dollars." it was reported.

[From the Boston Herald, Aug. 19, 1960]

## FBI TO PROBE STATE SCANDAL IN LAND TAKING (By Paul Costello)

The FBI will be called in within one week to investigate the alleged millions of dollars in excessive appraisals for rights-of-way in the Massachusetts Federal-aid highway program.

The Herald learned Thursday night that the U.S. Justice Department has been kept informed of the preliminary investigation of large-scale land damage frauds by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads and it has decided to call the FBI into the case.

#### THREE INVESTIGATIONS

The FBI inquiry will be conducted separately from the Bureau of Public Roads investigation and from the investigation being conducted by the independent valuation engineering firm of Beasley & Beasley.

All that remains to be completed before the FBI steps in is the filing of a formal request by the Justice Department and the completion by the Bureau of Public Roads of its final draft of the preliminary report based on its 7-month Massachusetts study.

The BPR broke the scandal Wednesday in a letter to a special House subcommittee set up as a watchdog on the billion dollar Federal-ald highway program throughout the Nation.

The FBI entrance into the scandals comes on the heels of announcement Wednesday by subcommittee Chairman Representative John A. BLATNIK (Democrat, Minnesota), that preliminary reports of BPR and Beasley & Beasley warranted a "complete rundown" on excessive appraisals in Massachusetts' Federal-aid highway program.

BLATNIK said then that he hoped to send committee investigators into Massachusetts within a month.

#### TURNS OVER FILES

However, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, Representative Gordon H. Scherer (Republican, Ohio), told the Herald that there was no reason why staff investigators shouldn't start on the case at

The Bureau of Public Roads turned over its files in the case to the Justice Department Wednesday. The Justice Department, on the basis of BPR information, decided to call in the FBI.

The evidence presented by the BPR showed that at least one high State official has been implicated in the right-of-way scandal.

This official has not been identified pending submission of evidence to a Federal grand jury, but the Herald learned he exerted "pressures" on State-hired fee appraisers to "compromise their independence," in making true market value appraisals.

Beasley & Beasley, which was hired by the BPR in May to double check and develop evidence uncovered by BPR investigators

since January, has reported some appraisals were inflated by as much as 300 percent.

#### STARTED IN JANUARY

The BPR launched its review of the Massachusetts phase of the Federal highway program in January after shutting off land-taking reimbursements to the State as the result of reports of widespread abuses here.

The Federal Government reimburses the States for 90 percent of the cost of land taking and construction under the \$50 billion interstate program and pays 50 percent under the primary, secondary, and urban road construction program.

The preliminary BPR report, which is the basis for the FBI being called in, covered Federal-aid projects in Wakefield along Route 128 and in the Attleboro-North Attleboro area on Interstate Route 95.

The investigation by the FBI will be a brand new study. The BPR material will be used only to supply leads for FBI agents to follow.

Under usual procedures the FBI would turn over the results of its investigation to the Justice Department, which then must decide whether to seek indictments before a Federal grand jury.

#### STORMY SESSION

In a stormy session of the executive council on Beacon Hill yesterday as Democratic councilors defended the department of public works and the Furcolo administration in the right-of-way scandal.

The storm broke when the lone Republican on the council, Augustus G. Means of Essex, introduced a mild motion requesting that the council refrain from acting on pending land-taking cases until the Federal investigation has been completed.

The council defeated the motion 7 to 1 and then approved 39 land-taking damage awards.

Means, who reminded the councilors that "it is this honorable body" that must in the last analysis pass on all land takings, said "something is brewing in the department of public works \* \* \* and I urgently request that we suspend action until it is apparent these land takings are in order."

Councilor Joseph Ray Crimmins (Democrat, Somerville) seconded Means' motion "just to get this out in the open," and then challenged Means to produce evidence of wrongdoing in the DPW.

The strongest comments came from Councilor Patrick J. McDonough (Democrat, Boston), who charged the published stories out of Washington on the Massachusetts investigation are "phony, padded stories for the benefit of one Leverett Saltonstall."

[From the Boston Traveler, Aug. 19, 1960] GOP DEMANDS ACTION IN MASSACHUSETTS ROADS PROBE

#### (By Tom W. Gerber)

Washington.—Republican Members will seek a showdown Wednesday on their demand that a congressional subcommittee begin an immediate investigation of the Massachusetts highway scandal.

They will press their demand in an executive session of the House Highway Investigating Subcommittee headed by Representative John A. BLATNIK (Democrat, Minnesota).

#### WANT TO DEFER PROBE UNTIL AFTER ELECTION

BLATNIK and the other 12 Democratic members of the 19-man group want to put off any inquiry until after the November election. They don't want to embarrass the Massachusetts Democratic administration and thus indirectly Democratic presidential nominee Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY.

nominee Senator John F. Kennedy.
Representative Gordon H. Scherer (Republican, Ohio) is expected to lead the minority fight for an immediate inquiry.

Senator Leverert Saltonstall (Republican, Massachusetts) said the BPR's "shock-

ing charges \* \* \* must be investigated to the fullest."

"This, I am confident responsible Federal

authorities will do," he said.

"Personally, I know nothing more of this matter than what I have read in the newspapers. But to pass this matter off merely as election-year politics demonstrates careless disregard for the taxpayers' interest and public trust."

Although the subcommittee has not yet sent its investigators to Massachusetts, the Federal Bureau of Public Roads is pressing ahead with its inquiry. Moreover, the FBI is expected to launch an independent investigation next week.

The BPR investigation already has turned up evidence that Massachusetts appraisers inflated right-of-way land appraisals for Federal-aid highways by millions of dollars.

The BPR turned over its preliminary files in the case to the Justice Department on Wednesday for "appropriate action." The Justice Department, in turn, decided to call in the FBI.

#### HIGH STATE OFFICIAL UNDER SUSPICION

A high State official is under suspicion, it was learned, of pressuring State-hired appraisers to "compromise their independence" by inflating their estimates of land values.

The independent appraisal firm of Beasley and Beasley, hired by the BPR to check the right-of-way properties, has indicated some values were ballooned by as much as 300 percent.

The Federal Government reimburses States for 90 percent of the cost of land taking and construction under the \$50 billion Interstate Highway program, and 50 percent under the primary, secondary and urban road construction program.

Since the BPR shut off reimbursements to Massachusetts last January, however, no Federal money has been paid out for the inflated appraisals.

Federal courts nevertheless could prosecute participants in the inflated scheme for conspiracy to defraud.

And while the subcommittee is investigating these alleged right-of-way irregularities in the Bay State, I commend to its attention the possibility that there may be some liberties taken with the Federal purse in the awarding of contracts for consulting engineering work by the Massachusetts Public Works Department. I especially would like the subcommittee to investigate the possibility that these contracts may have been awarded on a political patronage basis to J. L. Hayden Associates and to Thomas Worcester, Inc., both Massachusetts firms. Of prime concern should be: Are any of these moneys and large funds being returned to the campaign coffers of the party faithful? The basis for my information and concern are some recent newspaper clippings from the crusading Boston Herald, which some good public-spirited citizen of the State of Massachusetts recently sent to me. Because some Members of the House do not read the Boston papers and because I want to be helpful to the chairman of my subcommittee, I request that the newspaper articles just mentioned also be printed at this point in my remarks. They are articles entitled: "Parkway Brochure Cost \$46 Each," in the Boston Herald dated August 23, 1960; "'No Comment,' Says Ricciardi", in the Boston Herald on August 23, 1960; "Thomas Worcester Charged With \$180,784 Tax Evasion" in the Bos-

ton Herald on August 23, 1960; "Company Made Payments on Bogus Bills, Trial Told" in the Boston Herald on August 25, 1960; "\$23,000 Brochure Job Sublet for About \$5,000," in Boston Herald on August 25, 1960.

[From the Boston Herald, Aug. 23, 1960]

PARKWAY BROCHURES COST \$46 EACH

(By David Farrell and Wayne Hanley)

The Furcolo administration paid \$46 per copy for 500 "Commemorative Brochures" on the proposed President Adams Parkway, the Herald learned last night.

#### STUDY STILL GOING ON

Some \$23,000 of the taxpayers' money was shelled out to J. L. Hayden Associates, Inc., one of the administration's pet consulting engineering firms, for preparing the 44-page, 9-inch by 12-inch brochure.

The money was spent by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works at the suggestion of Governor Furcolo despite the fact that the Federal Government is spending \$25,000 for a study of the feasibility of establishing such a parkway.

Furcolo and his newly appointed commissioner of public works, Jack Ricciardi, announced last week that a parkway from Faneuil Hall, Boston, to Plymouth was being considered. The existing portions of the Southeast Expressway from Boston to Quincy as well as the Plymouth Bypass would be incorporated in the new roadway that calls for construction between Quincy and Kingston, according to the Governor.

Just why the souvenir booklet which is largely a collection of pictures and facts researched from various historical books and societies, was not put together by the DPW's regular staff of public relations consultants has not been explained.

Ostensibly the brochure was prepared to help influence the Federal Government on the necessity of constructing another parkway through the South Shore to Plymouth in addition to the expensive Southeast Expressway and Route 3A.

More likely, according to one leading Democrat, the huge outlay was made to supply Governor Furcolo with some publicity aimed at garnering votes for him along the South Shore in his bid to unseat Senator Saltonstall. The timing of the announcement during the current political campaign would seem to bear this out, especially since the brochure was prepared last winter.

Most State House and Capitol Hill observers see little or no chance of an additional highway—which by the DPW's own conservative estimate would cost a staggering \$76 million—being built by the State or Federal Government along the South Shore in the foreseeable future.

#### "IF APPROVED" CLAUSE

That the State has no intention of spending a dime of its own for construction of the parkway is manifest from the tenor of the statements by Furcolo and Ricciardi when they launched the trial balloon about the road last week. Both officials qualified their statements about the proposed parkway with a handy "if approved by the Federal Government" escape clause.

The Federal officials who are studying the feasibility of establishing (not necessarily constructing) a President Adams Parkway were in Boston the last week of July conferring with representatives of the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads and the State public works department.

One official at the Bureau of Public Roads told the Herald he was sure the Federal Government would balk at constructing any great amount of new roadway for the parkway and would insist on using existing roads like Route 3A or the entire length of the

Southeast Expressway when it is completed through Hingham, Norwell, Hanover, Pembroke, and Kingston to the Plymouth Bypass.

He pointed out that a freeway to the western suburbs, as recommended in the 1948 master highway plan, would have to be built before the South Shore gets another new highway, especially if the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority is unable to finance extension of the turnpike from Weston to Boston.

#### STARTED IN 1959

The firm which authored the expensive brochure is one of the up and coming professional engineering firms in Massachusetts. J. L. Hayden Associates, Inc., doing business at 1340 Soldier's Field Road, Brighton, was incorporated on April 9, 1959.

The firm's incorporation papers, on file at Secretary of State Joseph Ward's office, show that John L. Hayden of 14 Richland Road, Wellesley, is president and treasurer. Clerk is Philip A. Brancucci, lawyer, of 10 Arlington Street, Cambridge. The corporation's three directors are listed as Hayden, Brancucci and Alice P. Kavanaugh of 54 Kenmore Road, Medford.

J. L. Hayden Associates is only one of four related firms whose president is Hayden and whose offices are at 1340 Soldier's Field Road. Other corporate papers on file at the State House reveal that Hayden is also president of Hayden, Harding & Buchanan, Inc.; Hayden, Harding & Buchanan Engineers, Inc.; and Polytechnical Engineering, Research & Sales Co., Inc. This latter firm is known as Persco.

All of these firms, with the exception of Persco, have been the recipients of several lucrative consulting engineering contracts from the Furcolo administration in recent years.

#### MANY CONTRACTS

There are many consulting engineering firms doing business with the Department of Public Works which lets the vast majority of its engineering work out on contract to private firms on the grounds that the department does not have enough qualified engineers to handle the tremendous work load occasioned by the State's huge road program.

A check of the DPW's contracts with these firms shows that the Hayden companies have been unusually successful in convincing State officials not only of the value of their work but also of the diversity of their capabilities.

Following is a rundown of some of the Hayden firms' contracts with the DPW and its division of waterways:

- 1. A \$921,000 lump sum contract to Hayden, Harding & Buchanan, Inc., and Charles A. Maguire & Associates for consulting engineering work on the Inner Belt. The two firms presumably are splitting the work.
- 2. An \$878,000 contract to Hayden, Harding & Buchanan Engineers, Inc., for consulting engineering on a portion of Interstate Route 195 which runs between the Rhode Island border at East Providence and New Bedford.

#### EIGHTEEN-MILLION-DOLLAR COST

The firm's slice of this roadway is a segment between Fall River and Westport. Estimated construction cost of this piece of roadway is \$18 million and the engineering fee granted H., H. & B. Engineers, Inc., amounts to 4.88 percent of this or \$878,000. Through last May the firm had received a half million dollars for the work it had done to date. Although consulting engineering fees for highway construction jobs generally run about 4½ percent, the 4.88 percent fee to the Hayden concern is not unusual.

3. A \$225,000 consulting engineering fee for work on a \$6 million construction segment of the same road, Interstate Route 195, between Seekonk and Swansea. This contract also involved H., H. & B. Engineers, Inc.

4. A \$148,000 contract for J. L. Hayden Associates for an extensive study of the State's highway needs as well as recommendations for a detailed program of future construction in Massachusetts. This presumably was the study that resulted in the billion-dollar-highway program that Furcolo unsuccessfully recommended to the legislature this year.

5. An \$84,000 contract for J. L. Hayden

5. An \$84,000 contract for J. L. Hayden Associates to review and study for possible revision and rewriting the DPW's manuals, guides, and specifications.

#### WATERWAYS PROJECTS

6. A contract between the division of waterways and J. L. Hayden Associates for consultant services on certain waterways projects. As of last January the Hayden firm was paid \$8,811 for its work, principally survey work, on Quequechan River in the Fall River area where the river's channel was being relocated.

Hayden, Harding & Buchanan, Inc., and Polytechnical Engineering, Research & Sales Co. were incorporated on April 7, 1955. Hayden, Harding & Buchanan Engineers, Inc., was incorporated April 30, 1957, while J. L. Hayden Associates was formed on April 9, 1959.

[From the Boston Herald, Aug. 23, 1960] No Comment, Says Ricciardi

State Public Works Commissioner Jack Ricciardi of Wellesley late yesterday gave a "no comment" answer to State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley's 154-page report sharply criticizing the DPW.

Ricciardi, a former deputy commissioner, said he had just received the bulky document and asked for time to study it.

#### CONTRACTS CITED

Buckley's report made mention of a deputy commissioner who received an average of \$14,000 annually as a consultant for more than 2 years.

It also singled out for criticism the granting by the DPW of 44 separate under-\$1,000 contracts to a single painting contractor as a "device to circumvent the laws."

It was pointed out that under State law only contracts of \$1,000 or more require competitive bidding. The 44 contracts referred to in the audit of the highway division of the DPW were "each for \$125 less than the statutory limit of \$1,000."

Buckley reported they went to one painting contractor for work confined to a single section of the East Boston Expressway.

The report also criticized payment of \$775.812 for corrective construction at the Roy C. Smith Bridge on the Southeast Expressway near the Neponset Interchange in Dorchester. The payment was made, the report said, despite a ruling from the attorney general that the contractor was at fault.

Buckley also questioned the award of a lump sum contract for \$84,000 for professional engineering services which should have been performed on a cost-plus basis; "overruns" on construction projects due to consistent failure of preliminary plans to show either the terrain or the makeup of the area with any degree of accuracy; changes in a connecting roadway contract on a road in Philipston at a cost of \$83,000 despite the attorney general's disapproval, and failure of leases for gas stations and restaurants to spell out responsibility for local real estate taxes.

#### PAYMENTS HELD UP

The Buckley report did not identify the deputy commissioner involved as a consultant, but Ricciardi readily admitted the State auditor had him in mind.

The audit also charged the Federal Bureau of Public Roads has held up payments of \$6,721,817 on land damage cases, pending the

outcome of its probe into claims of overpayment for land taken for federally-aided roads.

The same Federal agency, the report said, has withheld approval of a bridge at Fall River due to a question concerning the safety of steel girders. The report says welding problems have arisen and that as a result the Bureau has not been billed for \$655,396 for this project.

Buckley's report contends that specifications for highway construction failed to properly identify the type of terrain. It said many examples were shown of ledge being found instead of earth and other variances.

Because of the varying charges for removal of peat, earth or rock, Buckley said the overrun charges on one contract in Methuen amounted to \$76,000.

The report also cited a Middleboro contract where overrun charges of \$222,778 were made on one contract for gravel borrow alone. In the same contract, Buckley said the overrun for digging out peat came to \$44,500.

#### REVIEW AUDIT CITED

The State auditor also took issue with payment of \$9,894.48 to a consultant for a review audit of one of Buckley's own audit reports on the department.

Buckley pointed out that his previous criticism of leasing of parking lots without bids resulted in the DPW's cancellation of contracts and the advertising for bids.

A comparison of the bids, he said, showed the high bids will amount to \$70,578.60 annually, whereas the negotiated leases on the same lots amounted to \$7,020 per year.

[From the Boston Herald, Aug. 23, 1960] THOMAS WORCESTER CHARGED WITH \$180,784 TAX EVASION

Thomas Worcester, 63, president of Thomas Worcester, Inc., Boston engineering and construction firm, went on trial before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and a jury in U.S. district court yesterday charged with evading income taxes totaling \$180,784.

Worcester, of Putnam Street, Waltham, is charged with evading personal taxes totaling \$74,582 for 1950, 1951 and 1952, also taxes of \$106,202 allegedly owed by his firm for the fiscal years 1950 and 1951. The Government alleges he filed false returns understating his own and the corporation's income.

It is charged that his personal net income during the 3 years involved totaled \$263,156 but that he reported only \$112,162 in his returns.

Also, that the company's net income for the years 1950 and 1951 amounted to \$209,114, but that only \$48,457 was listed in the returns.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Norman A. Hubley, in his opening to the jury, said the Government would show that Worcester channeled large sums out of the firm and into his own hands. He said the funds were diverted to two other concerns through fictitious expense charges.

[From the Boston Herald, Aug. 25, 1960] COMPANY MADE PAYMENTS ON BOGUS BILLS, TRIAL TOLD

Philip W. Murphy, former comptroller of Thomas Worcester, Inc., Boston engineering and construction firm, testified in U.S. district court yesterday that the company made large payments to another firm on the basis of "fictitious" bills and vouchers.

Asked by Lewald the purpose of the Ross Turner concern, Murphy said, "Mr. Worcester needed to have a considerable sum of money and the partnership was formed in order to bill the Worcester company for services, and the Worcester company in turn would make checks payable to Ross Turner & Co."

Murphy, a resident of East Bridgewater, was called as a Government witness at the

trial of Thomas Worcester, head of the engineering and construction firm, on income tax evasion charges.

#### SAY \$180.784 EVADED

Worcester, 63, is charged with evading taxes to totaling \$180,784 by filing false returns for himself and his firm. Included are personal taxes of \$74,582 allegedly owed for 1950, 1951 and 1952, and \$106,202 allegedly owed by Thomas Worcester, Inc., for 1950 and 1951. Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., is presiding at the jury trial.

Murphy, under questioning by Assistant

Murphy, under questioning by Assistant U.S. Attorney George H. Lewald, testified that payments totaling \$105,240 were made by the Worcester company in 1949 to a newly organized firm called Ross Turner & Co., which had been set up in an office on State Street.

The firm was a partnership whose members comprised Worcester, Murphy and two other employes of the Worcester firm. Murphy, who worked as comptroller directly under Worcester, said the payments were made purportedly for "engineering services" rendered to the Worcester company by Ross Turner & Co., but that actually no services were made. The checks covering the payments, said Murphy, were signed by Worcester and himself.

[From the Boston Herald, Aug. 25, 1960] \$23,000 BROCHURE JOB SUBLET FOR ABOUT \$5,000

#### (By David Farrell and Wayne Hanley)

The consulting engineering firm which was handed a \$23,000 contract for preparing 500 commemorative brochures on the proposed President Adams Parkway sublet the job to a Boston advertising agency, the Herald learned last night.

#### JOB TURNED OVER TO AD AGENCY

J. L. Hayden Associates, which was paid \$46 a copy for each of the brochures, turned the job over to Parsons, Friedmann & Central Advertising Agency of 69 Newbury Street almost immediately after signing the contract with former State Public Works Commissioner Anthony DiNatale.

DiNatale quit his post as head of the DPW recently but was commissioner on December 8, 1959, when the agreement between the State and the Hayden firm was set up.

Although mystery continued to shroud some aspects of the brochure, several developments were uncovered by the Herald.

Here are the known facts in the strange case:

Commissioner DiNatale and John L. Hayden of Wellesley who is president of J. L. Hayden Associates and two other firms which have been paid hundreds of thousands of dollars in the past year for consulting engineering work in a variety of DPW projects, including the updating of DPW manuals and publications, signed a contract December 8 providing for the parkway brochure.

Shortly thereafter Hayden or one of his representatives called Robert Friedmann, treasurer and account executive of the advertising agency, and requested the agency to go to work immediately on the project.

It is not clear whether Hayden made the call because his secretary reported that he had "gone on vacation" and she "didn't know when he would be back" when the Herald attempted to question him about the brochure.

At any rate, the agency contacted Winthrop Printing & Offset Co. of 141 West 2nd Street, South Boston, and asked the firm to quote a price on the job.

It was explained the job had to be done as fast as possible even if it involved over-time.

The firm submitted a price somewhere in the vicinity of \$2,000 and was given the job.

Roy E. Orrall, an executive of the printing firm, said his company printed the brochure

but referred all questions about it to Friedmann.

Raymond E. Parsons of South Weymouth, president of the advertising agency, said he was not familiar with all of the details of the brochure.

#### ABOUT \$5,000

He did say the total value of the job was "about \$5,000" and this included the printing of the brochures as well as the creative work the agency put into the preparation of the original copy.

Parsons indicated he thought his agency was given the job because the firm had considerable experience in producing historical material. The famous folder on Boston's "Freedom Trail," was considered an out-The famous folder on Boston's standing guide on the city's historic sites, was prepared by his agency.

"I can say that we were entirely ethical," Parsons said. "We prepared the brochure at a price customary for such work. It was within the normal price range that any agency would have charged."

Parsons indicated that the total cost for the agency and printing company's efforts did not exceed \$5,000.

#### SEVERAL MYSTERIES

Several mysteries still remain in the strange case of the parkway brochure:

1. Why did the Furcolo administration pay

Hayden Associates \$23,000 for a job that apparently was worth considerably less?

2. Why the tremendous Christmas rush to complete the job "as fast as possible," even if it meant overtime? The brochure was not released to the press until last Friday, August

19—some 8 months after it was completed.3. Why do DPW records show that the work on the brochure was done between January 11, 1960, and February 3, 1960, when it now has been established that the work was jammed through in December 1959?

4. Why was a professional engineering firm that was busy with a multitude of other Department of Public Works contracts chosen to do a brochure that was primarily a historic and scenic guide that was more properly the work of an advertising agency?

[From the Washington News, Aug. 23, 1960] HIGHWAY CHARGES FLY ON HILL

Representative Gordon H. SCHERER (Republican, Ohio) today charged a Democraticcontrolled investigation committee is deliberately covering up a Massachusetts road-building scandal which is "the granddaddy of them all."

Representative SCHERER, ranking minority member of the House Highway Investigating Committee, said the road building skullduggery being investigated by the committee "looks like peanuts" compared with the Massachusetts situation.

He flatly accused Committee Chairman JOHN A. BLATNIK (Democrat, Minnesota) of arbitrarily deciding to stop "all further hearings because the Massachusetts scandals had to be kept under cover until after the election.'

"He's a liar," Representative BLATNIK retorted. "We've been in touch with the Massachusetts situation all the time. There's no change in tune."

I do not know if the "political considerations," referred to by the Chair, means that to expose this Massachusetts matter prior to election would be embarrassing to some Democratic politicians in the Bay State who are offering their credentials to the voters this fall. Nor do I know if exposure would prove to be a Teapot Dome or another Hoffa-Beck episode. But I find this forbearance is a remarkalbe thing under the circumstances and, I fear, it will serve no worthy cause other than to obscure the true facts which the public ought to know and to undermine public confidence in the objective of an important committee of Congress. Accordingly, I urge our subcommittee to move into Massachusetts forthwith and prepare this hearing as soon as possible, letting the chips fall where they may. This alleged scandal has been known since January and further delay cannot be justified on any ground other than narrow political expediency.

#### OTHER UNFINISHED BUSINESS

There are also other areas of our highway program which I have long urged in vain that our subcommittee investigate and inform the Congress. These areas raise the questions of whether congressional policies are sound and are being administered properly by both Federal and State officials. It may be that these matters are not as "glamorous" as exposing corruption and laying hold of some scandals whose perfidy is rightly aired before the bar of public scrutiny, but they are nonetheless important. Without being exhaustive, the following list of objectives ought to engage the attention of our forum:

1. The reevaluation of the provisions for extending the Interstate System beyond 40,000 miles; and, if this policy is sound, establishment of a standard to determine when and where such exten-

sions shall be made.

2. A reevaluation of the decision that the system shall serve both local needs and through traffic as well, together with some clarification of the policy vis-a-vis the location of interchanges.

3. A review and clarification of the policy regarding design standards relating to the use of multiple-lane highways as opposed to two-lane highways and design standards of interchanges.

4. Review and clarification of the policy regarding construction of the Interstate System between population centers, and connecting links into population centers.

5. Review and clarification of the policies regarding route locations as such decisions are related to the economic impact of the highways on the affected community.

6. Review and clarification of the policies relating to promotion of an integrated highway system and their implementation in the system's projects to date.

7. Reevaluation of the present policies relating to highway bridges over navigable waters with the view to developing different but adequate standards for bridge construction under the Federal Bridge Act.

8. Reevaluation of the policy providing for payment of the costs of relocation of utilities on highway right-of-way on to highway construction.

9. Clarification of reasons for the wide variation between the cost estimate of 1955, upon which the 1956 act was based, and the revised cost-estimate submitted to Congress in 1958.

10. Investigation of the extent to which defense needs become the determining factor in route location and mileage.

Mr. Speaker, this entire highway program will be up for reappraisal by the Congress in early in the next year. Unless some of these areas indicated above are explored, there simply will not be any record of facts and evidence which can form a solid foundation for the Congress to legislate upon or to base an informed examination of the present laws. If the new Congress is to raise some \$13 billion in new revenue to help this Interstate System out of its financial dilemma, such inquiries as I have suggested must be answered. would feel that I have failed to protect the best interests of all Americans, including my own constituents in the First District of Iowa, if I did not take this last opportunity in the waning days of this Congress to renew my demands, voiced on the floor of the House on May 26. 1960 (see Congressional Record, pages 10509-10512) and often in committee hearings, that these areas be timely explored. I sincerely hope that this can and will be done and that when the new Congress returns in January, we can have the benefit of such investigations.

#### River Association Fights Floods

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HARTKE, Mr. President, the September Indiana edition of the Prairie Farmer had an excellent article on the fine work which the people of the Wabash River Valley are doing to coordinate flood control. I ask unanimous consent that the article be reprinted in the Appendix of the Congressional Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD. as follows:

RIVER ASSOCIATION FIGHTS FLOODS-WABASH VALLEY PEOPLE BAND TOGETHER IN AN EF-FORT TO COORDINATE FLOOD CONTROL

Major floods of the Wabash River at Terre Haute, Ind., are those recorded as above 17.5 feet. Since 1913, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has listed 26 separate major floods at Terre Haute. Flooding hasn't been so frequent in the upper reaches of the Wabash above Vigo County, but much damage has also occurred there.

Crop damage in the Wabash Valley was particularly bad in the floods of 1957 and 1958. Since most industries were located above the flood plain, they suffered relatively small losses. As protective levees crumbled, however, extensive personal property losses were experienced.

#### RESULT OF 1957 FLOOD

Mainly as a result of the 1957 flood, a laygroup of people were bound together in an organization concerning itself with the entire water resources of the Wabash watershed. The group chose a simple name for itself. It is known as the Wabash Valley Association.

At present, the organization claims some 3,000 members. These are organized through county chapters. Although the association could claim only 9 chapters last January, it now has 27, according to George D. Gettinger, executive vice president. A number of these chapters have been formed in Illinois, as well as Indiana, since Illinois people are part of

the organization.

The Wabash Valley, like nearly every other valley in the Midwest, considers itself the heartland of the Nation. Their claim to this title is based on being close to the Nation's center of population, their proximity to various natural resources, and their having both the Great Lakes and the Ohio

River for transportation.

The watershed of the Wabash Valley influences approximately one-seventh of the State of Illinois and about 80 percent of Indiana. It covers a total of 33,100 square miles and includes over 2½ million people within its borders. It is easily the largest unde-

veloped valley in the Nation.

One of the early accomplishments of the Wabash Valley Association was the successful sponsorship of legislation in both States that led to the establishment of the Wabash Valley Interstate Compact, more properly called the Wabash Valley Interstate Commission. Dr. B. K. Barton, its executive director, recently opened an office at Terre Haute.

The Wabash Valley Association, although organized at first along the lines of a flood-control organization, has since become a voluntary regional association of commerce, industry, and agriculture. Its goals now go well beyond the initial efforts to control floods. It hopes to better utilize all the natural resources of the Wabash.

In response to an appeal from the association, an interuniversity research planning committee submitted a plan for research early in 1958. The participating schools were the University of Illinois, Indiana University, and Purdue University.

#### YEAR-ROUND WATER SUPPLY

Included in their recommendations were flood-control measures to decrease crop losses and soil erosion, and to increase water storage capacity. They advocated water supply storage installations to provide year-round water supply and flow for industrial, power, irrigation, recreational uses, and stream-pollution abatement.

The committee said transportation de-

The committee said transportation developments should be planned, including highway, rail, air, and water navigation to make possible increased use of water resources. Electric power installations could make economical power available for increased industrialization of the valley.

Stream pollution abatement should be developed to increase the effective uses to which abundant water resources may be put for recreational and industrial purposes. And land use planning and zoning could protect the areas best suited for agricultural, recreational, residential, and industrial uses.

The association has enlisted the aid of its Senators and Congressmen to help further their aims. These legislators have worked as teams in Washington, D.C., in pushing for appropriations. While Members of the House of Representatives have been unable to get favorable action, Senators have been more successful.

Ten major reservoirs are included in the plans of the association. The Cagles Mill Reservoir on the White River is now several years old. The Mansfield Reservoir in Parke and Putnam Counties, Ind., is scheduled to start collecting water this fall. In the upper reaches of the Wabash Valley, the Huntington, Salamonie, and Mississinewa Reservoirs have been authorized by Congress and so has the Monroe Reservoir between Bloomington and Bedford.

Four more are being planned. They include the Wolf Creek Reservoir in Illinois and the Pine Creek, Wildcat Creek, and Sugar Creek Reservoirs in Indiana.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT

There is also another movement taking place in Indiana that is of extreme interest to the association. It has to do with the flood control measures and conservation practices that might be effected in the watersheds above these large reservoirs.

When the Cagles Mill Reservoir was being built in Owen and Putnam Counties, Ind., several years ago, landowners living above the pool could not get a coordinated program of flood protection, stream clearance, and conservation practices started. In the years since, there is strong indication that the reservoir is silting up badly, making the lake unattractive for best recreational use and changing the fish to the less desirable species.

While the people living below the dam benefited greatly, and while the recreational advantages contributed many thousands of dollars to the area, the upstream landowners had no program. Since they weren't receiving any benefits from the reservoir, they could hardly be expected to support these measures for those people living downstream. Now, with the Mansfield Reservoir shortly to go into operation, the residents of the

Now, with the Mansfield Reservoir shortly to go into operation, the residents of the area have a similar problem. How can existing Government programs be coordinated to provide flood protection to landowners living above the reservoir and keep the soil on the farms?

#### HAVE APPEALED

The Indiana people who are involved have appealed to their Senators and Congressmen, their farm organizations, and to any Government agency they think might be able to help them.

In the case of the Mansfield Reservoir, the Soil Conservation Service cannot act under Public Law 566 because the reservoir is located right in the middle of the watershed. Other Government agencies say their appropriations are either too small to do any good

or won't apply.

What the Indiana people want is an appropriation to take care of this problem. While there is some indication that money for upstream control measures might be written into all future reservoir appropriations, some special legislation is being sought for these already built reservoirs. There is some hope that a pilot project might be set up for the Mansfield Reservoir, a development that could get fast action.

#### The Ukrainian Congress Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

#### HON. MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, this fall, branch and member organizations of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., will commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the committee.

The work and the objectives of the committee, in informing not only the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry but all Americans of the continuing struggle in the Ukraine and in other captive nations against Soviet domination and of the perils of communism, are contributing greatly to the cause of freedom throughout the world. In speaking for the captive Ukrainian people, who have struggled for centuries to break the

bonds of tyranny and proclaim their independence, and in affirming their right to freedom and justice, the committee continues to expose the fallacy that communism insures liberty.

It is most urgent today to know and realize fully the true meaning of communism and its danger to the rights and freedom of men and nations. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is to be commended for its unceasing efforts to stem the advance of communism, which seeks to extend its tryanny over the world.

Statement by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, Relative to Tax Foundation's Review of Budgetary Actions in Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. HARRY FLOOD BYRD

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a statement by me relative to the Tax Foundation review of budgetary actions in Congress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

When the President submitted his 1961 budget in January he requested new spending authority totaling \$79.4 billion. I am advised that new spending authority finally enacted through the end of this session of Congress totaled \$80.7 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion as compared with the January requests.

These figures are revealed in a review by Tax Foundation, Inc.

The review strictly follows budget presentations and it covers spending authority—appropriations, authority to spend from debt receipts, etc.—enacted through this session of Congress to become available in fiscal year 1961.

It must be kept in mind that these are not expenditure estimates for fiscal year 1961. Expenditures in the current fiscal year will be made not only from these new spending authorizations but also from the unexpended balances remaining in other spending authority enacted in prior years. By the same token, some expenditures from the new 1961 authority will not be made until later years.

The Tax Foundation figures also reflects the failure of Congress to enact postal rate increases. The President's January requests contemplated \$554 million in additional postal revenue from proposed increases in these rates to eliminate the estimated postal deficit. Appropriations to the Post Office Department allow for meeting the postal deficit in an indefinite amount.

The Tax Foundation is an independent research organization which I regard as the best in the field of government at all levels.

As a matter of routine, the Tax Foundation for years has been keeping a running box score on bills authorizing expenditures during their passage through the legislative procedure. This review shows final action by Congress on spending legislation during the session just ended.

The Tax Foundation's review follows:

TAX FOUNDATION TABULATION SHOWING FINAL ACTION ON NEW SPENDING (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961 BY THE 86TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

The budgetary record of the 2d session of the 86th Congress offers hope of a moderate surplus in the fiscal 1961 Federal budget. Depending upon certain economic and other factors, the surplus may be somewhat less than the January estimate of \$4.2 billion. Last-minute approval of backdoor financing items in a stopgap housing measure may have little effect upon actual fiscal 1961 expenditures. Despite increases over budget requests, the session was noteworthy for successful resistance to strongly backed big spending proposals.

Spending authority increase: An unofficial tabulation conforming to Budget Bureau accounting practices shows an increase of \$1,406 million in new obligational authority for fiscal 1961 over amended budget requests (\$1,274 million over the original January estimate). The total does not include upwards of \$1 billion for unbudgeted programs (including the pay increase and medical care) for which supplemental funds probably must be provided in the next session.

Appropriation bills: Appropriations providing new obligational authority exceed amended budget requests by \$539 million and original estimates by \$576 million. Authority in appropriation bills to borrow from the Treasury is greater by \$50 million than amended budget requests but less by \$120 million than original proposals. The latter decrease is due to the unwillingness of Congress to shift from backdoor financing in two programs.

Backdoor financing: Unbudgeted spending authorizations bypassing the appropriation process in legislative bills were held sharply in check throughout the session. A total of only \$818 million applicable to fiscal 1961 was enacted into law, including \$550 million in the stopgap housing measure

Tentative totals: Totals in the unofficial tabulation are subject to revision in official figures in the midyear review of the Budg-Bureau. A tentative grand total of \$80,689 million in new obligational authority is expected to be reduced by nearly \$500 million (with accompanying reductions in budget requests and expenditure estimates) by omission of a temporary advance to the highway trust fund and a shifting of programs financed by the Federal Unemploy-ment Tax Act to the unemployment trust fund under a provision of the Social Security Amendments of 1960. New estimates for indefinite appropriations for interest on the debt and the postal deficit also may show differences.

Fiscal 1961 surplus: An increase in the January estimate of \$79.8 billion in fiscal 1961 expenditures is forecast by action on new spending authority, but offsets may be provided by reductions in farm price sup-port and other programs. Revenues may fall short of estimates, but a surplus seems assured.

Nature of tabulation: The tabulation which follows provides a comparison of new spending authority with both amended budget requests and the original January

The grouping is designed to show the area of spending authority within the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, as distinguished from backdoor financing under control of legislative committees. grouping under appropriation bills includes appropriations and reappropriations from the general fund of the Treasury, authority in appropriation bills to borrow from the Treasury (or in technical terms "to expend from public debt receipts"), and a separate January budget item of borrowing authority in appropriation bills marking an unsuccessful effort of the administration

to shift from backdoor financing in replenishment of mortgage purchase and public facility loan funds.

Inasmuch as the tabulation covers only budget estimates and final spending authority, it fails to show the extent to which backdoor financing figured in uncompleted actions by committees and by the House and

The totals for permanent authorizations are necessarily based on estimates in the January budget, the latest available until revisions are provided in the Budget Bureau's midyear review.

The fact that appropriation totals in the tabulation are considerably lower than those issued by congressional committees is accounted for by exclusion of (1) an estimated \$3,450 million in appropriations from postal receipts, and (2) \$417.5 million for liquidation of prior contract authority. The latter includes amounts for grants in the urban renewal program, airports, airmail subsidies, public domain highways, and minor construction items. The appropriation totals in the tabulation, in accordance with Budget Bureau practice, are limited to those which authorize new obligations from the Treasury. Actual postal costs from the Treasury are included.

Upward trend in spending authorizations: The tentative total of \$80.7 billion in new obligational authority for fiscal 1961 is larger than in any other year since the Korean war, except fiscal 1959, which reflected antidepression expenditures. Supplemental appropriations in the new session may boost the fiscal 1961 total up to or above the fiscal 1959 total of \$81.4 billion.

Each year since fiscal 1955, when new obligational authority totaled \$57.1 billion, final totals have exceeded original estimates. An increase over the previous year occurred each year for 4 successive years.

In the 16 appropriation bills enacted for fiscal 1961, there were net increases over amended budget estimates in 5 bills aggregating \$1,689 million and net decreases in 11 bills aggregating \$1,111 million, a total net increase of \$578 million, which becomes \$588 million; when funds for liquidation of prior

contract authority are eliminated.

During the progress of the appropriation bills, the House made reductions from budget estimates, including borrowing authority within these bills, amounting to \$975.5 mil lion. The Senate increased the total over the House by a little more than \$3 billion. The compromises in conference brought the final total down to the \$588 million over amended requests.

Fiscal 1961 data comparable to original and amended budget requests

In millionel

	Original January budget	Amended budget estimates	Total spending authority	Plus or minus January budget	Plus or minus amended budget
Current authorizations:  Appropriation bills:  Appropriations 1  Authority in appropriation bills to borrow from Treasury  Budgeted shifts from backdoor approval of borrowing	\$68, 237 368 170	\$68, 274 368	\$68, 813 418	+\$576 +50 -170	+\$539
New obligational authority under control of Appropriations Committees.	68,775	68, 642	69, 231	+456	+588
Backdoor financing: Contract authority (public domain highways) Borrowing authority (loans for veterans' and college housing and public facilities).			118 700	+118 +700	+118 +700
New obligational authority under control of legislative committees.			818	+818	+818
Total current authorizations	68, 775	68, 642	70,049	+1,274	+1,406
Permanent authorizations (as estimated in January): Appropriations (including interest on the debt) Contract authority (airport grants, airmail subsidies and urban renewal) Borrowing authority	10, 196 437 8	10,196 437 8	10, 196 437 8		
Total permanent authorizations	10, 641	10,641	10,641		
Total new obligational authority	79, 415	79, 283	80, 689	+1,274	+1,400

<sup>1</sup> Appropriation totals follow Budget Bureau practice of exclusion of those from postal receipts (\$3,450,000,000) and for liquidation of prior contract authority (\$417,800,000), neither of which provides new authority to obligate from the Treasury. Failure of Congress to approve budgeted increases in postal rates to yield \$554,000,000 in effected in an estimated \$508,500,000 indefinite appropriation for the deficit (after reduction of \$45,500,000 in authorized obligations), which is in addition to a specific appropriation of \$49,000,000 for public service costs. Details in table may not always add because of rounding.

#### Thank You, Mr. Congressman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Mr. Louis F. Betley, of Hazleton, Pa., recently wrote me one of the nicest letters that I have ever received during my many years in Congress. Mr. Betley, who was a master sergeant in the U.S. Marine Corps, expresses his sincere thanks and appreciation to Members of Congress and the American people for the educational benefits which he has obtained under the GI bill of rights which has provided him with the foundation for a most worthwhile career. Because of the fine sentiments expressed by Mr. Betley, I submit his letter as part of my remarks:

HAZLETON, PA.,

The Honorable Daniel J. Flood. The House of Representatives,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FLOOD: I do not know if it is the policy of the millions of GI's that took advantage of the GI bill of rights to habitually thank their Government and Congressmen for the most advantageous rights that were showered upon us veterans.

I wish to take this opportunity and thank the people of our Nation, its lawmakers, and Congressmen for providing us veterans of World War II and Korean conflict with in-

ducing rehabilitation incentive.

A married and a family man at the age of 46, I personally took advantage of a 2year college level, 11-month business administration and accounting course at the McCann School of Business in Hazleton. A school that has been doing more than its share to coach and educate us elderly students. The course, of nine subjects, could sometimes get very discouraging. However, the helpful and obstinate Miss Ruth M. Mc-Guire, director; Mrs. James L. Malatak, English teacher and secretarial science instruc-tor, and that of Mrs. Raymond J. Schuck, Gregg shorthand instructor, have guided us through many ingenious after-hour study clinics.

Upon graduation and through this course, I successfully gained employment at our region's most exclusive hotel-motel of distinction, Gus Genetti's, Hazleton, Pa. am most grateful to Mr. Genetti, a World War I veteran, who has come to the aid of a World War II and Korean veteran. Mr. Genetti is a kindly, understanding, beloved benefactor of approximately 83 employees in our employment-hungry, distressed re-

Mr. FLOOD, please convey my sincere ap-preciation and thanks to the citizens of the United States, the lawmakers, Senate and Congress for their generosity and benefits to us, the "not forgotten" veterans.

May God shower His choicest blessings upon our Nation, its Presidents, Cabinet, and

its people.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS F. BETLEY. Master Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps, Temporary Retired.

Lincoln: 1863 and 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. BARRY GOLDWATER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Congressional RECORD an essay written by Murray Harris, a 16-year-old student, which won him a trip to the Nation's Capital.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD. as follows:

[From the Portales News-Tribune, Jan. 31, 1960]

LINCOLN: 1863 AND 1960

In today's world of political complexities, it is hard to comprehend principles as simple as those of Abraham Lincoln—basically, the principles of honesty and liberty. To ask if these principles apply today is folly; the only answer would have to be, "Of course,"

To find the intricacies of Lincoln's principles, we must look to his writings. haps the greatest of these is the speech that every American student knows by heart; the speech that embodies the principles of these United States. That would be, of course, the Gettysburg Address. To begin with, we must understand that this address is made greater by the fact that it was con-ceived in the midst of a great civil war. The weight of the war was upon Lincoln. It would have been so easy to stoop to the bitter hatred that lesser men showed; yet it

was in this time that the President wrote a few words of tribute to the men of both sides who had died for what they believed. And in these words of tribute, posterity was given a work which ranks with the democratic conceptions of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

"That all men are created equal." We today take this thought for granted; it seems impossible that things were ever any other way. Yet we forget that men were lenging this idea when it was spoken at Gettysburg. And the simplicity of the words might make us forget that Americans have sacrificed for, dreamed of, and built toward this idea for over 180 years, and still do

"It is for us \* \* \* to be dedicated here almost a hundred years since the end of the Civil War, but in those years we have had to pick up arms again to stave off those who would destroy what we believe. And the work is still unfinished. What of the Communists? What of those who seek to wreck what America has built up? Can we turn our backs on the persecution of Little Rock? This, in Lincoln's own words, is the "unfinished work" that is left to us.

"That from these honored dead we take increased devotion \* \* \*." At that time increased devotion \* \* \*." At that time, Lincoln spoke of the dead of the War Between the States; today the list has lengthened. Now it includes the men of the Maine, the dead of Chateau-Thierry, the casualties of Iwo Jima and Normandy, and the stricken of Korea. Today we look to these for the courage we need to defend this

stronghold of freedom.

"That this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom \* \* \*." The slaves of the 1860's had to be freed; in this, our time, we must uphold freedom by looking again at the internal status of the country. Some seek to exploit labor, and common mobsters prey on those who have to turn in an honest day's work for their living. Only lately there has been a rise in anti-Semitism; the Jewish class is being slandered by those who would censure freedom. It would be well to give freedom a chance to thrive in our own time.

"That government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." Liberty in America is insured by the people's ability to select the government officials they know will guard their freedom. So it was in 1863; so it must be today. Lincoln realized this, and we would imagine that a few of the Communist oppressed realize it, too. We should be thankful that men of Lincoln's stature knew this without finding it out the hard way, and heed their warning.

The Gettysburg Address shows only a small part of the wisdom of the tall, awkward man who guided the Nation in years of civil strife, but by this isolated example we see clearly that his words carry a message today. The principles of the man who issued the Emancipation Proclamation were liberty and freedom, and these principles must apply today to insure that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

#### International Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. PHILIP A. HART

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HART. Mr. President, early this month I had the opportunity to review

speech which Mr. William vanden Heuvel, of New York, prepared for presentation to representatives of the Foreign Press Association in New York City.

Mr. vanden Heuvel is one of the promising young men of our Nation, deeply concerned with devoting his energies to public service through public office. He has worked with Gen. William J. Donovan, with then Gov. Averill Harriman in New York, and was special assistant to the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand. His service with the International Rescue Committee has given him an opportunity to know firsthand the complex and potentially explosive problems of working along the frontiers of the Iron Curtain.

In his remarks concerning a program for our Nation's international trade policies, Mr. vanden Heuvel has shown insight into factors which must be considered in bringing about an imaginative and enlightened trade program for the United States

I ask unanimous consent that these remarks by Mr. William vanden Heuvel on international trade be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Throughout this presidential election year, communications media have continually bombarded us with words like "crucial," "important," and "vital." Much as I dislike to recall these hackneyed terms, I think you will agree that U.S. international trade policies merit the most urgent consideration.

For too long international trade has been treated as an isolated subject. A prime shortcoming of the Republican administration is its failure to act on the reality that international trade is but one thread of the complex fabric that makes up our foreign policy. This fabric is composed of State Department representation, of trade, of military aid, of defense supports, of the Development Loan Fund, of the Inter-American

Bank, and of cultural exchanges.

Our topic today is trade, and its ramifications are of the greatest breadth and im-

Raising or lowering tariffs involves more than merely making it harder or easier for a nation to sell its products to us; more than creating or reducing competition for U.S. producers; more than bettering or worsening the employment structure of a particular industry. It involves improving the economic health of the entire free world and insuring that the uncommitted nations of the globe become committed-to our cause.

Foolish and wise trade policies have an immediate effect on America's hopes for a

free and peaceful world.

Nothing can do more than foolish trade policies to drive the uncommitted or newly emerged nations into the Soviet bloc. ing can do more to weaken the friendship felt for us and the reliance placed on us by those nations whose trade and economic survival depend on our leadership.

A wise American trade policy, on the other hand, permits the nations of the world to each other's needs, to raise living standards, and to maintain domestic stability. A nation without markets cannot buy from other countries; and a nation unable to market its products in the free world will turn to the Communists, as the distressing example of Cuba has so recently demonstrated.

Despite the wishful thinking of our conservative friends, the world continues to change. A new set of challenges and opportunities confront us in the 1960's. Senator Kennedy has referred to these as the "New Frontier." International trade is no exception. New frontiers must be explored and conquered.

A primary economic challenge we must meet in the 1960's is the rise of the free trading groups of Europe and, potentially, Latin America. As you know, these groups are working to reduce tariffs and, eventually, to eliminate them altogether within the trade area. Tariff reduction will soon give the six-nation European Common Market more international transactions than we have ourselves and the period of undisputed American leadership in world trade will have passed. However, the added strength and prosperity of these new groupings can be all to our advantage provided they act in the free world as a constructive force and not as a source of division. Wise American policies can help set the path that they follow.

An even greater challenge is provided by the emergence of the newly free yet underdeveloped nations of the world. Each of them desires to move from primitive existence into our bustling, exciting, and creative world. These nations know now that life need not be Hobbesian—poor, nasty, brutish, and short. Their people will not tolerate for their children what they have themselves endured. They need help. But they need more than grants and loans. They need the freedom to sell us the produce of their farms, their mines, and, increasingly, their factories. They want the self-respect of earning their way into the family of nations. And they must have it.

The Soviet Union, as one would expect, has heard and heeded these new challenges. Its state-controlled trading system enables it to integrate its trade and foreign policy into a cohesive program. Soviet bloc trade with the free world is rising at a rate of more than 20 percent a year. Since 1955, Russia and Red China have launched a trade offensive aimed toward the nations of Asia and Africa, beguiling them with offers of markets for their products and imports at prices they can afford.

The free world cannot afford to ignore this threat. Trade gives power, and Soviet power is concentrated in the hands of a state dedicated to our destruction. We must bear these hard facts in mind as we plan our new steps on the world.

In 1947 a great economic challenge was met by a Democratic administration when General Marshall launched the plan that bears his name. We dare not be less imaginative and courageous.

The European nations must be encouraged to assume their share of the responsibility. I agree with the London Economist when it says "everything suggests that a new tide is racing which could determine whether the decade and a half from 1960 to 1975 will repeat the last 15 years of success—but this time, with Europe allied to America as intelligent benefactors, and with the poorer countries outside of Europe as the immediate recipients." Europe must join us now in a bold program of spreading the opportunity of economic growth to the poorer nations of the world. By so doing we shall insure the continued blessings of freedom and prosperity for recipients and benefactors alike.

Typically, the Republican administration has seen but dimly the outlines of the new issues. And it has thoroughly lacked the imagination, the skill and the willpower to devise the new policies which our welfare demands. Halfhearted compromise will not suffice. Eight years in office have taught the Republicans—belatedly, it is true—some of the merits of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. But this act was drafted by Democrats to solve problems of another era. New problems demand new solutions. History once again has passed the Republicans by.

The Trade Agreements Act comes up for renewal again in the 87th Congress. Let us start to plan now for the improvements that are required.

The statement of purpose written into the act in 1934 still stands; To expand markets for U.S. exports and to permit greater imports. The time is now at hand to add to the purpose of this legislation.

A new statement of purpose should be enacted to instruct the President to take account of all the different American interests affected by international trade. Consumers want freedom to buy. Producers want freedom to sell. Taxpayers want trade to replace aid. All of us are interested in peaceful and profitable trade serving the interests of world peace and prosperity.

interests of world peace and prosperity.

A new statement of purpose should direct
the President to use the power of U.S. trade
policy to advance our strategic interests in
strengthening the free world and meeting
the challenge of Soviet trade.

We are in the absurd position of entrusting the President with the power to risk the destruction of countless lives in war over Quemoy, yet denying him the authority to stimulate mutually profitable world trade.

Beyond this, the single most important step we can take to advance our foreign trade policy is to reduce tariffs and quota restrictions. We cannot continue to insulate American producers from foreign competition by subsidizing inefficiency. Low productivity in the long run means low wages for working people and low profits. We should ease the path of adjustment, but adjust we must.

I favor lower tariffs and lower quotas. But because I view this as a national policy, I oppose requiring any one economic group to pay for it.

I, therefore, favor assistance to groups adversely affected by tariff reductions. I mean aid to men put out of jobs, to companies forced to go out of business, and to communities economically choked.

This help should go to those who demonstrate a willingness to help themselves. Working people should be given aid to train for new jobs and to relocate. Employers should be granted special income tax considerations as they seek new lines of production. Special efforts should be made to direct defense and public works projects to hard-hit communities, to give them an opportunity to recover.

portunity to recover.

The "escape clause" in the Trade Agreements Act must be strengthened to give such protection to American workers and businessmen. Right now the "escape clause" is drafted in terms of preventing economic hardship to industry. It does not mention hardship to working people. It does not speak of community hardships. The "escape clause" must be redrafted to enable the President to act in all these circumstances.

The Tariff Commission administers the Reciprocal Trade Act. It is an open secret in Washington that the Commission is seriously understaffed. \* \* \*

Just as U.S. foreign trade policy is only one thread of our total foreign policy, so too must our international trade policy be woven in with that of our friends and allies around the world.

Between the two World Wars we experimented disastrously with a go-it-alone policy on trade. The result was chaos, and our trade declined along with that of other nations. Since the last war, through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), we have learned some of the benefits of reasonable cooperation. We have learned that everyone gains if mutually agreeable ground rules for trade are set. Disputes can be resolved amicably and the volume of trade promoted.

But GATT must be strengthened. It needs a full-time secretariat to iron out day-

to-day routine disputes. In addition, it should be expanded. For example, although agricultural export nations face serious marketing difficulties, through an expanded GATT, we can urge our trade partners to remove currency controls and import rastrictions discriminations against U.S. imports. Removal of such discrimination would immediately stimulate American exports and ease the pressure on our balance of payments.

I have spoken of the great new forces in world trade—the drive of underdeveloped nations; new trade blocs; the competition of Soviet state traders; the American balance-of-payments difficulty. I have tried to show that none of these problems can be solved unless international cooperation replaces economic nationalism.

The President must have new and adequate authority to negotiate new arrangements to cope with new situations. The economy must be permitted to adjust to foreign competition, mindful of the burden that this represents to specific sectors of our economy. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade must be strengthened and expanded.

A policy based on these principles will release the full latent vitality of the American economy. It will wipe out the current annual balance-of-payments deficit. It will encourage and unite the free nations of the world. It will help lead the new trade blocs into fruitful international cooperation. And, perhaps most important, it will help underdeveloped countries to economic maturity and stability in freedom.

and stability in freedom.

If elected to Congress, I shall work with all my heart to promote such a policy.

#### Crisis on the Commuter Railroads— No. 11

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, during the course of the 86th Congress I have introduced into the RECORD, from time to time, articles on the general topic "Crisis on the Commuter Railroads."

The New York Times for September 1 published an editorial headed "A Tristate Rail Approach," which falls into this category.

With permission previously granted, I would like to place this editorial in the RECORD.

The editorial:

#### A TRISTATE RAIL APPROACH

Railroad presidents are seldom guilty of understating their gloomy financial outlook, but the decline in passenger service that has already occurred in the New York metropolitan area justifies corporate and public pessimism. George Alpert, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, told an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing that his company's present financial position was precarious. He added: there is no upturn in freight, and we don't get help in fare increases, and we don't get tax relief, in my opinion the disintegration, the cessation of operations as a private concern by the New Haven is not far off." He said the New Haven needed \$24,500,000 annually to rehabilitate its passenger fleet and provide comfortable and efficient service.

Mr. Alpert is repeating his own dire warnings of the past. He is confronted by the fact that if he is to get really effective help he must persuade not merely the ICC, but also several States from which tax relief or actual subsidy must most likely come. When the Long Island Rallroad had to be saved, because of its vitally important commuter service, New York State alone was affected and made, by agreement with the parent Pennsylvania road, a legislative solution that proved successful. For commuter purposes salvation for the New Haven must come from at least two States, Connecticut and New York, and cooperation between those States on rail problems has been virtually nonexistent.

So we come once more to the question whether a really comprehensive approach to the rail commuter problem, involving New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, is too difficult for the statesmen of these States to arrange. No one in a position of official leadership offers initiative. Is the problem too big, or the chance of success too small?

#### Resolutions Adopted by the New York State Sheriffs' Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues in the Senate two resolutions adopted at the 26th annual conference of the New York State Sheriffs' Association, which was recently held at Scaroon Manor in Warren County, N.Y.

I ask unanimous consent that these two resolutions may be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

Whereas July 29, 1960, marked the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FBI National Academy; and

Whereas the Academy has rightly been characterized as "The West Point of Law Enforcement"; and

Whereas professional law enforcement officers are selected to be trained at the Academy as executives and instructors so that they, in turn, may teach other officers; and

Whereas with the graduation of the 65th session of the Academy, on June 8, 1960, 3,878 officers from all of our 50 States; the District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; and many foreign countries, have completed training at the Academy; and

Whereas several members of this association are graduates of the Academy; and

Whereas the Academy is the brain child of Director J. Edgar Hoover, who has consistently opposed a Federal police agency and has as consistently held that in a democracy law enforcement is first and foremost the responsibility of local officers: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this association congratulate Director Hoover not only for his farsightedness in setting up the Academy, but, as well, for the excellance of instruction there afforded, which is kept flexible to meet current challenges to law enforcement officers; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend Director Hoover for his consistent opposition to a Federal police agency, with which this association heartily agrees, and for his oftrepeated pronouncement that law enforcement is first and foremost the responsibility of local officers, with which we also heartily agree; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover; the Attorney General of the United States; Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller; and to U.S. Senators Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, as a record of the action taken here today.

RESOLUTION FAVORING AMENDMENT TO SECTION 605 OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Whereas the U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted section 605 of the Federal Communication Act to mean that evidence obtained by wiretapping is inadmissible in the courts of this State, even though such type evidence was obtained after the issuance of a court order permitting same and in compliance with the statutes of this State; and

Whereas this seriously impedes those charged with the duty of enforcing the law in this State, and, at times, nullifies their efforts in attempting to do so: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association go on record as favoring an amendment to the Federal Communications Act so that evidence legally obtained by wiretapping in any State may be admissible in the trial of a criminal case; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to U.S. Senators Kenneth B. Keating and Jacob K. Javirs, as a record of the action taken here today.

#### Reducing the Budget

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

#### HON. LAWRENCE BROCK

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, under the privilege granted me to revise and extend my remarks in the Record, I am submitting the following statement regarding appropriations.

During the 2 years of this Congress we have considered appropriation bills representing many billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money. Coming from the conservative State of Nebraska, it was necessary for me to evaluate these appropriation bills on the basis of their merit to my State and the needs of the Nation.

At various times it became necessary for me to cast a negative vote in instances where, in my judgment, the requested appropriations were not in the best interests of the taxpayers of Nebraska and the rest of the Nation.

Accordingly, my votes on amendments and final passage of various appropriation bills during the past 2 years have accounted for reductions of over \$12 billion less than the amounts that were requested in the President's original budgets.

An analysis of the record for the first session of 1959 indicates my voting to the extent of reducing the President's budget requests by almost \$6 billion, for approximately 7.2 percent of the total budget.

In the final 2d session of the 86th Congress, this reduced figure amounted to over \$6 billion, a total of approximately 8.6 percent below the requested appropriations by the executive departments.

Following is a compilation of my votes on appropriation bills for fiscal years 1960-61:

	President's budget request	BROCK votes to reduce		President's budget request	BROCK votes to reduce
Fiscal year 1960 (1st sess., 86th Cong.)	\$77, 200, 000, 000	1 \$5, 659, 000, 000	Fiscal year 1961 (2d sess., 86th Cong.)—Con. Includes following reductions—Con.		***************************************
Fiscal year 1961 (2d sess., 86th Cong.): Includes following reductions:			Public works Mutual security Special items:	\$4,001,016,180 4,181,704,000	-\$86, 217, 19 -3, 589, 750, 00
Department of Commerce.  Department of Interior.  Treasury-Post Office-Tax Court.	799, 615, 000 550, 330, 300 4, 897, 853, 000	-39, 092, 765 -6, 954, 700 -102, 439, 000	Acquisition of Hubbell Trading Post site, Arizona Pan American health site, District of	300,000	-300,000
Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare	4,000,083,981	+183, 938, 750 -515, 000	ColumbiaSchool construction (3-year program)		-874, 00 -975, 000, 00
Supplemental appropriation	134, 822, 200 713, 803, 755	-85, 106, 500 -37, 249, 049	U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO	607, 500, 000 300, 000	+102, 500, 000 -300, 000
State-Judiciary Independent offices Department of Defense Department of Agriculture Military construction	4, 135, 263, 190	-270, 729, 680 +2, 867, 000 -197, 319, 690	2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1961 Latin America foreign aid District of Columbia	600,000,000	-27, 597, 03 -600, 000, 000 -5, 281, 000
Legislative (Library of Congress and GPO)	1, 188, 000, 000 104, 072, 020	-311, 855, 000 -3, 754, 360	Total	75, 698, 701, 550	2-6, 821, 922, 10

Public Finance

SPEECH

OF

#### HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the gross public debt of the United States now stands at \$2881/2 billion. The manner in which this huge public debt is managed means a great deal to the American people. If it is managed wisely, the prospects for healthy and sustained economic growth will be enhanced; if it is managed improperly, all of us will suffer.

Because debt management is so important to the American people, it is indeed unfortunate that some of the Members of this body have seen fit to strike out, irresponsibly and emotionally, at the efforts of the Treasury to handle our \$2381/2 billion debt in a sound and sensible manner. On August 25, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS]. assisted by some of his associates on the other side of the aisle, presented a lengthy discourse on recent and prospective debt management actions. The statements made by these gentlemen cannot be allowed to go unanswered.

My sole purpose today is to separate fact from fancy, truth from fiction. Several volumes would be required to give full treatment to all the erroneous points made by the gentleman from Wisconsin. Thus I shall have to content myself with a brief discussion of some of the more flagrant errors and misrepresentations.

But before I do that, it is important to point out that, as usual, the gentleman from Wisconsin and his associates continue to play the old tune of their Party—they are unhappy with the higher earnings that peoples' savings naturally earn in a prosperous economy. To hear these gentlemen talk, we would have to conclude that the millions of Americans who own some \$42 billion of Savings Bonds should not be receiving 3% percent on their savings, as contrasted with less than 3 percent a few years ago. We would have to conclude that the American citizens who hold 22 million accounts in mutual savings banks, 25 million accounts in savings and loan associations, and over 37 million accounts in savings accounts at commercial banks should not receive the higher earnings on their savings that they have been receiving in recent years. We would have to con-clude that the 112 million people with savings in the form of life insurance should not benefit from the higher interest rates that reduce the premiums on their policies. And we would have to conclude that the many millions who have savings in private pension plans and in Social Security should not benefit from the higher interest earnings that will add to their comfort in their years of retirement.

The fact is, of course, that interest rates rise in a prosperous economy simply because the demand for credit rises at such times. We might for a time be able to keep rates from rising by creating new money-by forcing the Federal Reserve to pump new bank reserves into the system-but the ultimate cost would be disastrous inflation and a precipitate rise in the cost of living. And when the gentleman from Wisconsin refers to the rapid rate of economic growth in Western Europe, he conveniently fails to point out that the most rapid growth has been experienced by precisely those countries which have permitted interest rates to respond to the forces of demand and supply and the impact of appropriate monetary policies. West Germany, which effectively stabilized her currency in 1948, is the prime example, but many others could be listed.

The first major point the gentleman from Wisconsin makes about debt management (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, August 25, pages 16481-16490) is that the Eisenhower administration has failed to take advantage of "golden opportunities" to lengthen the maturity of the public debt, which he admits is too short. The debt is indeed too short in maturity, and to postpone effective actions to lengthen it can only lead to severe difficulties later on, as more and more of the Government's outstanding securities get closer

and closer to maturity.

But the gentleman fails to point out that most of the dangerous shortening of the public debt occurred between 1946 and 1952, when an earlier administration took almost no advantage of the artificially low interest rates then prevailing to put the debt in better shape. In that period, only \$5 billion of marketable securities maturing in over 5 years were sold. From 1953 to the present, the Treasury has sold \$51 billion of such securities, or 10 times the amount under the previous administration. The facts speak for themselves.

The gentleman strikes out at the administration's request for removal of the harmful and capricious 41/4 percent interest rate ceiling, which prevented the Treasury from engaging in any debt lengthening at all for almost a year. He states that "committees of the Congress, including the Joint Economic Committee, reviewed the merits of the administration's plea for a free hand and came out confirmed in the conclusion that there was no persuasive need for the elimination of the 41/4 percent statutory ceiling \* \*

What are the facts? The responsible legislative committee, the Ways and Means Committee of this body, did indeed review the need for removal of the ceiling, and on February 29, 1960, favorably reported a bill (H.R. 10590) which, for all practical purposes, would permit the ceiling to be exceeded. The gentleman knows very well why this bill never received consideration on the floor of the House; it was blocked by the militant liberal group of which he is a member. But it is a flat misrepresentation to state that committees of the Congress turned down the administration. The only responsible legislative committee in fact saw clearly the need for action and reported out a bill to this end.

The most surprising of the statements of the gentleman from Wisconsin are those directed at the new and promising debt management technique referred to as "advance refunding," in which investors holding Government securities with some time to maturity are induced to exchange for new long-term securities. Observers who have genuine interest in sound restructuring of our huge public debt, and who are not motivated by partisan considerations, agree that this technique provides the best method for achieving some meaningful debt exten-

Indeed, one would think that the gentleman himself thought so, if his past actions are indicative of his beliefs. Just short of a year ago, on September 4, 1959, the House was considering H.R. 9035, which included an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code for the express and declared purpose of facilitating advance refunding. What were the gentleman's remarks concerning this legislation? His precise words were: \* \* \* this is a good bill." (Congres-SIONAL RECORD, vol. 105, pt. 14, p. 18169.)

What are the gentleman's objections to advance refunding? He stoutly maintains that it would be far preferable to achieve needed debt extension by selling new long-term bonds for cash, and he roundly criticizes the Under Secretary of the Treasury for pointing out, in a recent speech, the elementary fact that long-term bond sales for cash absorb funds that would otherwise be available for other types of long-term securities. He refers to the Under Secretary's remarks as a "kind of midsummer madness."

I suggest that the shoe is on the other foot: if there is any "midsummer madness" involved, it is not on the part of the able Under Secretary of the Treasury, but the gentleman who so rashly and immaturely criticizes him. What the Under Secretary said, in essence, is that heavy cash sales of long-term bonds should not be used to achieve all of the debt extension that is clearly desirable. While some debt extension should surely be achieved in this way, the massive job to be done requires use of new and less disruptive techniques. When a new long-term bond is sold for cash, new savings are absorbed; if large amounts are sold, the effect is to deprive homebuilding, State and local governments, and other borrowers of the long-term savings they need-and which the economy needs.

An advance refunding would not, however, absorb long-term savings, because the technique would involve the exchange of one Government security for another. A long-term investor would simply replace one security which he now owns, and which has 5 to 10 years to run, with a new security with 20 to 30 years to run. The debt would indeed be extended, but without robbing residential construction, State and local governments, and other long-term borrowers of the funds needed for their important projects.

But the gentleman is not content to stop with his unreasoned condemnation of the Under Secretary's remarks-he goes further, and recommends strongly that the Treasury sell large amounts of long-term bonds for cash in periods of recession. This would indeed be a foolish and dangerous thing to do. It is precisely at such times that, although interest rates are of course low, the construction industry and State and local governments should be receiving a maximum amount of long-term savings, to promote their own activities and thus to stimulate economic recovery.

The fact is that nothing worse could be done, to stunt recovery from a recession, than for the Treasury to flood the long-term capital market with bonds at such times. It is indeed very surprising to hear a member of the opposition party advocate such a course of action; in so doing, he is acting directly contrary to the advice of the party's leading economic advisers. For example, Professor Seymour E. Harris, of Harvard, who is reported to be one of Senator Kennedy's closest advisers, has said:

Selling long-term Government securities in the midst of a recession is foolish and costly. \* These securities compete with private enterprise and keep rates up.

This statement was in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in mid-April 1958.

Mr. Speaker, much more could be said about the economic fallacies, misrepresentations, and distortions in the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin before this body on August 25. But these few points which I have discussed today make it perfectly clear that partisan considerations have been permitted. to cloud the discussion of a very important issue. If we are to achieve a high and sustained rate of economic growth, provide abundant employment opportunities, and prevent further rises in the cost of living, we shall certainly not be able to do so by engaging in shallow and misguided attacks on the very policies which are necessary to achieve these vital goals. Sound debt management is only one of these policies, but it is an important one. It is toward clarifying this important issue that my remarks have been directed today.

## Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Celebrates 20th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

#### HON. CARL ALBERT

OF ORLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, this fall marks the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, an organization of some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian descent.

The purpose of this unique organization is to make the American public aware of the situation existing in the U.S.S.R. This "prison of nations" encompasses 15 supposedly independent nations of which the free governments of three—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—still are recognized by this country

Joining together, Americans, bound to these captive nations by ancestral and traditional ties, are devoting their efforts to dispelling the widespread misapprehension of peace and harmony within the Soviet Union. Many of these nations still actively seek their freedom. While we cannot afford to underestimate the power of the U.S.S.R., we need not be absorbed nor overwhelmed by a national purpose and unity which does not exist under Soviet domination.

Mr. Speaker, I join in the salute to these loyal Americans on this 20th anniversary of the formation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Their dedication to the peace and security of our Nation should be an inspiration to us all.

#### There Ought To Be a Law on Strike Votes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. BARRY GOLDWATER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Congressional. Record an article authored by Mr. Maurice Franks, president of the National Labor-Management Foundation, which emphasizes the necessity for a Federal law requiring that economic strikes be authorized by a secret ballot of the affected employees. This article entitled "There Ought To Be a Law on Strike Votes," recently appeared in Spotlight, a periodic publication of the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.

Mr. Franks, a former national business agent of the Railroad Brotherhoods and a man very knowledgeable in the day-to-day operations of a large labor organization, sets forth in his article certain criteria and standards which he feels should be followed in strike authorizations to assure that the final decision is made in a truly democratic manner by those who will suffer the economic consequences of a strike. He advocates that these standards of democratic procedure be guaranteed by Federal law.

A bill, S. 3598, introduced by Senator Karl E. Mundt late in this session of Congress embodies many if not all of Mr. Franks' recommendations. Sufficient time did not remain in the 86th Congress to make a thorough study of the Mundt bill; but I sincerely hope that it will be reintroduced in the 87th Congress, for I agree with Mr. Franks that this is an area of labor-management relations which needs the urgent attention of the Congress.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW ON STRIKE VOTES

(By Maurice R. Franks)

One of the most vicious afflictions the economic life of this country continues to be burdened with is the number of unnecessary strikes that each year deprive workers of sustained employment and of the productivity rewards they deserve. Equally brutal is the retarding effect these strikes have on industrial efficiency and planning for future development. The public is also a victimalways to the extent of inconvenience, sometimes to the point of downright abuse. Finally, the loss of badly needed Government revenue is another staggering cost of the industrial stagnation modern strikes engender.

The application of the term "strike" to these modern work stoppages is, of course, nothing short of charitable; for the simple truth is they are frequently nothing but rank counterfeits of a genuine strike's meaning and purpose. Few, if any, of them represent the will and determination and sacrificial last resort of workers to wring what justice they can from a solid front of hard-boiled employers. Our state of social progress is presently too far advanced for any such grim necessity. What all too many of our modern work stoppages in bleakest fact amount to is the ruthless slaughter of every other consideration in abject service to the special interests of union leadership.

#### GROWTH OF UNION BOSSISM

Three strictly modern forces have given organized labor an entirely new face—the face, no longer of the American worker, but of the big labor boss who rules his union. Those three forces are compulsory unionism, industrywide bargaining, and the principle of "no contract, no work."

By harnessing these three powerful forces, the head of an international labor union is in a position to wield majestic power—over his membership, over the industry he bargains with, over the public that is served by it, over the sales of suppliers and dealers, over local trade and commerce, and even over the governments of State and Nation which, to function, must tax all wages and profits.

And wield such power the labor leader does, with high-handed arrogance and boisterous self-acclaim—whether he be a McDonald, a Reuther, a Hoffa, or almost any other international union officer whose name today makes headlines.

It is he and he alone who can pull the "strike" that shuts down an industry—all at once, as McDonald for 116 days last year shut down our steel industry; or enterprise by enterprise until the full pattern has been realized, as has been Reuther's studied technique with our auto industry.

#### COERCION AT THE BARGAINING TABLE

Here's how the thing works: A union-management contract has 60 days more to run. The union-meaning the union's bossmanlays before a management or a group of managements a schedule of demands. What now takes place is, in theory at least, collective bargaining-2 months of supposedly equitable contract negotiations between labor and management. The term, however, needs some editing-in the light of what these extended meetings today really amount to. Collective bludgeoning" would be a lot more descriptive. For, as both parties sit there, discussing the pros and cons of the union's demands, with little or no time to devote to management's expressed needs, both see the weapon the union leader already has with him. It's there in plain view on the table. It's a cudgel, the heavy end of which is embossed with the slogan, "No contract, no work." That cudgel is the shutdownthe so-called strike-the union leader singlehandedly can order at the end of the

present contract if he doesn't get everything he wants in the new contract.

#### LABOR REGARDED AS A COMMODITY

Both parties know that no strike vote has to be taken to shut down the employer's operations. Not a single member of the union need ever be consulted as to whether he'd prefer to accept the employer's last offer as the basis for a new contract or whether he'd prefer to "hit the bricks" and march up and down outside for a month, 3 months, or maybe a year. There's the cudgel for one and all to stare at.

Given this circumstance, the union's members are obviously no longer freemen—no more free than are their employers. Today they are treated as the very thing labor always insisted it wasn't—a commodity. Voiceless if not witless, workers are condemned to stand apart like so many slaves while their services are priced and tagged, not today by the employer, but by the very union leader who claims to represent them. They aren't citizens of their union; they are as a drove of sheep, whose shepherd may be a messiah but who as likely may be a Judas.

The saddest part of this existing situation is what it does to the dignity of our workers. But there are other impacts that connect with far more than sentiment. There's the hard, cold fact that employers in the end can be bludgeoned into coming along. And even the strongest willed among them eventually yield, soothed perhaps by the knowledge that, when all else fails, the consumer can be made to pay the freight in the form of increased prices. But the effect of this, as all of us have seen, is more inflation-and inflation is hurting us all at home and will hurt us more and more abroad as high prices for American production undermine and soon may destroy our foreign markets. Already, even as our export trade comes closer and closer to falling behind our international needs, locally competitive foreign goods-from steel and autos on down to the smallest items of trade-are pouring into the country, tariff or no tariff, to win a goodly share of our consumer dollars. Our gold supply is flowing to foreign treasuries, one reason for which is easy to surmise.

Let's not forget for one instant that the survival of our country is being seriously challenged today, not by armed rivals but by efficient foreign enterprise working full time with labor costs geared realistically to production. In the larger sense, we aren't being challenged by an arsenal of Soviet nuclear weapons but by Soviet technology and the economic war the Kremlin's masters of slave labor have openly declared on America. The Russians are working to direct incentives, not to the reverse, as exemplified by our long work stoppages that gain for our labor less in the end than the total cost of having been so long out of work.

The way to meet such competition is to pull ourselves together, get things straight and see who should be who in the industrial picture. Our workers have a vital stake in the American economy and should therefore be the sole ones to decide what strikes are warranted. No labor leader should have a right to push them into economic suicide.

#### THE LOSSES DUE TO STRIKES

We have listed the direct losses inflicted by extensive work stoppages—losses in wages, profits, sales, local business, public convenlence, taxes. But there are indirect losses as well, and these are—or should be—just as obvious:

There's the added cost of public welfare in States which entitle strikers to such relief. There's the cost of preparing expensive plant equipment for shutdown, plus the later cost of restoring it to operation. There are layoffs of other workers whose jobs are indirectly dependent on the struck enterprise. The

list continues indefinitely as we note the interlocking effect of all business and industry. But there are also other losses that may not at first be so obvious.

By tolerating irresponsible strikes-which, as we have pointed out, are less strikes than the spoiled-child tantrums of labor leaderswe encourage the departure of American industry to foreign soil, where such goings-on are by no means tolerated and where, as a result, conditions are far more favorable to enterprise. Millions—yes, billions—of American industrial dollars are presently being invested in foreign-soil production facilities. Already American manufacturers are producing goods in foreign lands with foreign labor-not only for foreign markets but for the American market as well, in competition with American-made products. If this trend continues to the point where American manufacturers cannot afford to employ American labor to meet such com-petition, the time will surely come when millions of American workers will be walking the streets, out of work and wishing to heaven they'd cut their union leaders down to size while yet there was time. Here's a

#### LOSS OF PRESTIGE

loss that should wake us up, but pronto.

Such strikes as we are discussing likewise cost our Nation plenty in the way of international prestige, make no mistake about that. What kind of leadership can America offer the world, people abroad are already asking each other, when it can't keep its own house in order?

This is another important loss—one that ties in with the competition the Soviet Union is already strenuously offering us in the all-out war for men's minds, and wherein, as in a shooting war, it is to our best interest to "Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition."

#### UNIONS LOSING FACE

Finally-and this, if not checked, can even spell curtains for organized labor-there is the observable loss of popular faith in the very institution of collective bargaining. Workers who are unionized and those who are not are rapidly losing such faith. Even though endowed by the institution of compulsory union membership, the unions of this country are not growing in numerical strength. They are standing still, with a total membership no greater than it was 10 years ago; notwithstanding the fact that in that same decade we have added 10 million workers to the national payroll. This in a day of rising employment means actual retrogression. Workers, except when compelled by union-shop contracts to join the union or lose their jobs, just aren't signing up. They don't take kindly to modern union bossism, and the public is of no mind to encourage them to organize.

The labor leaders themselves are aware of this downgrading, and no less a figure than the Machinist's International Union President Al Hayes has openly declared that unionism today is near the bottom of the barrel in public esteem.

The situation, I agree with Hayes, is pitiful; but the labor leaders have only themselves to blame for it. The public is reacting not only to all the crime and corruption shown by the McClellan Rackets Committee to exist in the labor movement, but also to a like degree to the strike history of organized labor in this modern day and age when, paradoxically, industrywide work stoppages are no longer necessary to gain economic justice for the American worker.

#### MORE UNION DEMOCRACY NEEDED

The time has, therefore, come to move in on the problem and settle it in the interest of one and all. Our need today is to reduce as far as possible the number of strikes, industrywide or otherwise, that each year

assault our economy without in any way discrediting unionism as an institution.

The best approach to this problem certainly isn't to give the labor leaders everything they want—and on a silver platter at that—it is to divest them of their present arbitrary power to pull strikes and to deposit with the workers themselves the right, by majority referendum vote and a dependable secret ballot, to decide whether they will accept the employer's last offer or go on strike.

Full union democracy is the answer to this baffling problem. The American worker knows which side his bread is buttered on, and if given the proper legal mechanism will bring justice back into collective bargaining for the good of all concerned.

Much progress in the direction of union democracy has been made via the recent Landrum-Griffin Act. Here, indeed, if properly interpreted and enforced, is a sound basis for an all-out bill of rights for labor. Union officers must now be honestly and democratically elected, and this is an important first step to be taken in the direction most of us desire. But another step now waits to be taken by the lawmakers of these United States—one that will guarantee full democratic rights to union members in a matter as vital to them as possible strike action.

#### PROVISIONS OF STRIKE LAW

No strike should be given legal sanction until a majority of the affected union's membership shall have approved it by a dependably supervised secret ballot, conducted only after the existing contract has terminated and only after the employer's final offer has been communicated to the employees, so that they themselves may compare it with their union's final demand.

Such procedure would give the union no cudgel to wave at the management negotiators and would insure bargaining in good faith by both sides throughout the 60-day negotiating period already required by section 9 of the Taft-Hartley law. It would place the union and the employer on an absolutely even footing, as they should be, throughout their formal negotiations. It leaves the final decision as to whether or not there'll be a strike fairly and squarely up to the employees of the affected enterprise or industry. Finally, it puts this all-important question to them only after the prevailing contract has expired.

"1. The referendum strike vote must be by secret ballot, dependably supervised by a special election committee. Such committee to be composed of a duly authorized representative of the union, a duly authorized representative of the employer, and a jointly agreed upon representative of the public.

"2. This election committee to be selected in the course of negotiations and on the 40th day thereof, if on that day negotiations are deadlocked, the committee will have the authority to go into action and set the stage for a possible referendum strike vote, such strike vote to be taken 20 or more days later if, on the existing contract's expiration, no new settlement has been reached.

"3. The committee will have the power to set the time of the election convenient to all work shifts. It will also designate the voting place—union hall, company premises or, preferably, neutral ground. The election committee will also settle on the method of balloting to be used—whether by machine, paper ballot, or secret postal ballot.

"4. The committee—acting always and only

"4. The committee—acting always and only as a body—will supervise and safeguard all voting, will count the ballots, and will certify the result.

"In the event of an affirmative vote, the complete walkout shall be delayed by as many days as may be required for the needed number of workers to prepare all production facilities for an extended shutdown as recommended by this committee.

"5. The election committee should have the authority that in the event of a back-towork movement this committee would arrange for another vote to be taken under the same conditions as the strike ballot.

"The majority vote of this committee would constitute the authority for the taking of such vote.

"6. In the event of a no-strike vote, the employer's last offer will be put in the form of a contract and signed by the recognized representative of the union. All covered by the old contract which did not come up for renegotiation shall be automatically written into the new.

"7. The penalty for any failure on the union's part to live up to the full letter of such law as might embody the foregoing proposals would be immediate decertification. The offending union would cease to be regarded by the National Labor Relations Board and by both the employer and his labor force as the bargaining agent for employees af-fected. In addition, a tax status penalty would be put into effect at this point."

#### SUMMARY OF AIMS

This proposal, if enacted into the labor law of our country, would, in my considered opinion, guarantee to union members the highest offices of union representation and would at the same time protect them and the American public against the undemocratic and dangerous practices of selfish union leaders. Through the system of the secret ballot, protected by an election com-mittee as outlined herein, the hazard of unnecessary strikes would be greatly reduced, if not totally eliminated.

This would not be union busting in effect; on the contrary, it would be union building in unionism's own highest democratic sense.

Finally, it would, I suggest, bring commonsense back into the labor-management picture, would spread new confidence throughout the American economy and, by putting a stop to one of the most powerful of today's inflationary forces, would establish our national prosperity on a sounder footing than it rests on today. It would enable American business and industry to develop the pro-duction efficiencies needed to meet foreign competition on these shores and abroad.

Finally, it would create greater respect for the unions that is so much needed if the institution of American unionism is to long endure.

The kind of strikes engineered by labor bosses, which plant seeds of disaster in the American economy, run counter to the desires of our workers, who will reduce them if enabled to express their will.

#### The Need for Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

#### HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, it is re-assuring that the administration has finally recognized the need for an urgent reexamination of our Latin American policies. I hope that the program adopted by the Congress before its adjournment proves to be neither too little nor

too late Unquestionably, the need for urgent action has been obvious for some time. It is unfortunate that so much precious time was lost in recognizing the need and doing something about it.

Vision magazine's Latin American letter was one place where the need was recognized and I would like to introduce into the RECORD at this time this publication's July 7 editorial on "The Need for Action."

The editorial:

#### THE NEED FOR ACTION

If there ever were a time to speak out on the need for an urgent reexamination of our Latin American policy, the time is now. mounting crisis in Cuba, the growing unrest in Venezuela, the recent bloody clashes between Peruvian police, Chimbote port workers and peasants from Chepén, the openly anti-American tone of the elections in Ecuador, and, finally, Castro's secret plans to follow up the July 26 Youth Congress in Havana with Tokyo-type student riots throughout Latin America, have dealt a shattering blow to Washington's policy of complacency in this hemisphere.

At stake today are more than oil refinerles and sugar quotas. Our whole position of leadership and partnership in this hemisphere, and possibly in the entire Western World, is imperiled. We believe that if the United States is not successful in preserving and developing a strong and vital asso-ciation of free peoples in the Western Hemisphere, serious doubts will be cast on its ability to lead the free world.

those who reject this reasoning as alarmist we say this: Remember that exactly 20 years ago, while Hitler was taking over most of Europe, he was also well on the way to winning over much of Latin America. The Nazis controlled many of the airlines, had a powerful radio propaganda network, were supported by many leading newspapers, and were indoctrinating major armies in Fascist ideology. They had built the best foreign school system and developed an extremely strong business position.

It took a multi-million-dollar crash pro-

gram by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, especially created to combat this Nazi influence, to reestablish hemisphere unity. This effort, coupled with the emotional appeal of the good-neighbor policy and our large-scale buying of Latin American products, bore fruit.

By the end of World War II we had many friends and few enemies in Latin America. There was little evidence of anti-Yankeeism. Our people, our capital, and our products were welcome.

It took less than 15 years to dissipate this immense reservoir of good will. Neglect, lack of an imaginative policy, and an often overbearing attitude on our part contributed to the paradox in which we find ourselves to-While our investment and commercial activity in Latin America is steadily expanding, our human and political relations are deteriorating at an even faster rate.

Diplomatic rhetoric about the urgent need for paying greater attention to Latin America has not been lacking. Back in 1953, the late John Foster Dulles said: "I have a feeling that conditions in Latin America are somewhat comparable to China in the mid-1930's when the Communist movement was getting started. They were beginning to develop hatred of the American and the Britisher, but we didn't do anything about it.

\* \* \* The time to deal with this same rising menace in South America is now."

And in 1958, Milton Eisenhower, who has been the central figure among those advising President Eisenhower, reported to his broth-"Economic improvement is the greatest single desire of the people of Latin Americaand economic cooperation is without ques-tion the key to better relations between the United States and the nations to the south." But deeds have not matched words in our relations with Latin America.

Today the list of Latin American grievances is a long one and it does not always come from Communists or ultranationalists. It often comes from statesmen and leaders basically friendly to the United States. What they say is that, too often, we have asked for their support of our policies only to turn deaf ears to their needs.

There is considerable truth in this. Latin America has gone along with us on most of our requests. In January 1942, at the Inter-American Conference in Rio, we asked them to sever relations with the Axis Powers They did. In October 1945, they were among the original 50 signers of the Charter of the United Nations and gave us their wholehearted support in this venture. In September 1947, the agreed to the Rio Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance which we had sponsored to consolidate the defense of the Western Hemisphere. In March 1954, at the 10th Inter-American Conference held in Caracas, they adopted the U.S.-sponsored anti-Communist resolution.

But what, in turn, except in the realm of private investment, have we done for them? From the Latin American point of view, not much. While our diplomats talked about the importance of this hemisphere. they directed most of our political and economic efforts to other areas. For the sake of expediency, Washington was often overly friendly to unpopular dictators or strongmen. We gave moral and financial support to the European Common Market, but exceedingly cool toward two of Latin America's most popular economic projects: the common market and the Inter-American Bank. To the former, we have now at last given nominal blessing, and to the latter, we agreed abruptly only after our Vice President was stoned in Caracas.

While we asked them to develop production of their basic commodities to help us in the war effort, both during World War II and during the Korean conflict, only a few years later we slapped a series of import quotas on the same commodities. They understand our domestic problems on the subject, but they cannot understand how the major free world power can let small pressure groups at home influence so strongly its hemispheric economic policy or why it cannot find some way to solve this situation either through subsidies to affected industries or by stockpiling or some other comparable domestic measure.

The disregard of these and other issues, which have been poisoning our relations with Latin America for years, and the State Department's reluctance to acknowledge the seriousness of the situation in Latin America have made it difficult for many Latin Americans-formerly friends of the United Statesto resist Castro's brand of Marxist nationalism. It has also encouraged the Kremlin to put Latin America on its priority list for political and economic penetration.

Today there is no longer any time to To recover our position of leadership and to reestablish the rapidly crumbling unity of the hemisphere, we urge that a scries of long-range measures be considered immediately:

A plan of economic development along the lines and of the magnitude of the Marshall plan we so effectively conceived for Europe should be devised for Latin America. After the war, we expended vast sums in foreign aid to prevent Europe and several Asian countries from falling behind the Iron Curtain. With all its faults, this policy proved successful. A similar effort is now imperative for our own neighbors.

The effectiveness of our Government's dealings with Latin America should be increased by creating a new post-one similar in function to that of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs during the war—to deal exclusively with hemisphere problems. The person who holds this position should have cabinet rank and direct access to the President. Today, responsibility for Latin American policy rests with one man, the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American Affairs. He is 1 of 11 Assistant Secretaries. Over him are two deputy undersecretaries, and the Secretary of State. The result has been the downgrading of an area which should instead be of prime concern, as recent events have clearly shown.

Concrete action should be taken to support Latin America's struggle for a common market and to help stabilize the prices of their exports. The appointment of an individual well known throughout the hemisphere as our roving ambassador to the various regional market planning groups may be advisable. As the regional markets progress, the possibility of an overall Pan American Economic Union, recently proposed by Governor Rockefeller, should be seriously considered.

Our future actions will carry more weight if at the same time we show a greater understanding of some of Latin America's recent political, economic, and intellectual developments. We must not fear the word "reform," as if it automatically smacked of communism. We must learn to accept certain forms of nationalism and establish closer contact with the students, intellectuals, and politicians now rising into positions of power even when their ideals include agrarian reform or a mildly socialistic concept of economics and public welfare.

It is now clear to most Americans that something is wrong with our approach to Latin America and that something must be done about it immediately. But something is a vague word. It is up to those of us who work in and with Latin America to supply the facts and the ideas to transform this public awareness into a demand for action.

## An Open Letter to Members of Congress: Subject, Fair Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, one of the great fighters for fair trade laws in the United States over the years has been Mr. Edward Wimmer, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business. I am an enthusiastic supporter of the principle of fair trade because I know that whenever the people or representatives of the people have had a free and open opportunity to express their position they have emphatically and overwhelmingly supported it. I want to go on record here as announcing that I intend to fight hard for a new fair trade law in the next session of Congress.

On August 29, 1960, an article by Ed Wimmer on fair trade appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer under the title "An Open Letter to Members of Congress: Subject, Fair Trade." I ask unanimous consent that this article be included in the Appendix of the Record together with my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

An Open Letter to Members of Congress: Subject, Fair Trade

(By Ed Wimmer)

Congressional talk and actions have been building up behind new tax bills, higher minimum wages, bigger defense spending, and vast expenditures of tax money in Latin America. Also, there has been no sign of reduced spending in Europe and Asia.

Where, Mr. Congressman, will all this money come from if our family farmers, and both large and small businesses continue to report rising overhead and diminishing profits? In fact what will happen to our whole economy, and to our ambitious plans at home and abroad, if Congress not only falls to halt this trend, but continues to increase taxes to a point where risk capital is already fleeing to foreign nations?

Americans have always been told that profits are the motivating power of the capitalistic, free, private enterprise system. That profits are the force that generated the unlimited self-reliance and individual enterprise that made our country the envy of the

world.

Today, however, profit has become a nasty word, spoken in hushed tones by the business community. Consumers shy away from it. Legislators eye it continuously as a source of more taxes. We know it has its abuses, but so has marriage, Christmas, and Mother's Day.

Mother's Day.

Primary reason for this open letter, Mr. Congressman, is to inquire if you know of any other source from which to draw needed taxes, if not from fair returns on an orderly production and distribution of goods and services. And, if fair returns are not maintained, and if instead, cutthroat competition is allowed to run its course, what happens to the whole country?

Since the turn of the century, various merchandising schemes and methods of doing business have been promoted on the theory that if you can deceive the buyer into thinking he is getting something for nothing, something from which the profit has been removed, success is assured. The known brand, the trademarked article of merchandise, became the heart of the something-for-less-than-it-cost approach to the consumer, and from this false doctrine came the growth of the giant chains, discount houses, trading stamp plans, and other developments, inimical to the establishment and growth of an ethical society.

Fair trade laws were first introduced in 1931, in an effort to slow down this process of economic decay, and the Congress and 45 State legislative bodies overwhelmingly approved the purpose of fair trade legislation—that of halting the use of known brands as loss-leaders to attract customers into buying hidden profit merchandise.

These laws were upheld by the Supreme Court, but have been so weakened by the attacks of price cutters and uninformed public opinion, that they ceased to offer protection to legitimate manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and their employees.

This past year, a new fair trade law has been reposing in committees of the House and Senate, and despite herculean efforts of its friends (in and out of Congress) it has failed to come to a vote. In desperation, passage has been sought by petition (objectionable as it may be to sponsors and legislators alike) and the petition now lacks only a few signatures to bring it to the floor.

We respectfully state, Mr. Congressman,

We respectfully state, Mr. Congressman, that if it is just and necessary to legislate fair returns to the farmer and worker, and to consider risk coverage of corporate investment in foreign lands, that it is equally just to insure legitimate, small, and large

business interests against a type of unfair competition that destroys the ability to pay fair wages, meet rising tax demands, expand facilities, and create necessary reserves.

Passage of a strong Fair Trade Act would do more to slow down monopoly power and perpetuate freedom of opportunity, than present wage legislation, socialized medicine, civil rights bills, foreign giveaways, and all the speeches made between now and election day.

### Fourth Annual Report to the People of the 18th District of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, despite the deadlocks, the disappointments and the bitterness which prevailed during the short session of Congress following the political conventions, there were some solid accomplishments made by the House of Representatives and the Senate during the 2 years of the 86th Congress which has now concluded.

In this, my fourth annual report to the people of the 18th District, I would like to outline some of the successes, and the failures.

Certainly, all of us have learned a lesson in the folly of calling Congress back to work following the political conventions during a Presidential election year. A great deal of heat was demonstrated by members of both political parties during the short session, but light on the important subjects under discussion failed to shine through the haze of political fog.

NO COMPROMISE

We have found that there is no room for compromise in the heat of a partisan campaign, that issues are drawn and lines of verbal battle so firmly set that logic and cool thinking simply cannot exist under such conditions.

Rather than constructive legislation on issues such as minimum wage, aid to education, housing, agriculture, the American people got nothing.

The upstaging, the playing to the galleries, the passionate pleas which took place in the Senate during this short session are better suited to the theater than to the Senate, which takes pride in calling itself the greatest deliberative body on earth.

Despite the charges and denials, the verbal fencing and the thundering prose which erupted in both Houses of Congress during the short session of Congress, there were some accomplishments. They were difficult to discover, to be sure, but they were there.

These were:

Adoption by both Houses of a modified plan of Federal financial aid to States to provide medical and hospital insurance for our senior citizens. Neither political party was satisfied with the results of this bill, but the act approved by Congress and now Federal law, lays the

groundwork for more effective programs in the future.

#### BASED UPON FREEDOM

The plan adopted by Congress is based upon need rather than compulsion, upon covering as many of our senior citizens who need help as possible, rather than limiting such aid to those covered by social security. Its benefits can accrue to the 4 million who are over 65 but who never were eligible to receive the same benefits as those who held steady jobs prior to retirement.

In addition, administration of this new program of aid to the aged will be partially a State responsibility. I am happy to note that the Michigan Legislature soon will reconvene to consider establishment of a State program of aid under the new Federal law.

Such rapid action by States undoubtedly will mean that a great many of our senior citizens who will be faced with large hospital and medical bills in the near future will be aided by their States and the Federal Government in meeting high medical costs.

Congress also approved a number of changes in our Nation's social security system in the closing days of the short session. These changes were mostly technical in nature, although there are one or two which will prove of definite advantage to many of our senior citizens.

RAISE EARNINGS LIMIT

The first is a change in the retirement test which in effect raises the present \$1,200 limit on outside earnings to about \$1,500 under a complicated formula. For the past 3 years, I have introduced legislation to raise the limit to \$3,000, as I was convinced that the \$1,200 limit was totally unrealistic in view of today's living costs. A great many retired persons eligible for social security were suffering financial loss because of this provision. I will continue to seek drastic upward revision of this retirement test as a means of helping those who want to contribute part-time work past the retirement age.

Benefits payable to the children of deceased workers also were increased to include about 400,000 children, while disability insurance provisions were made more comprehensive. Maternal and child welfare funds were increased and unemployment compensation funds were raised

At President Eisenhower's request, the House and Senate approved a \$500 million authorization to provide more funds for Latin American nations to aid them in economic development. Another \$100 million was authorized to help the victims of the Chilean earthquake to pick up their lives where they left off after the devastation which destroyed so much of that nation.

In addition, the Congress restored some \$65 million of the \$215 million it had previously cut from the mutual security program. This raised our total appropriation in economic and military aid to our allies abroad to \$3,700 million for the current fiscal year.

### PROGRAM COMPLETE

This increase in funds also heralds a change in emphasis in our mutual security program. Following the end of World War II, much of our self-help funds went to those nations which experienced the almost complete devastation of total war. Out of necessity, most of our mutual assistance went to help Europe get back on its feet.

Now, this part of our program has been completed, and our friends in Europe are enjoying economic prosperity as never before. Recovery has been complete, and the standard of living has risen far above that before the Second World War. Resistance to communism in Europe has stiffened to a point where we are stronger militarily, economically and politically than at any point in previous history. The nations of Europe are working together toward a common goal for the first time.

Because of this prosperity in Europe, we now can look forward to a greater participation by the United States in helping other areas of the world, areas such as Latin America and Africa, where in many cases economic progress has lagged far behind that of other areas of the Western World.

There is one sure answer to communish, and that is a high standard of living. We will continue to do what we can to see that this valuable weapon is used to the utmost to stop the spread of communism.

Almost lost in the political debates being waged on the floors of the House and the Senate was another important step forward. That was the ratification of a treaty banning the use of nuclear weapons in Antarctica and demilitarization of this area. This is the first major treaty signed between the free world and the Iron Curtain countries to demilitarize any large area of the earth.

### IMPORTANT STEP

This treaty might well prove to be an important step in our goal toward world peace and a model upon which our future hopes for an end to the nuclear arms race can be realized.

One of the most important products considered by Congress during the last year was sugar. Besides its function as a coffee sweetener and its use on breakfast cereal, this product played a large part in our troubles with Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

Like many others in our Nation, I had hoped that Fidel Castro would have turned out to be a force for good in the Western Hemisphere. His overthrow of the dreaded Batista regime, his pronouncements of providing a better life for the people of Cuba certainly seemed to indicate that there was hope that a greater share of Cuba's wealth would get into the hands of its citizens.

Instead, Castro turned Cuba into another dictatorship. He turned his back on the friends of his people in the United States and started a campaign of vilification and hatred against our Government.

He turned more and more toward Russia and Red China and praised the Communists at every opportunity. He took away the basic freedoms of the people of Cuba until his nation has been turned into an army camp, a military

dictatorship twice as evil as the one which preceded it.

CUT SUGAR QUOTA

Early this year I introduced a bill—referred to the House Agriculture Committee—to cut off Cuba's sugar quota. For a number of years our Nation had been pyaing a top price for sugar, even when the world market sagged. Castro made the statement that Cuba was the economic slave of the United States. Since Castro resented taking our money in the form of sugar subsidies, I thought we ought to oblige him.

A few days after introduction of my bill to cut off Cuban sugar subsidies, President Eisenhower made a request to Congress to give him the same power.

However, it was months before Congress was permitted to take action on this emergency measure, simply because of opposition by the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and some of his friends. Because of this hesitation on the part of the committee, millions of American dollars poured into Cuba which would not otherwise have been available to Castro.

Again, President Eisenhower asked for the power to cut off the sugar quota of the Dominican Republic after the Organization of American States censured the government of Dictator Trujillo for his highhanded tactics.

NO ACTION

But again Congress balked, and no action was taken on this important matter despite the repeated urging of the President.

It is still possible that President Eisenhower will call Congress back into special session to deal with this important matter of backing up the Organization of American States, one of the great bulwarks of freedom in the Western Hemisphere.

Some of the failures of this session of Congress were total, and the list is unfortunately long.

Federal aid to education was hopelessly stalemated on the question of whether Federal funds should be used to help pay teacher salaries. Both political parties agreed that Federal help was necessary for school construction in those areas in which the tax base was not adequate to provide decent facilities.

But rather than compromise on a bill which would provide relief for those school districts most in need of funds, any hope for Federal school aid was delayed for another year. So schoolchildren will suffer from inadequate facilities in some school districts simply so that a political issue could be made.

The same condition existed in raising the minimum wage. The House-approved bill would have raised the minimum wage to \$1.15 an hour in 1 year. The Senate version would have raised the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour over a 3-year period. No compromise was attempted and another political issue was created, much to the despair of those workers who would have received higher wages now, rather than having to wait for another year.

The farm program also stalled in its tracks. After years of wrangling with

Congress in an effort to win approval of a sensible program, President Eisenhower finally told Congress that he would approve any farm program passed as long as it came under certain broad guidelines.

ATTEMPTS BLOCKED

Instead of action, Congress simply sat on its hands. All attempts to pass effective farm legislation were blocked. The present program, which all admitted was a failure and a waste of billions of Federal dollars annually, was permitted to continue. Meanwhile, our farmers find their hands tied by the mounting bureaucracy that Congress has ordered to regulate their every action. Consumers are penalized by paying more than they should for food and clothing and taxpayers are saddled with the stupendous expense of more than \$7 billion annually to keep in existence a program which nobody-not even the Secretary of Agriculture-wants.

Because some Members of Congress would settle for nothing less than their own particular fancies, still another problem was permitted to go over another year. That is the problem of providing help for areas which suffer from chronic economic depression. The President often recommended the passage of such legislation, but Congress refused to give him what he asked for.

#### AREAS SUFFER

As a consequence, those areas of our Nation which suffer from chronic unemployment are only able to find what help is available to the President under previous authorizations by Congress by Executive order. This help has been considerable, but it is not enough to meet this problem.

Even in taking care of this traditional "perennial," Congress experienced a great deal of difficulty. A stopgap housing bill was passed at the last moment to continue certain existing programs and to authorize funds for such purposes as community facilities and college housing, but that was all. The sound approach to our housing problems sought by the President were simply ignored in the rush to home to campaign.

In all, President Eisenhower proposed that 21 bills be passed during the short session of Congress. Only four of them were passed into law. The rest were ignored

Prior to the conventions, Congress found itself at loggerheads over one of the most stirring issues facing our Nation, that of civil rights. Finally, after a prolonged 2-month Senate filibuster, the first effective civil rights bill guaranteeing the right to vote to all of our citizens was enacted by Congress and signed into law by the President.

### EFFECTIVE LAW

This new civil rights law will be an effective tool in seeing to it that none of our citizens are treated as second class, that the Bill of Rights in our Constitution means what it says.

Because of judicious use of his veto power and the responsible actions by Congressmen from both political parties, the fight against inflation has been all but won.

During the current fiscal year which ended last June 30, our Federal Govern-

ment turned up a surplus of better than \$1 billion and there is hope of even a greater surplus when the next fiscal year ends.

Our national debt is still at the staggering total of \$288 billion, but at least we are moving in the right direction, toward sound fiscal responsibility rather than through further deficit spending.

We have accomplished this goal without any reduction in our military power. In fact, our potential to resist attack has been increased considerably in the past year through new weapons, new develop-

ments, and closer cooperation with our allies throughout the world.

Last year, Congress took action on a number of important subjects which was effective and far-reaching.

Passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill has turned the crooks, the blackmailers, the extortionists out of office in many of our labor unions. Labor union members now have the Federal Government behind them in winning the right to speak, to vote and to nominate candidates for office in their locals. One year's operation of this new law has demonstrated repeatedly the wisdom of its provisions and has led to better unions, more honest unions and a virtual end to corruption and misuse of union funds by high-handed officials.

#### DISCLOSE FUNDS

The 86th Congress also approved a bill which I cosponsored to aid in the fight against the distribution of obscene literature through the mails. Postmaster General Summerfield has said that this bill has been one of the most effective weapons in the hands of postal inspectors in bringing these dealers in filth to justice, and I was happy to have played a part in seeing that effective legislation to curb the distribution of this obscene literature to our children, become law.

Also, a bill similar to one I introduced which requires full disclosure by Congressmen of Federal and counterpart funds spent on trips was enacted into law. This bill, along with orders issued by the House Administration Committee, should result in further savings to our taxpayers and the assurance that trips taken by Congressmen are in the public interest and are not simply pleasure jaunts.

In addition, I sponsored a number of other bills including those to place the full faith and credit of the Federal Government behind municipal water and sewer bonds, provide health insurance coverage for retired Federal employees, permit self-employed persons to participate in retirement plans, allow teachers to deduct continuing education expenses for tax purposes, establish a Capitol page residence and provide for selection of pages on a competitive basis.

It was my pleasure to back home rule for the District of Columbia. With the acceptance of Hawaii as our 50th State, the District of Columbia became the last area in our Nation without the right to vote and to select its own governing officials. Important steps toward providing full home rule for the District were made during the past session of Congress, but further steps should be taken as rapidly as possible.

HIGHWAY FUNDS

As a member of the House Committee on Public Works, I had a hand in seeing to it that our Federal Interstate Highway program proceeded on a pay-as-yougo basis and that funds were used for new highway construction rather than reimbursing States for existing toll roads. I also continued the fight against "pork barrel" projects designed to deliver votes rather than benefit the general public of our Nation, battled efforts to expand the scope of tax-free public power projects in competition with private power and urged that Federal projects make payments in lieu of taxes to local communities to make up for loss of local revenue.

During the past years, I have used two methods of finding out the views of those I represent. The first is a questionnaire which I send to a number of my constituents selected on the basis of voting area and in an effort to obtain a fair

sampling of their views.

The second is a program of visiting as many communities in my mobile congressional office as possible during the recess period so that I can discuss the operation of the Federal Government face to face with those I represent.

Both of these programs have been enthusiastically received by my constituents, and I feel that they have made me a more effective Representative of the citizens of Oakland County in Washington.

AIDED MANY

The tendency has been for our Federal Government to become increasingly remote from those it is supposed to represent because of the rapid growth of our Nation and our increasing concentration in problems of the world as well as those at home.

These programs have helped to bring Washington a little closer to Oakland County and I feel that they have aided many in fighting their way through the entangling redtape which sometimes gets in the way of effective action at the Federal level.

May I urge my constituents to feel free to call on me when I visit their community in my house trailer turned office.

In addition, I would urge them to write or call me at my regular district office at 2300 North Woodward, Royal Oak, Mich., while Congress is in recess or in room 1422, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C., while Congress is at work.

While Congress is in session, I feel that it is my duty to remain in Washington to vote on the many issues which come before the House.

### Who Is "Poor"?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Desplaines Valley News, an outstanding community newspaper in my district, should be of particular interest to us at this time, and

I hereby insert it into the Congressional.
RECORD without further comment:

WHO IS "POOR"?

While Congress has approved a medical care plan for the aged by a majority of 368 to 17, providing that the Federal Government pay at least 50 percent of the cost of State medical care programs, insuring payment of medical bills for the "medically needy" citizens over 65 in case of hospitalization or long illness, the bill leaves it up to the States to determine how much assistance to give and to decide just what "medically needy" means.

The approved bill was weaker in its wording than either the Democratic or Republican election year platform on the issue, or the previous Forand bill which wanted medical insurance to be financed with social security taxes. That heavy vote rounded up both the Democratic and Republican

Members of the Senate.

This discussion is an examination of the issue as approved and current surveys of the problem.

In the handling of the same issue at a far more effective level, the recent agreement of the Corn Products firm and the Oil-Chemical & Atomic Workers Union local is far superior to all three legislative proposals.

In the Corn Products-Union handling of the hospital-surgical coverage, the pensioners will get benefits that had been paid for through their years of service at the firm.

No one goes about deciding if the case merits eligibility due to standards of economic standing. All workers can benefit

alike, whether rich or poor.

This indicates that private planning is far ahead of governmental bureaucracy on the issue or that both industry and labor are hesitant to wait patiently before or if the legislators ever decide to debate the merits of the medical care for the aged proposals.

Our criticism of the approved health care for the aged bill is that the standards of determining just what the term "needy" means will vary from State to State and open up a new avenue to political candidates in campaigning for votes.

It may become common to hear political candidates offer coverage to persons on the borderline between "needy" and those not by trading eligibility determination for a vote at the polls.

Our depression years' bureaucracy in handling of relief claims should be convincing evidence that the "needy" person cannot be set aside and placed in a special category just because of his economic means.

If all are to pay by some means of taxation, then all should be covered; both the rich as well as the poor, as in social security.

Possibly, if one were to take in consideration the appeal that the individual handle their own hospitalization problems over 65, you would find that, first, there are few insurance firms which offer hospital and surgical benefits to the aged at a cost which the aged can afford, also that few hospital and surgical policies offer noncancelable benefits.

### Alfred Kohlberg

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial

from the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard Times, April 9, 1960:

ALFRED KOHLBERG

With the death of Alfred Kohlberg, a New York businessman who for nearly two decades has waged a one-man campaign against Communist influence on U.S. policy in the Far East, a unique chapter in Americana is ended.

Kohlberg, as the New York World Telegram and Sun commented editorially a few year ago, "has shown what one citizen can do to set things right when a majority of his associates are deaf, dumb, and blind, and when even the Government itself has been deluded." The specific reference was to Mr. Kohlberg's successful effort to purge the Institute of Pacific Relations of Red influences.

The comment, however, is typical of Kohlberg's life for at least the last 20 years. He revealed consistently what one citizen can do. He made himself known internationally, without ever holding public office or having access to a publishing empire. His impact was principally through thousands of letters, documented by fact and experience, and mailed worldwide to everyone, from heads of government on down. The fact that hundreds of dignitaries of national and world importance paid him homage in New York only 2 months ago is evidence that his patient efforts went neither unnoticed nor unrewarded.

One of the most memorable of Mr. Kohlberg's statements concluded, "When we somehow find leadership equally inspired by love of freedom, faith in man, and belief in God, our ideology will be irresistible. The evil dictatorships of Moscow, Peiping, and the other satellites will vanish. A new world will arise from the wreckage. \* \* Then, more than ever, we will need courage, and wisdom to enforce that international law and order which alone can clear the way for reconstruction, and permit us and the world to live without the constant alarms of war."

If there were such things as medals for good citizenship, Mr. Kohlberg deserved one long ago, for he did what he could to bring about the "new world" from the "wreckage" and his constant striving in that direction will be greatly missed.

## Resolutions Adopted by the American Legion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit for inclusion in the Record two resolutions recently adopted by the American Legion, Department of West Virginia, for the consideration of my colleagues on the subjects of the loyalty oath under section 1001(F) of the National Defense Act of 1958, and national service life insurance coverage:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE 42D ANNUAL DEPARTMENT CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, HELD JULY 22-24, 1960, IN HUNTINGTON, W VA

LOYALTY OATH UNDER SECTION 1001(F) OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT OF 1958

Whereas it being brought to the attention of the membership that a bill has been introduced in Congress to remove the oath and affidavit now required of students seeking

aid from the U.S. Government to pay college expenses in conformity with section 1001(f) of the National Defense Act of 1958; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion Department of West Virginia, in regular convention, this 22d day of July 1960, in Huntington, W. Va., goes on record unanimously opposing any bill that would tend to remove this requirement from the application for Federal aid loans and strongly urges its defeat; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the U.S. Senators and Congressmen from West Virginia for appropriate

action

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Whereas, H.R. 11045, providing a new plan of insurance for national service life insurance (NSLI) policyholders has been before both the Senate and the House of Representatives; and

Whereas this amended resolution is now in the hands of the House committee awaiting further action: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Department of West Virginia, the American Legion (now assembled in convention at Huntington, W. Va., this 22d day of July 1960), That this convention convey to the six West Virginia Congressmen and our two Senators, Hon. Jennings Randolph and Hon. Robert C. Byrd, our desire to bring said H.R. 11045 out of committee and place same on the floor for passage; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be mailed to aforesaid Members of Congress with a request for their respective confirmation.

## Operation Veracity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. NEWELL A. GEORGE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, in the closing days of the Congress, a number of my friends on the other side of the aisle undertook an operation they termed "veracity."

Subsequently, experts in various fields were assigned homework in order that they could come prepared with statements to be read into the Record. Seldom were Democratic Members given an opportunity to reply to the baseless and untrue charges with respect to the Democratic platform.

Considering platforms, Mr. Speaker, there is a great difference between the Democratic and the Republican. History establishes the fact that the Democratic platform lists objectives which members of our party conventionally strive to at-

On the other hand, any close observer of the administration during the past 7 years and 8 months most certainly knows that the Republican platform is nothing more than windowdressing and that promises made by the Old Guard of the GOP are completely disregarded after the votes are counted.

In my newsletter of August 25 I gave a few concrete examples of the insincerity of the Republican leaders now in charge of the administration. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include this letter as part of my remarks: An impressive legislative program faced the House as it reconvened following the party conventions. The countdown is slow, however, as the House awaits action by the Those who are striving to enact needed legislation are forced to deal with pseudo-statesmen who sponsored a civil rights bill containing no major advances knowing full well that it could not receive serious consideration before Congress ad-They will not succeed in fooling iourns. the people-especially those of their home States of Pennsylvania and New York. It is cheap and cruel to use the civil rights issue as a legislative blockade in an attempt to stifle needed legislation.

To date, this Congress has passed 676 measures which are now public law. An additional 38 bills scheduled for the law books failed of enactment because of a Presidential yeto.

Area redevelopment: Yesterday—less than 2 months ago—a second veto of a redevelopment bill to assist depressed areas took place. Today special emphasis is placed on such a measure by the administration and it is one of 21 recommended for congressional action at this abbreviated recess session.

Agriculture: Yesterday bills passed by the Congress were vetoed which would have raised farm income, curtailed production, and reduced the existing surplus. Today the administration criticizes the farmers for growing more surpluses and urges congressional action. While farm income has been dizzily dropping, the taxpayers' investment in surplus commodities has risen to \$8,700 million.

Water: Yesterday a public works appropriation bill which would have stepped up the Nation's flood control and water conservation programs was vetoed. Yesterday, also, the water pollution control act met a veto. Today the administration, through the Surgeon General, states flatly that the construction of water supply and pollution control facilities has lagged far behind national needs and that the United States is headed for a water crisis unless we do a much better job with our water resources.

Education: Yesterday threats of a veto confused the issue and different approaches were taken in aid to education measures by the House and Senate. Today the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare estimates that in Kansas, alone, there will be an increase of nearly 50,000 children in school by 1963. Two thousand more teachers and as many classrooms will be needed solely for the additional number of students. With almost a 9 percent increase in students, the cost cannot be absorbed from current State and local tax revenue.

Politics in reserve: Yesterday the bank discount rate was 4 percent. Today—since last July—it has been lowered by the Federal Reserve Board to 3 percent. Recently lending power has been increased by pumping reserves into commercial banks through the purchase of Government securities by the Federal Reserve Board and by a reduction in reserve requirements. All this action in an election year—and in the interest of our economy it should have taken place long ago.

# Our Tribute to an Honored and Worthy Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. FRANK E. SMITH

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, on September 1 the people of Stone-

ville, Miss., and the entire Mississippi Delta observed the 50th anniversary of the leadership in progressive delta farming of George B. Walker of Stoneville. Few have contributed more to the Mississippi Delta and the State of Mississippi, but George Walker will always best be remembered for his pioneer work in teaching progressive farming methods to the people of our area.

Under unanimous consent, I include the following article from the Leland Progress by my good friend Leroy Allen. Mr. Allen is himself a prominent planter in Washington County who writes a serious weekly column for the Progress:

OUR TRIBUTE TO AN HONORED AND WORTHY

### (By Leroy B. Allen)

Horatio Alger in his many fascinating stories of the rise to fame and fortune of the underprivileged boys of his era, never wrote a story more thrilling than the true life's story of one who has lived and labored among us for more than half a century.

On September 1, 1910, George Berkely Walker came by train to Stoneville as the newly appointed superintendent of the struggling 250-acre branch experiment station. The following day the 27-year-old bachelor took over his official duties without benefit of office facilities or living quarters. His immediate predecessor, Jesse W. Fox. better known as Professor Fox, had lived in Greenville while serving as superintendent, thereby accounting for lack of office or residence on the station property. A former teacher at A. & M. College, Professor Fox was returning there to become director of experiment stations.

When George Walker began his work at the station there was but one other white er ployee, a labor foreman who occupied a small house on the grounds where Mr. Walker boarded while constructing the two-ro-m building that was to serve as office and sleeping quarters until his marriage the following year.

George Walker had nothing to say concerning the place of his nativity—a hill farm east of McComb in Pike County—nor the fact that he was born in February of But he did know that since early life he had been so intent on securing an education and trying to make a secure place for himself in life's affairs, that he had not given sufficient thought to marriage. He wasn't altogether unfamiliar with the Mississippi Delta and its unpredictable ways, but he did harbor all of the distrust innate to every worthy hillbilly. A man just couldn't live in the delta alone; a land of vast expanse where wild creatures roamed and but lately removed from days and ways of the pioneer. Like Jacob and his long wait for Rachel, George knew that now or never was the time to claim the hand of his childhood sweetheart, Bessie Rea. The year be-fore, in the ladies' parlor of the Raleigh Hotel in Washington, D.C., she had accepted his proposal of marriage delayed until now because his previous employment that required him to be away from home a great deal, wasn't altogether conducive to home life. And in this connection we are reminded of an event years later that has a direct bearing on George's proposal and ought not to go unrecorded.

When the two sons born to this union were sizable lads, Mr. Walker took them to visit the Raleigh Hotel during a trip to Washington. In the ladies' parlor he pointed out to the boys the cushion encircling one of the supporting columns on which he and their mother had sat when he proposed to her. So impressed was the younger son, age 11, that he wrote his mother: "Papa took us to the hotel today and showed us the seat where you promised to be my mother."

Married in April of 1911, the young superintendent and his bride soon had a commodious home on the station grounds and the work advanced under his competent management. But before following him through a most successful career, let us see a little of the trials and tribulations leading to the remarkable success of a remarkable man.

When the ambitious boy from Pike County had completed the seven grades offered in the public schools there, he found it necessary to go to some town or community having a high school if he would continue his studies. An older brother, a graduate of Mississippi College, headed the school system in Wesson, Miss., and there went young George in 1898 to room with this bachelor brother while attending school. And it was there that this eighth-grade student first met and fell in love with a classmate, Bessie Rea, whose family resided there.

The teenage courtship of George and Bessie went as smoothly as such affairs usually do, until one of Bessie's daily letters to George had the misfortune to reach alien hands, due chiefly to George's negligence. The one into whose hands the letter came, lost no time in chiding Bessie to the extent that she severed all relations with George for 12 years, refusing to talk with him or to answer his letters.

The next year George was unable to attend school but the following year he did complete the ninth-grade work at Brookhaven, which was the last of his public school studies. But determined to obtain higher education, he began to examine every possible chance of securing a college education.

His father, a stanch Baptist, wanted him to attend Mississippi College by way of preparation for the ministry, but George had set his sights toward an education in agriculture and so informed his father. His father's reply was that if he wanted to farm all he had to do was to roll up his sleeves and pitch in, for he wouldn't need education to farm.

At that time Jack Hardy was president of A. & M. College at Starkville, and to him George appealed for the opportunity of taking the entrance examination. This privilege was granted, but George falled every subject except mathematics. He requested and was granted a second opportunity which brought no greater degree of success. But undaunted in his indomitable determination to get the education he sought, he appealed to President Hardy directly to let him enter the freshman class in the autumn of 1902. Impressed with the lad's determination, President Hardy granted provisional entrance. And not only was George able to carry his studies along with those having more preparation, but he distinguished himself during that and succeeding years, graduating in 1907 with the outstanding rank of lieutenant adjutant of the senior military unit of which he was a member. And all this despite the fact that it was necessary for him to work several hours daily to help defray expenses, at the exorbitant rate of 8 cents per hour.

Following graduation, the boy from Pike County tried his hand at several jobs before reaching Stoneville. For 3 years he served as public relations director for the German Kali Works of Strasbourg, Germany. He then became fertilizer and grain inspector for his alma mater in Mississippi. And it was while engaged in this work that he renewed his former relations with Bessie Rea, of Wesson, who in the 12-year interim since high school days, had finished Mississippi Synodical College of Holly Springs, Miss.

He was offered and accepted the position of assistant director of test farms in the State Department of Agriculture of North Carolina. Three months later he was offered but declined, the position of assistant director of experiment stations at Mississippi A. & M. College. But in July of 1910, when President Hardy of A. & M. College personally offered him the position of superintendent of the branch experiment station at Stoneville, George Walker accepted and remained there until his resignation in 1922, to enter business for himself.

Having acquired a partnership interest in 300 acres of Deer Creek land that now forms a part of his present holdings, Mr. Walker left the Station work to engage in farming and to organize the Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co. Needless to say, his every major business venture has proven highly successful, but not without such reverses as might well have stopped a man of less self-reliance, tenacity and honesty.

His pedigreed cotton and small grain seed are sold throughout the Nation and into many foreign countries. And added to sales of dairy products, gross sales annually will reach into multiple millions.

Additional to the milk produced by his registered Guernsey herd—a herd that is likely the best in the South and one of the Nation's top herds—Walker Farms Dairy buys the entire output of 50 other Guernsey herds to supply the needs of customers from Clarksdale to Brookhaven and Greenwood to the east. More than 30,000 bottles of milk are delivered daily. And all of this is due chiefly to the organizational genius of George Berkely Walker, hill boy, who never learned the meaning of the word "quit." But additional to this spark of genius, success is almost equally shared by his lifetime sweetheart, Bessie, two highly competent sons whose training was thoughtfully and thoroughly directed toward the work they now so competently fulfill; a loyal staff of technical experts, untiring in ability and devotion to duty, and the confidence of all business associates and friends.

His comfortable home on the banks of the fabulous Deer Creek is just across the stream from the experiment station to which he came a half century ago. His sons reside nearby, each blessed with children whose frequent visits bring joy into two worthy lives as they watch with keen interest and love the development of their hope for the future. For 12 years Mr. Walker served his county and State as the able representative in the State senate, a place he was forced by failing health to resign a year ago. He has been accorded many local, State and National honors, far too numerous to recount here. His devotion to his church has marked him as a man of faith, and his love for his fellow man proves a heart of devotion.

George Walker is deeply esteemed by those privileged to know him, for he is clothed with the stature of the great—a man beloved of those who honor worthiness of character.

### Future Needs for Navigation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, on May 10, 1960, the Select Committee on National Water Resources of the U.S. Senate, pursuant to Senate Resolution 48 of the 86th Congress, published Committee Print No. 11, entitled "Water Resources Activities in the United States—Future Needs for Navigation."

This report shows the responsibility for improving our inland navigation is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Engineers. The report has received wide circulation, and one would hope that such a report would be factual and authentic. Page 5 of the report contains the following excerpts:

#### USE OF THE WATERWAYS

During the calendar year 1957 a total of 115 billion ton-miles of commercial traffic moved on the active inland waterway system. This includes some deep-draft traffic. rapid rates of increase in the commercial use seven major waterways are graphically depicted on figure II. Also shown is the growth of traffic for the entire system. It will be seen that the total waterway traffic in 1957 was four times the 1946 figure. The annual increase in this 11-year period averaged 7.8 billion ton-miles. This is equivalent to adding to the national transportation system about 2,600 miles of railroad carrying million ton-miles of freight per mile of road annually. This means that the increase in the use of the waterways is comparable to the addition of a transcontinental railroad to the Nation's transportation system each year. During the period in which this in-crease has taken place some existing channels have been improved but no new waterways have been added to the system. To a large extent, therefore, the increases in traffic since World War II represent an additional return upon investments which the Nation had previously made in its inland waterways.

During this same 11-year period the annual increase in traffic on the lower Mississippi waterway averaged about 1.2 billion ton-miles per year and the corresponding increase for the Ohio waterway from Cairo to Pittsburgh averaged about 1.1 billion tonmiles per year. The annual rate of increase on the entire 1,717 miles of waterway between New Orleans and Pittsburgh amounted, therefore, to 2.3 billion ton-miles. If this annual increase had to be absorbed by railroads carrying 3 million ton-miles of freight per mile of railroad annually, it would be necessary to construct 765 miles of new railroad every year. This is equivalent to pro-viding a new railroad between New Orleans and Pittsburgh every 18 months. Railroads especially designed and operated to carry only the freight now moving by water might handle more than 3 million tons per mile, but the mileage of new railroad each year could hardly be reduced below 400 miles in any event. The important point here is that the railroads could not absorb the annual increase in water traffic-much less the entire traffic—without very large in-creases in their physical plants. This de-molishes the argument frequently advanced that the railroads could absorb waterway traffic at out-of-pocket costs.

I am in receipt of a letter from a retired railroad friend who is interested not only in the country, but all the railroads. The letter follows:

FREEPORT, PA., August 29, 1960. Hon. John P. Saylor, House Office Building,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: As one of your constituents and a retired railroad trainman with 52 years service with one of the Nation's busiest railroads, and one who has had an avid interest in the inroads that the waterways, endowed with taxpayers' money, has made on traffic which would have normally been serviced by the railroads, I feel impelled to bring to your attention what is definitely a false yardstick used as a

measurement of traffic movement in a report known as Committee Print No. 11 which has recently been prepared by the Corps of Engineers for the Select Committee on National Water Resources, U.S. Senate, pursuant to Senate Resolution 48, 86th Congress.

The measurement, "3 million ton-miles of freight per mile of road," used as a capacity measurement is entirely false. This amounts to approximately 8,000 tons per day. In my experience, this amount of freight would have been carried in a single train. Considering dispatchment of trains at the rate of four an hour, it would appear that about 100 times as much, or 300 million ton-miles of freight per mile of road would be more nearly a measurement of capacity for a main line railroad. Possibly, the Army Engineers put their decimal point in the wrong place. During my railroad lifetime I have seen

During my railroad lifetime I have seen railroad employment cut by more than one-half. Obviously some of the reduction in railroad workers may be traced to advanced technology. I feel, however, that a great deal of this reduction is due to diversion of traffic from overland haulers to subsidized waterways. It seems apparent to me that the railroads could absorb the entire traffic presently hauled by the subsidized waterways, with no increase in the physical plant but only in railroad employment, and at no additional cost to the taxpayers.

It would be a big mistake for the Government to spend \$8 billion on such a false foundation as has been laid by the Corps of Engineers in this committee report.

Very truly yours,

A. R. HIBBS.

Having checked Mr. Hibbs' figures with other persons in the railroad business and found them to be correct, in view of this very serious error in such a simple figure as the tonnage hauled by a railroad, I am wondering just how reliable the rest of the report is? How much faith the public can place in the figures of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army?

## Report of Hon. Gerald R. Ford to Fifth District of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. GERALD R. FORD, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report of my voting and attendance record during the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

The record includes all rollcall votes and all quorum calls. The description of bills is for the purpose of identification only; no attempt has been made to describe the bills completely or to elaborate upon the issues involved.

The purpose of this report is to collect in one place information which is scattered through thousands of pages of the Congressional Record. I want to be able to provide any interested constituent with a simple compilation of my voting and attendance record.

It will be noted that there were 206 rollcalls and my attendance record was 93.2 percent.

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

Voting record, Representative Gerald R. Ford, Jr., Fifth District, Michigan

lum- ber	Date Measure, question, and result		
1	Jan. 6	Call of the House	Prese
3	Feb. 2 Feb. 2	H.R. 1217, amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of amorphous graphite, amended. (Passed 278 to 116)	Yes. Yes.
4	Feb. 2	of Panama shall be made only pursuant to treaty, amended. (Passed 380 to 121.)  H. Con. Res. 465, expressing the indignation of Congress at the recent descriptions of house of worship and other sacred sites, without amendment.	Yes.
	0.000	(Passed 392 to 0.)	20040191
3	Feb. 17	H.R. 3151, relating to withholding for purposes of income tax imposed by certain cities on the compensation of Federal employees. (Passed 221 to 160.)	Yes,
6	Feb. 25	H.R. 3610, override the President's veto of bill to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works. (Defeated 249 to 157.) (34 required). H.R. 10743:	No.
7	Feb. 29 Mar. 1	On Yates amendment to bill to restore \$50,000,000 for slum clearance and urban renewal. (Defeated 158 to 187)	Yes. Prese
9	Mar. 7	Quorum call	Prese
10 11	Mar. 7 Mar. 7	Quorum call H. Res. 467:	Prese
12	Mar. 8	On motion to take up for consideration H.R. 10777 to authorize certain construction at military installations. (Passed 309 to 1)	Yes. Prese
13	Mar. 8	H. Res. 468: On previous question to adopt closed rule to provide for 3 hours of debate on H.R. 5, foreign investment tax bill. (Passed 236 to 127)	
14 15	Mar. 8 Mar. 8	Quorum call Quorum call	Prese
16	Mar. 9	Quorum call	Pres
17 18	Mar. 9 Mar. 9	H.R. 10809, fiscal 1961 authorization bill for the NASA. (Passed 398 to 10)	Yes.
19 20	Mar. 10 Mar. 10	Quorum call  11. Res. 359, open rule to provide for consideration of and 15 hours of debate on H.R. 8601 to enforce constitutional rights. (Passed 312 to 93)	Abse
21	Mar. 11 Mar. 11	Quorum call Quorum call	Prese
23	Mar. 14	Quorum call	Pres
24 25	Mar. 15 Mar. 16	Quorum call Quorum call	Pres
26 27	Mar. 17 Mar. 18	Quorum call Quorum call	Pres Pres
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Mar. 21 Mar. 21	Quorum call H.R. 7279:	Pres
20	MBI. 21	On motion to suspend rules and pass bill to authorize establishment of Hubbell Training Post National Historic Site in State of Arizona.	20
30	Mar. 22	(Defeated 171 to 208.)  Quorum call	No. Pres
31 32 33 34	Mar. 23 Mar. 23	Quorum call H. R. 8601, amendment to civil rights bill providing for U.S. voting referees. (Passed 295 to 124)	Pres.
33	Mar. 24	Quorum call  H. R. 8601, motion to recommit civil rights bill to committee in order to omit threatening communications from penalties dealing with obstruction	Pres
	Mar. 24	of court orders. (Defeated 118 to 304.)	No.
35	Mar. 24	H.R. 8601: On final passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1959. (Passed 311 to 109)	Yes.
36	Mar. 28 Mar. 29	Quorum call Quorum call	Pres Pres
37 38	Mar. 29	H.R. 11390: On final passage of appropriation bill (\$4,100,000,000) for Departments of Labor, and of Health, Education, and Welfare. (Passed 362 to 10)	
39	Mar. 30	Quorum cell	Yes. Pres
40 41	Apr. 4 Apr. 6	Quorum call Quorum call	Pres
42	Apr. 7 Apr. 12	Quorum call Quorum call	Pres
44	Apr. 13	H.R. 11666, appropriations bill for Departments of State, Justice, Judiciary and related agencies, (Passed 312 to 31.)	Yes. Prese
41 42 43 44 45 46 47	Apr. 19 Apr. 19	Quorum call Quorum call	Pres
47	Apr. 20 Apr. 20	Quorum call H. R. 11776:	Abse
49	Apr. 20	On amendment to increase by \$35,000,000 the funds provided for independent offices appropriation. (Passed 218 to 155)	Paire
50 51	Apr. 20 Apr. 20	Quorum call 5	Abse
52	Apr. 21 Apr. 21	Quorum call	Pres
53	Apr. 21	H.R. 8001: On final approval of conference report on civil rights bill. (Passed 288 to 95)	Yes.
54	Apr. 21 Apr. 29	H.R. 11510, amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as amended. (Passed 243 to 130).	Yes. Pres
55 56	Apr. 27	H. Res. 498, adopt the open rule providing for 3 hours of debate on H.R. 10213 authorizing purchase by Treasury of \$1,000,000,000 of FHA and	No.
57	Apr. 27	VA mortgages. Quorum call	Pres
58	Apr. 28	Quorum call. H.R. 10213:	Pres
59	Apr. 28	On recommittal motion designed to include Bentley amendment to prevent discrimination account race, religion, or color. (Defeated 139 to 235.)	Yes.
60	Apr 20	H.R. 10213: On final passage of bill to amend National Housing Act. (Passed 214 to 163)	No.
81	Apr. 28 May 2	Output of the second se	Abse
62	May 2	H.R. 10596, change method of Federal aid to State or territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines of United States. (Passed 265 to 0.)	Abse
63 64	May 2 May 3	H. Con. Res. 633, relating to restoration of freedom to captive nations. (Passed 276 to 0).	Yes. Prese
65 66	May 3	Quorum call Quorum call	Prese
	May 4	A rea realevalenments	
67	May 4	On motion to table motion that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. (Defeated 167 to 221)	
68	May 4	On motion ordering the previous question that further proceedings be dispensed with. (Passed 223 to 164)	No.
69 70	May 4	On motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. (Passed 222 to 159)	No. Prese
	May 4	Area redevelopment:	
71	May 4	On motion to lay on the table the motion to order the previous question. (Defeated 152 to 230)————————————————————————————————————	
72	May 4	On ordering the previous question on motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. (Passed 235 to 153)	No.
73 74	May 4	On motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. (Passed 236 to 151)	Yes. Prese
	May 4	A res reclevelenment	
75	May 4	On previous question on motion that further proceedings be dispensed with. (Passed 237 to 148)	No.
76	Mar. 4	On motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. (Passed 237 to 150).	
	May 4	On motion to consider the bill. (Passed 220 to 171)	No

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

- Dat	te	Measure, question, and result	-
		722, area redevelopment—Con. On motion to recommit to committee. (Defeated 162 to 223)	1
May	4 S.	700 area redevelorment.	Y
May	. 4	To pass bill (Passed 201 to 184)	N
May May	5 Qu	orum call. R. 11998, Defense Department appropriations bill. (Passed 377 to 3)	P
May	6 Qu	orum call	P
May		R. 11713: On recommittal motion designed to add \$104,000,000 for construction of linear electron accelerator at Stanford. (Defeated 194 to 129)	Y
May	6 H.	R. 11713, to authorize appropriations for AEC. (Passed 321 to 2)	Y
May		orum call	P
May	12 Qu	orum call. R. 11510, adopt conference report on to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as amended, (Passed 240 to 138)	P
May	12 H.	R. 11510, adopt conference report on to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as amended, (Passed 240 to 138)	P
May	12 8.	forum call	X
May May	10   Q0	orum call	100.0
May	17 0.		P
May May	18 Qu 18 S.	lorum call	P
May	10 5.	On Ullman amendment to bill authorizing construction of San Luis unit of Central Valley project providing exemption from 160-acre limita-	N
May	19 17	tion, (Passed 214 to 181.) R. 5;	1
Diny		On motion to strike enacting clause of Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act of 1960. (Defeated 160 to 232)	N
May	18 H.	R. 5, Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act of 1960. (Passed 195 to 192)	P
May	19 H.	Res. 488, open rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2331 to establish Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park. (Defeated 134	N
May		0 227.) iorum call	P
May	25 H	R 19396:	1000
May	25 H	On recommittal motion designed to prevent the use of any funds for construction of Allegheny River Reservoir. (Defeated 110 to 294)	Y
May	25 H.	Res. 536, rules providing for consideration of and 4 hours of debate on H.B. 10128, school construction bill. (Passed 307 to 97)	Ŷ
May May	26 Qu	orum cail	P
		On Powell amendment to require that school facilities constructed with Federal assistance shall be available to all students in accordance with the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court. (Passed 218 to 181.)	Y
May	26 11	with the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court. (Passed 218 to 181.) R. 10128:	
May			N
May	96 11	in each State. (Defeated 181 to 219.)  10 1019: school construction bill adopt committee amendment as amended. (Passed 223 to 117)	Y
May	26 H.	R. 10128, school construction bill, authorize Federal assistance to the States to be used for construction of school facilities. On motion to	Ŷ
May	96 H	ecommit to committee to substitute provisions of H.R. 12259, the administration bill. (Defeated 80 to 319.)	N
June	1 Qu	orum call	P
June	1 Qu	On Bow amendment to return to States for construction of school facilities 25 percent of the taxes collected on every pack of cigarettes sold in each State. (Defeated 181 to 219.)  R. 10128, school construction bill, adopt committee amendment as amended. (Passed 223 to 117)  R. 10128, school construction bill, authorize Federal assistance to the States to be used for construction of school facilities. On motion to ecommit to committee to substitute provisions of H.R. 12259, the administration bill. (Defeated 80 to 319.)  R. 10128, authorize Federal assistance to the States to be used for constructing school facilities. (Passed 206 to 189)  forum call.	F
June		1892:	192
June	2 00	On committee amendment relating to interest rates applicable to proposed projects in the Colorado River storage project. (Passed 228 to 123) orum call.	P
June	2 Qu	orum call	P
June	2 Qu	orum callorum call	P
June	3 Qu	orum call	P
June	3 Qu	orum call	PY
June	3 Qu	orum call	P
June	6 Qu	orum call	P
June	8 17	Pas 500*	
1000		On closed rule waiving points of order and providing for 2 hours of debate on H.R. 12381 to extend for 1 year existing corporate normal tax rate and certain section to rate of the rate o	Y
June	8 H.	On closed rule waiving points of order and providing for 2 hours of debate on H.R. 12381 to extend for 1 year existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates. (Passed 204 to 181.) R. 12381, increase for 1 year period the public debt limit set forth in sec. 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act and to extend for 1 year the existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates. (Passed 223 to 174.)	Y
June	8 0	ng corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates. (Passed 223 to 174.) orum call	P
June	9 Qu	orum cali	P
June	9 H.	R. 12049: On recommittal motion designed to retain the 1958 provisions regarding property rights in inventions. (Defeated 190 to 989)	N
June	14 Qu	On recommittal motion designed to retain the 1958 provisions regarding property rights in inventions. (Defeated 120 to 269)	P
June	14 Qu	orum call	P
June	15 Qu	orum call	P
June	15 H.	orum call R. 9883, recommit the Federal employee's pay raise bill to committee to provide for a 5-percent increase. (Defeated 94 to 324) R. 9883, pass Federal employee's pay raise bill providing for 7½-percent increase. (Passed 378 to 40)	Y
June	16   On	orum call	IBR
June	17 Qu	orum call R. 12519, increase the mutual security appropriation by \$200,000,000. (Passed 212 to 173). R. 12619: On final passage of mutual security appropriations bill. (Passed 258 to 124).	PY
June	17 H.	R. 12619: On final passage of mutual security appropriations bill. (Passed 258 to 124)	Y
June	21   Qu	orum call	P
June June	22   Qu	orum call	1 1
June	23 Que 23 H.1	orum call R. 12589: On final passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1960. (Passed 381 to 23). R. 12251; On motion to recommit in order to substitute the Wheat Act of 1960, approved by Senate. (Defeated 195 to 211).	Y
June	23 H.1	R. 12261; On motion to recommit in order to substitute the Wheat Act of 1990, approved by Senate. (Defeated 195 to 211)	Y
June	23 H.	R, 12261:	
June	23 Qu	On final passage of the Farm Surplus Reduction Act of 1960. (Defeated 170 to 236)	P
June	23 H.1	orum call.  R. 10509 (Bargee with Senate amendment extending to city delivery the present congressional franking privilege for boxholder mail on rural control. (Barged 298 to 104.)	Y
June	23 H.	outes. (Passed 235 to 164.)  R. 12740, recommit bill to committee for purpose of eliminating \$5,000,000 for Capitol grounds expansion. (Defeated 149 to 252)	Y
June	24   Qu	orum cail	P
June	24   8.1	orum call.  1508, make the Government-owned intrastate Alaska Railroad subject to regulation by ICC. (Passed 267 to 101)	P
June	24 H.	J. Res. 649 (S.J. Res. 41):	1000
June	24 On	On final passage of the International Health and Medical Research Act of 1960. (Passed 259 to 114)	P
	25 Qu	orum call.	P

Footnotes at end of table.

Voting record, Representative Gerald R. Ford, Jr., Fifth District, Michigan-Continued

lum- ber	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vo
156	June 27	H.R. 8860 (with committee amendment), stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands.	No.
157	June 27	(Passed 197 to 192.)  H.R. 8697, amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945 with respect to the requirements for adoption of a redevelopment plan for a project area. (Passed 348 to 35.)	Yes.
158	June 28	Quorum call	Pres
159	June 28	Quorum call	Pres
160 161	June 28 June 28	Quorum call Quorum call	Pre Pre
162	June 29	H. R. 11001, provide for the participation of the United States in International Development Association without amendment. (Passed 249 to 158)	Yes
163	June 29	H.R. 7903 amend United States Code to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct loan program for 2 years. (Passed 391 to 1)	Yes
164	June 30	Quorum call	Pre
165	June 30	H.R. 11998: On conference report making appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year 1961. (Passed 402 to 5)	Yes
166	June 30	Quorum call	Pre
167	June 30	Quoram call	Pre
168	June 30	H.R. 1267: On Kitchin amendment to replace text of bill with language of H.R. 12853 (to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended). (Passed 211 to 203.)	Yes
69	June 30	H.R. 19877, amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended to provide coverage for employees of interstate retail enterprises and to increase	Yes
70	June 30 July 1	minimum wages under act to \$1.15. (Passed 341 to 72.) H.R. 12311, extend for 1 year the Sugar Act of 1948 as amended. (Passed 390 to 0) H.R. 9883 (adjust rates of basic compensation of certain Federal employees): On motion to override President's veto, (Passed 345 to 69)	Yes No.
172	July 1	Operum call	Pre
173	July 1	Ouerum call	Pre
174	July 1	Quorum call. H.R. 8665:	Pre
75	July 1	On motion to recommit to committee bill to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital. (Defeated 50 to 308	No
76 77	July 2 July 2	Quorum call H. Res. 596, providing for House consideration of Senate amendments to H.R. 12740, supplemental appropriations bill for 1961. (Passed 291 to 79) H. Res. 596:	Pre
78	July 2	On agreeing to the resolution providing for consideration of Senate amendment to H.R. 12740, supplemental appropriation bill. (Passed 257 to 109.)	No
79	July 2 July 2	H.R. 2467, adopt committee amendment that supplied new text of bill to authorize reimbursement of owners and tenants of land acquired by Federal Aviation Agency for Chantilly relocation. (Passed 182 to 166.) H.R. 2467, authorize the reimbursement of owners and tenants of land acquired by Federal Aviation Agency for their moving expense in Chantilly	Yes
	Val.3 -	relocation. (Passed 182 to 167.)	100
181	Aug. 15	Quorum call	Ab
82	Aug. 17	Quorum call	Ab
183	Aug. 22 Aug. 22	Quorum call.  If R. 12753, amend the Subversive Activities Control Act relative to registration of foreign agents' disseminating political propaganda in United	Pre
85	Aug. 22	States. (Passed 395 to 3.)  H. R. 5383, clarify status of faculty and administrative staff at U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. (Passed 291 to 90)	No
86	Ang. 22	H.R. 9866: On motion to suspend rules and pass bill to establish Federal agriculture service to Guam. (Deferred 202 to 151.) (3/2 needed)	No
87	Aug. 23	Quorum eall	Pre
88	Aug. 23 Aug. 23	H. Res. 507, contemp citation S. Sloan Colt. (Passed 270 to 124). H. Res. 511, citing Consuelo Burgos De Saez Pagan for contempt of Congress. (Passed 382 to 0).	Ye
90	Aug. 24	Quorum call	Pre
191	Aug. 24	H. Res. 587; On rule to consider legislation favoring a convention of delegates from Atlantic democracies looking to greater cooperation and unity of purpose.	
92	Aug. 24	(Passed 349 to 49.) S.J. Res. 170, favoring a convention of delegates from Atlantic democracies looking to greater cooperation and unity of purpose. (Passed 288 to 103).	Yes
93	Aug. 25	Quorum call	Pre
94	Aug. 25	Ourseym call	Pre
95	Aug. 26	Quorum call	Pre
96 97	Aug. 26 Aug. 26	Quorum call H.R. 12580, adopt conference report on Social Security Act amendments, aged, medical care. (Passed 368 to 17)	Pre Ye
98	Aug. 26 Aug. 31	Operation call	Pre
199	Aug. 31	II.R. 13161, amendment to provide an additional \$65,000,000 for defense support under mutual security program. (Passed 203 to 193)	Ye
200	Aug. 31	H.R. 13161, amendment to provide an additional \$65,000,000 for defense support under mutual security program. (Passed 203 to 193)	Ye
201	Aug. 31	Quorum call	Ab
203	Aug. 31 Aug. 31	Quorum call Quorum call	Ab
04	Aug. 31	Quorum eali	Pre
205	Sept. 1	Quorum call	Pre
206	Sept. 1	Quorum call	Pre

## We Need a Sound National Food and Farm Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON, MORGAN M. MOULDER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, the Congress, the President, the political parties, the administrative branches of the Government, and every individual in the Nation cannot afford to disregard and turn aside from what is happening to farmers and the rural communities of the United States.

Congress has tried to correct the present farm situation by enactment of new farm programs to hold up sagging farm income, but the administration now in Power either vetoed such legislation passed by Congress or used every possible influence to prevent the adoption of legislation proposed and necessary to

4 Speaking engagement.
5 If present, would have voted "yes."

help the farmers of America.

I now am advised that it takes 41.7 bushels of corn today to buy the same suit of clothes that 26 bushels would buy in 1952, that it takes 9.2 bushels to get a pair of men's shoes that required only 5.3 bushels 8 years ago, and 6 bushels to buy a woman's dress as compared with 3.6 bushels in 1952. Among other items. a chair for the farmer's house that cost 17.1 bushels of corn 8 years ago now costs 38.6 bushels, and it takes 216.7 bushels to buy an electric stove that could be had for 153 bushels in 1952.

It would seem to me, in all seriousness, that it should have been obvious to Mr. Benson from the start-even in his youth-that if it takes twice as much corn to buy a pair of pants, then the farmer, to keep himself in pants-as certainly he must-will do his utmost to produce twice as much corn.

Farmers are impelled to increase their output as prices fall. Surplus thus builds upon surplus, further depressing

The fallacy, and the tragedy, of the Benson program is as simple as that.

Because of the outdated pricing system under which farm products are marketed, the abundance resulting from the farmers' efficiency and hard work has aggravated the farm problem.

Farm income continues to decline. USDA figures for the first 6 months of 1960 show net farm income down 9 percent from the same period a year ago. During the past 8 years, net farm income has fallen more than 26 percent. During the same period, business corporation profits have risen 45 percent after taxes. Farm purchasing power is at a 20-year low with a prospect of further declines. The farm share of the food dollar is lower than at any time since the depression of the early 1930's.

Out of Washington on speaking engagement.
Paired. If present, would have voted "yes."
Against.

Today the Government inventory of surplus farm commodities is over \$9 billion-and will increase this year.

These facts clearly demonstrate the failure of the present farm program as administered by the administration in power. Of course, overproduction has built up huge surpluses, but the surplus production has not been used to any advantage, either at home or abroad.

The administration's farm program has cost more than \$30 billion during the past 6 years, but the farmer realized very little benefit from this huge expenditure.

Mr. Speaker, there is definitely a farm crisis in farm income and purchasing power which must be faced by the Nation. Farmers have been substituting credit for purchasing power at an alarming rate. In the past year, total farm debt has increased \$400 million to a new all time high of \$23.8 billion-more than 50 percent higher than in 1952.

I do not want to be an alarmist, but in all sincerity, I must say that too few people realize the deep economic inroads which have been made into the family farm system because of the 71/2 years of lowering of farm prices and 71/2 years of deliberate tightening of credit and rais-

ing of interest rates.

The processors and speculators who want to obtain a monopoly of the farm and food business know that they have to obstruct and wreck farm programs before they can roll the family farmers off the land. And in this they have made great progress under the administration's Benson farm policy.

Mr. Speaker, a farm program to help the Nation must help the farmer first. You cannot cure the national farm economic problem without solving the economic problem of the individual farmer. Farmers are entitled to such farm prices as will earn a rate of return for their investment, labor, and management which is comparable to that earned by others for their capital, labor, and management.

Mr. Speaker, agriculture needs bold and vigorous action. The first order of business at the next session of Congress should and must be the adoption of legislation that will-

First. Provide full parity prices for all farm products:

Second. Establish marketing quotas in bushels and pounds-under the direction of a farmer elected board—on those products for which it is necessary to protect each farmer's full share of the market.

Third. Provide that the prices and quotas as established be subject to approval or disapproval by farmers in referendums:

Fourth. Establish an accurate formula or method of parity, taking into consideration the farmer's cost of produc-

Fifth. Limit farming activity of business corporations, eliminate farm program benefits which might be received by producers who are not bona fide farmers, and strengthen the family farm to prevent the threat of monopolistic forces seeking to control production of food:

Sixth. Establish a food use policy by and through the food stamp plan and a food for peace program-whereby existing surpluses and future production will provide more of our citizens with an adequate and nutritious diet, and help alleviate hunger and poverty in undeveloped nations and by so doing, promote a permanent and honorable world peace;

Seventh. Expand and intensify research by land grant colleges and universities to discover and develop new uses for farm products, especially for industrial purposes:

Eighth. Revitalize the Farmers Home Administration and provide low interest rates to effectively serve family farmers with both long-time and emergency farm credit;

Ninth. Provide a percentage depletion tax allowance for farmers, based upon the net income from the farm;

Tenth. Promote export sale of farm products on world markets with the same or comparable consideration given to industrial exports;

Eleventh. Establish a national safety reserve of food and fiber to be strategically stored and located in relation to the Nation's population; and I am reliably informed that the total balance of unused U.S. foreign aid counterpart funds in all foreign countries amounts to \$1.5 Therefore, we should compel foreign countries having surplus counterpart funds to use the funds for the purchase of our surplus farm commodities in the establishment of a safety emergency reserve of food and fiber in each of such countries.

Mr. Speaker, the farmers of America recognize that the farmer's responsibility for improving his economic condition should rest to a greater extent with his development of a better distribution and control of supply. But all of us recognize or should know that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for farmers to accomplish these objectives without the benefit of guidance of an organization that deals specifically with their problem or without an opportunity to develop these programs with Government assistance.

Ail these goals demand the leadership of a Secretary of Agriculture who is not only conversant with the technological and economic aspects of the farm problems, but who is sympathetic with the objectives of effective farm legislation, not only for farmers, but for the interest of the Nation, as a whole.

Agriculture is our basic industry. We are the best fed nation on earth. Our farmers have made it so. The productivity of our farms is today the greatest stabilizing force in the economy of the free world. The Communists have put satellites above the earth, but they cannot begin to match the productivity of the people tilling the soil of America.

The income crisis is the major and the basic agricultural problem. All other farm problems are secondary in nature. Any proposal which purports to deal with the farm problem without seeking to enhance the net income of farm families does not deserve to be known as farm legislation.

The farm problem is not a political problem. It is a national problem. The same serious farm crisis faces all farmers, Democrats and Republicans alike

Mr. Speaker, you well know and my record in Congress reveals that I have vigorously promoted, supported, fought for and voted for all farm legislation presented here in Congress to improve, to protect, and to serve the best interests of the farmers, Democrats and Republicans alike.

The farm families have always been and are now the solid social and economic anchor of America. If abandoned, our ship of state will surely flounder toward the ultimate loss of our American way of life.

### Activities of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Speaker, with the adjournment sine die of the 86th Congress, the Committee on Science and Astronautics comes to the end of its first Congress.

The committee is unique in that it is the only committee in Congress with legislative jurisdiction over science in general, as well as the space sciences. In these days of great scientific advancement, I need not stress the importance of the work being done by this committee, which has still to mark its second birthday.

However, I would like to cite a few of the committee's achievements during the course of this Congress. As a result of its activities, the committee was honored this year with the Holmes Alexander annual award of the McNaught Syndicate as the outstanding House committee of 1960.

The committee's activities during the less than 2 years of its existence make an impressive record. It conducted 57 investigations, issued 47 reports, held 265 hearings and heard 658 witnesses.

Indicative further of the broad scope of the committee's work, the committee took more than 3 million words of testimony, which have been incorporated in approximately 8,000 pages of printed hearings.

In the legislative field, the committee acted upon the annual budget of the Nation's civilian space agency, now grown to almost a billion dollars, made extensive revisions in the Space Act of 1958, and approved various other bills and resolutions

The scope of the committee's investigations was indeed impressive. They covered such varied subjects as the manin-space program-Project Mercuryspace medicine, the effect of noise on man and machine, research on mechanical translation, development of hydrofoils, oceanic research, international aspects of space law, lunar construction, weather modification and control, basic research in agriculture, saline-water research, the status of scientific education in the United States, and many

This is a record of which the committee may well be proud. As we round out our first Congress, I feel that we have accomplished much in helping to advance the Nation's scientific and space programs, but I do not feel the committee can sit back on its laurels. Much more work remains to be done. Many worthwhile projects are now in preparation or under investigation, and the committee looks forward to many active months ahead during the remainder of this Congress and the years to come.

The cooperation and hard work of the individual members of the committee and of its staff has made possible this outstanding record during the commit-

tee's first Congress.

The committee's activities during the past year have been very fruitful. A summary of the committee's activities during 1960 follows:

ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

#### INTRODUCTION

The Committee on Science and Astronautics is the successor to the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration of the 85th Congress which helped enact legislation establishing a civilian space agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

As a standing committee of the House, the committee excreises legislative jurisdiction over "outer space, including exploration and control thereof, science scholarships, (and) scientific research and development."

It also exercises legislative jurisdiction over "astronautical research and development, including resources, personnel, equipment and facilities," and over the following executive agencies of the Government:

The Bureau of Standards (including "standardization of weights and measures and the metric system"), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Council, and the National Science Foundation.

### ACTIVITIES DURING 1960

During its second year the committee continued to be extremely active, both in the field of legislation and in the investigation of various activities connected with science and astronautics.

As the 2d session of the 86th Congress drew to a close, the committee had compiled this record:

- 1. Conducted 27 investigations whose scope ranged from exploration at the bottom of the sea to Army plans for construction on the
- 2. Held hearings on 17 different subjects ranging from a broad review of the Nation's space program to research on mechanical translation.
- 3. Issued or had under preparation for publication in 1960 a total of 25 reports on a variety of legislative and investigative mat-

### Reports (investigative)

During the 2d session of the 86th Congress, the committee issued or had under preparation the following nonlegislative reports:

1. "Preliminary Report on the Refusal of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration To Furnish Information to the Committee on Science and Astronautics" (staff report, Jan. 11, 1960).

2. "Project Mercury, First Interim Report" (H. Rept. 1228, Also listed as Committee

Print Serial a) .

- 3. "Outer Space, The Roard to Peace." (Observations on scientific meetings and international cooperation by Representative Victor L. Anguso, of New York, February
- 4. "Management and Operation of the Atlantic Missile Range" (Committee Print, July 5, 1960).
- 5. "Report of Representative DAVID S. KING
- on Inspection Trip of Missile Installations in Utah" (May 5, 1960).
  6. "Army Lunar Construction and Mapping Program" (H. Rept. 1931. Also listed
- as Committee Print Serial 1).
  7. "Hydrofoil Development" (H. Rept. 2006.
- Also listed as Committee Print Serial e).
  8. "Space, Missiles, and the Nation" (H. Rept. 2092. Also listed as Committee Print
- 9. "Research on Mechanical Translation" (H. Rept. 2021. Also listed as Committee Print Serial d).
- 10. "Supersonic Air Transports" (H. Rept. 2041. Also listed as Committee Print Serial
- g). 11. "The Practical Values of Space Exploration" (H. Rept. 2091. Also listed as Committee Print Serial i).
- 12.1 "Life Sciences and Space" (H. Rept.
- 13 1 "A Chronology of Space Events: 1860-
- 1960" (\_\_\_\_\_). 14. "Ocean Sciences and National Securi-ty" (H. Rept. 2078. Also listed as Committee Print Serial h)
- 15. "Report on Cape Canaveral Inspection" (Committee Print, June 27, 1960).
- 16. 1 "Noise: Its Effect on Man and Machine" (-—).

#### Reports (legislative)

The committee issued these legislative reports during the second session under the following titles:

1. "Effecting Immediate Transfer of the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency to the Nation-Aeronautics and Space Administration (H.J. Res. 567, H. Rept. 1240, Feb. 4, 1960)

2. "Authorizing Appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration" (H.R. 10809, H. Rept. 1333, Mar. 3,

- 1960).
  3. "Proposed Revisions to the Patent Section, National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958" (report of the Subscription Patents and Scientific Inventions, Mar. 8,
- "Amending the National Science Foundation Act" (to make American Samoans eligible for Federal scholarships and fellowships) (H.R. 11985, H. Rept. 1591, May 6,
- 5. "Amending the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958" (H.R. 12049, H. Rept.

### Reports (miscellaneous)

1. "A Study of Scientific and Technical Manpower." (A program of collection, tabulation, and analysis of data prepared by the National Science Foundation at the committee's request and published by the com-

mittee, Jan. 4, 1960.)
2. "Panel on Science and Technology," first meeting (H. Rept. 1587. Also listed as

Committee Print Serial b).

3. 1 "Panel on Science and Technology," second meeting (H. Rept-

4. "Report on the Activities of the Committee on Science and Astronautics" (2d sess., 86th Cong.). (H. Rept. ---.)

### Printed hearings

The committee also issued the following printed hearings on legislative and investigative subjects:

"Review of the Space Program." (Jan. 20-29; Feb. 1-24; Mar. 7, 1960. Listed as Committee Publicatior No. 3, pts. 1, 2, and

3.)
2. "The Production of Documents by the tration for the Committee on Science and Astronautics." (Jan. 27-29, 1960. Listed as Committee Publication No. 1.)

3. "Transfer of the Development Opera tions Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration." (Feb. 3, 1960. Listed as Committee Publication No. 2.)

4. "1931 NASA Authorization." (Feb. 17-26, 1960. Listed as Committee Publication

No. 4.)

- 5. "To amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958." (Mar. 8-31; Apr. 4, 1960. Listed as Committee Publication No.
- 6. "Frontiers in Oceanic Research," (Apr. 28-29, 1960. Listed as Committee Publication No. 7.)
- "Panel on Science and Technology." first session (May 4, 1960). (Transcript of remarks is included in H. Rept. 1587.)
- 8. 1"Establishment of a National Science
- Academy." (May 4-25, 1960. Listed as Committee Publication No. ---.)
- 9. "A bill To Make American Nationals Eligible for Scholarships and Fellowships Authorized by the National Science Founda-tion Act of 1950." (May 6, 1960. Listed as Committee Publication No. 6.)

10. "Lunar Mapping and Construction in Support of Space Programs." (May 10, 1960. Listed as Committee Publication

11. "Research on Mechanical Translation." (May 11-16, 1960. Listed as Committee Publication No. 9.)

12. "Supersonic Air Transports." (May 17-24, 1960. Listed as Committee Publication No. 11.)

13. "Hydrofoil Development." (May Listed as Committee Publication No. 10.)

- 14.1 "Panel on Science and Technology," second session. (June 2-3, 1960. Transcript of remarks is included in H. Rept. —...)
  15.1 "Space Medicine Research." (June —,
- 1960. Listed as Committee Publication No. 12.)
- 16.1 "Noise; Its Effect on Man and Machine." (Listed as Committee Publication No. ---.)

### Investigations

During the 2d session of the 86th Congress the committee conducted 27 investigations or studies, many of them leading to public hearings at which various facets of the Nation's space program and of the Nation's scientific and technological status were explored.

The following subjects held the commit-

tee's attention:

1. Refusal of NASA to furnish contract information to the committee and the General Accounting Office.

2. Project Mercury (man-in-space pro-

gram).
3. Management and operation of the Atlantic Missile Range.

4. Missile installations in Utah.

5. Army lunar construction and planning program.

6. Development of hydrofoils.

- 7. Review of the Nation's space program. Research on mechanical translation.
- 9. Development of supersonic air trans-
- 10. The practical and economic applica-
- tions of space developments.
  - 11. Space medicine.
- 12. A chronology of space events during the past century.

13. Boron high-energy fuels.

- 14. Project Wagmight, the development of inflatable aircraft.
  - 15. Oceanic research.
- 16. Project Slam (supersonic low-altitude missile).

In preparation for publication in 1960.

17. NASA-military management of elec- Project Mercury-the man-in-space program tronic equipment.

18. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

19. Scientific and professional education in the United States and abroad.

20. Compilation of the air laws and treaties of the world.

21. International aspects of space law.

22. Cancellation of the Vega space rocket program by NASA.

23. NASA contract award for the second stage of the Saturn space rocket.

24. Development of a 1½-million-pound thrust single-chamber rocket engine (F-1).

25. Project Orion (space propulsion through the use of small nuclear explosions).

26. Development of a nuclear powerplant for space propulsion.

27. The effect of noise on man and ma-

#### MAJOR SUBJECTS UNDER INVESTIGATION

Review of the Nation's space program

The committee's scrutiny of the progress being made by the United States in space the most detailed of any investigation conducted by Congress in this field this year. Eighty-eight witnesses appeared before the committee at 26 open and 6 executive hearings during January, February, and March.
The committee's study covered the work

of seven Government agencies-Department of State, U.S. Information Agency, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—as well as various technical societies, related groups and industry.

During the hearings, the space agency unveiled for the first time its 10-year program of space exploration, calling for approximately 260 launchings over the next decade at a cost of possibly \$12 to \$15 billion.

Along with its review of the space program, the committee examined the related phases of missile research and development which interact to affect the national interest.

Among the major conclusions reached by the committee during its lengthy review were these:

1. The U.S. space program is "vital to

America's future."

2. The efforts of the Department of Defense to concentrate the direction of its research and development programs under a single authority will result in a tighter overall coordination of our national space

NASA's 10-year program in space is a good program, but it does not go far enough. Furthermore, the space program is not being pushed with sufficient urgency, especially in the utilization of a nuclear powerplant and the development of a 1½-million-pound thrust single-chamber rocket engine (F-1). However, this view is not shared by every member of the committee.

4. A high priority program should be undertaken to place a manned expedition on the moon this decade. NASA's 10-year program makes provision only for manned flight to the moon "beyond 1970."

5. The Air Force presented a strong case for its having a military mission in space, but not an exclusive one.

6. The Navy opposes a single, national space organization. This opposition apparently stems from a strong concern that the Navy remain free to pursue the naval applications of the space science.

7. The Army should not be removed from the space program because of the transfer of the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, better known as the Von Braun team, to NASA. Failure of other Government agencies to use the inhouse facilities of the Army to their full capability would be "an unwarranted waste of a unique organizational setup."

From time immemorial man has dreamed of extending his range of operation above the surface of the Earth. With the development of the airplane, he took his first big leap and flew with the birds.

Now, he dreams of extending his range into limitless space. First will come a flight around the Earth at a height of 100 to 150 miles; then out to the Moon and beyond in the years to come.

Project Mercury has as its objective the placing of a man in orbit around the Earth. The primary objective of the Mercury mission is to determine man's capabilities and reactions in a space environment.

In yiew of the importance of the program, which the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ranks first and most urgent on its list of space projects, a study of the progress made by the space agency was conducted by the committee staff.

The study, approved by the committee, came to the conclusion that the Mercury program is progressing satisfactorily, although there have been various delays which have postponed the date for the first attempt to place man in orbit. This epochal event is scheduled now for 1961.

The study emphasized that Mercury is our only program actually underway for putting man into orbit and questioned the desirability of putting all eggs in one basket.

The committee stated in its report on Project Mercury

'Considering the number of challenging new techniques which must be mastered to make space flight a success, there is a question whether the national interest is best cerved by a single approach to this problem."

"There are a number of very promising alternative approaches to putting man in space. By setting a limit on testing these concepts through exclusive adoption Mercury approach, the Nation is risking the loss of extremely valuable development time. The country cannot support a large number of approaches in competition with all the other demands on fiscal and personnel resources. But at the same time the failure to develop in parallel at least one other manin-space program could prove to be a costly

Overall, the committee commended the "dedication, the ingenuity, and the orderly approach being demonstrated by the many people in NASA, the armed services, the private laboratories, and industry in contributing to Project Mercury.'

### Refusal of NASA to furnish contract information to the committee

During the committee's continuing study of the space agency's contracts and contract procedures, NASA refused to furnish the committee and the General Accounting Office, which is collaborating with the committee, with four documents on the ground of executive privilege.

As a result, the committee held several public hearings at which it heard NASA Administrator T. Keith Glennan and other NASA officials and Robert Keller, General Counsel of the GAO. The hearings resulted in an airing of the issues involved, but no change in NASA's position.

Subsequently, however, when the committee requested information from the space agency on another contract under study, the space agency complied with the request by furnishing, voluntarily, documents similar to those previously refused the commit-

### Research on mechanical translation

The inquiry into research efforts to provide a means of reliable mechanical translation was an offshoot of committee hearings held in 1959 on "Dissemination of Scientific

Information." Various witnesses then expressed the view that mechanical translation could revolutionize the translation problem.

The inquiry disclosed that 11 groups in the United States are now engaged in various aspects of mechanical translation research with support from the Federal Government. These include the Central Intelligence Agency, the first to show interest in machine translation; the U.S. Air Force, Army, and Navy, and the National Bureau of Standards, and the National Science Foundation.

The world is divided by language barriers into about 4,000 linguistic communities, of which well over 50 are large and important enough to carry on extensive trade, communication, and cultural exchange with one another. All interchange between language communities must now funnel through individuals who are to some extent bilingual. The resulting bottlenecks hamper dealings between nations.

The two most important reasons for carry ing on research in this field involve national intelligence requirements and the need for the automation of languages to facilitate the dissemination of foreign scientific and other types of information.

The committee found that the most promising long-range program for mechanical translation was the Army-financed research at the National Bureau of Standards. It suggested that a national center for machine translation will be required in the near

#### Army lunar construction and mapping program

One of the most interesting inquiries conducted by the committee involved Project Lamp-the lunar analysis and mapping pro-

The Army began studying methods of mapping the moon in 1958, recognizing that lunar maps will be needed prior to unmanned as well as manner exploration of the lunar surface.

The Army program proposes to furnish necessary data for precision maps and in-formation on the structural formation of the moon. The Air Force is doing complementary work in this field. Its work is largely concerned with obtaining aerial photographs, whereas the Army utilizes the photographs to produce the final product, the map. The committee found that close coordination existed between the

In addition to the mapping program, there is also under study the development of lunar construction methods designed to withstand the peculiar environment of the moon, and training facilities to provide, in simulated form, the exacting conditions of the hostile lunar environment

The committee concluded that preliminary lunar mapping is "a prime requisite to the establishment of a base on the moon" and said Project Lamp was worthy of consideration by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to further its program of manned and unmanned exploration of the

### Supersonic air transports

The next major advance in civil air transportation appears to be the development of a supersonic aircraft. This development may occur within the next decade and will raise numerous technological and administrative problems which are of particular interest to the committee.

There are other highly significant problems which will require understanding and solution prior to any legislative action which may be deemed appropriate by the

In addition to the technical problems created by the advanced design of this type of aircraft, and the requirement for more modern navigation, communications, and traffic control systems, the supersonic air transport will be very expensive to develop. The consensus of witnesses was that it will be impossible to finance development and production in the traditional manner. It appeared that some direct or indirect financial support by the Government will be required. In the event that some foreign nation takes the lead in this development, the effects upon American industry and national prestige could be serious.

#### LEGISLATION

Four bills were approved by the committee during the second session, while action was begun on another, but not completed. The major pieces of legislation reported out by the committee and approved by the House of Representatives were the annual authorization of funds for the space agency and revision of the Space Act of 1958.

The legislative histories of the bills fol-

H.R. 10809 (a bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction and equipment, and for other purposes)

This bill authorized funds for NASA for the 1961 fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960. It was originally introduced January 26, 1960, by Chairman Overton Brooks, of Louislana as H.R. 9918. The committee held hearings on the measure February 17, 25, 20, March 1, and 2. Four subcommittees also held hearings on the bill February 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, and 26. Committee amendments were adopted February 29 and on March 1 the committee directed the chairman to introduce a clean bill.

The clean bill, H.R. 10809, was introduced by Mr. BROOKS March 1. The bill was reported to the House March 3, accompanied by House Report 1383, and passed by the House March 9.

The Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences reported the bill with amendments April 29, accompanied by Senate Report 1300. It passed the Senate with amendments May 3 and on that date the Senate requested a conference. Conference Report 1629 was filed in the House May 19 and was approved May 23; it was adopted in the Senate May 24. The President signed the act June 1 as Public Law 86-481.

The act authorized funds for aeronautical and space research, scientific investigations in space, satellite applications, manned space flight, vehicle systems technology. space propulaion technology, vehicle devel-opment, and tracking and data acquisition.

The legislation also authorized funds to pay for the creation of 30 additional supergrade positions at the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

When the bill was reported to the House, it authorized \$915 million for fiscal year 1961, including \$170,760,000 for salaries and expenses, \$621,453,000, for research and development, and \$122,787,000 for construction and equipment. The Senate amendment in-creased the authorization to \$970 million. This included \$50 million of emergency authorization for "Research and development" to be available for expenditure to defray the cost of research and development activities Which the Administrator determined to be urgently required in the national interest to exploit technological or scientific breakthrough. Also included was a \$5 million emergency authorization for "Construction and equipment."

H.R. 12049 (a bill to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended, and for other purposes)

This bill was introduced January Mr. Brooks of Louisiana as H.R. 9675 following a message of the President, dated January 14, 1960, transmitting recommendations that the Congress enact certain amendments . matical, physical, medical, biological, engito the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958.

The amendments were designed to (1) clarify NASA's responsibility for planning and managing a program of nonmilitary space activities and to simplify organizational arrangements relating to such activities; (2) modify the provisions of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 concerning property rights in inventions; (3) provide NASA with certain types of authority which are otherwise available to the Department of Defense or other agencies of the executive branch; and (4) make certain technical amendments to the act.

H.R. 12049 was introduced by Mr. BROOKS, May 3, as a clean bill. It incorporated the provisions of two bills, previously introduced, proposed amendments to the Space Act-embodied in H.R. 4148, authorizing NASA to indemnify its contractors, and H.R. 9484, amending section 305, entitled "Property Rights in Inventions"—thereby tabling these

On March 8 the committee received a report from the special subcommittee which had held hearings the latter part of the first session on proposed changes in the patent section of the act. Hearings were held by the committee on March 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, and April 4 on all aspects of the proposed revision.

On May 3 the committee voted final approval of the bill, and on May 19 it was reported to the House, accompanied by House Report 1633. The House passed the bill

without amendment June 9.

As approved by the House, the bill made the following major revisions in the Space Act: (1) abolished the National Aeronautics and Space Council and the Civilian-Military Lisison Committee of the National Aeronau tics and Space Administration and the Department of Defense; (2) established an Aeronautics and Astronautics Coordinating Board; (3) revised the patent provisions under which NASA operated; and (4) added an indemnification section to guard contractors against losses which might arise from unusually hazardous risks.

The Senate took no action.

House Joint Resolution 567 (a joint resolution to effect immediately the transfer of the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration)

This joint resolution was introduced by Representative B. F. SISK, of California, January 21 following a message from the President to the Congress on January 14 relative to making certain transfers from the Department of Defense to provide NASA with an organization capable of and equipped for developing and operating large space vehicle boosters and conducting related research.

The committee held a hearing February 3 and agreed to report the resolution. It was reported February 4, accompanied by House Report 1240, and passed the House February

However, the Senate took no action on the resolution and the transfer became effective March 14, or 60 days after the President submitted the proposal, in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

H.R. 11985 (a bill to make American nationals eligible for scholarships and fellowships authorized by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950)

This bill was introduced by Chairman BROOKS April 28. Its purpose was to change the wording in the act to remove discrimination against American Samoans who had been excluded from eligibility for certain scholarships and graduate fellowships authorized to be granted to Americans chosen on merit for study and work in the matheneering, and other sciences at accredited nonprofit educational institutions in this country and abroad.

The committee held a hearing May 6 and on the same date reported the bill, accompanied by House Report 1591. It passed the House on May 16 and was approved by the Senate without amendment June 18, 1960. The measure was signed by the President as Public Law 86-550 on June 29, 1960.

H.R. 4986 (a bill to provide for the establishment of a National Science Academy)

This bill was introduced by Representative Victor Anguso, of New York, February 25, 1959. Subcommittee No. 3, headed by Mr. Anguso, held hearings on the bill May 4 and 25, 1960. No final action was taken by the subcommittee.

Congressman Robison's Answers to Questions Concerning Our Chief International and Domestic Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, cently, the Binghamton Sun-Bulletin asked me to respond to three questions dealing with our major international and domestic problems and the proper role of the Federal Government in meeting them.

I was pleased to have the opportunity to set forth my views on these questions; and, under unanimous consent. I include the questions and my answers to them at this point in my remarks:

Question No. 1. What should the United States do to promote world peace and to cope with the Soviet Union?

Answer. The goal of world peace is not a partisan one. It is an ambition common to Republican and Democratic Parties alike, and to their respective presidential and vice presidential candidates. Both parties must share in the blame for mistakes of the past, and neither party nor set of candidates has a monopoly on the successful formula we must now adopt in order to cope with the challenges of the Communist conspiracy and promote world peace, meanwhile safeguarding our own independence and preserving our individual freedoms.

The road ahead, regardless of which pathway the electorate decides to take November 8, will be a rough and rocky one. During the forthcoming campaign much will be about our need for strong and wise leaders to guide us down that road. We will have urgent need of such leadership, but-while I have my own firm belief as to which set of candidates, by virtue of maturity, experience, and demonstrated abilities, is the better qualified-leadership alone is not enough.

I say this because I believe that in a society such as ours, under a government such as we have developed, the key to our survival lies with the individual citizen. deed, the individual is the core of our political, religious, and economic thought; and much of the reason for the success of our way of life, historically speaking, has been that America up to now has been blessed with an abundance of rugged individuals.

It has taken the average American citizen of today a long time, too dangerously long in

fact, to become aware of the full nature of the Communist challenge. I believe that such an awareness has now, however, broken through what has recently seemed to be a shell of national apathy. We may not like what we see, but at last we are seeing it. We have begun to realize that the time has come, to say it in slang, "to put up or shut up"—to reject the false goal of mere survival, born in an almost unreasoning fear of the horrors of nuclear warfare, in favor of firmly resolving to win the cold war on all its various battlefronts.

It is difficult, in the space permitted me, to be very specific as to what this means we However, I am sure we can all agree that it means we must remain physically strong. We must have a force at arms sufficient to deter our potential enemieswho have the advantage of striking the first blow-from launching an all-out nuclear war against us and, at the same time, sufficient to win such brush-fire wars as they are bound to set, probing for our weaknesses, and seeking to test our resolution. I believe we have such a force at the present time, but it will require constant vigilance to maintain. On this effort we dare not put a price tag of dollars and cents. Nevertheless, facing an enemy that also plots our economic ruin, there is the price tag of selfdiscipline in deciding how much should be spent and on what.

Next, we must steadfastly stand by our friends, and use every political, economic, and psychological tactic to see that the liberating spirit in the captive people of the nations conquered by communism does not perish. In the long run these people may be our best secret weapon. We must also, regardless of the unpopularity of the sacrifice it entails, continue our programs of military and economic aid to the underdeveloped nations of the world who have helped us hold the line against the spreading Communist stain. In doing so, however, we must abandon once and for all any thought that we can buy friendship, and be as realistic and hardheaded as is our enemy in his countereffort in these fields.

We have done well to contain communism so far, but we must recognize that a holding policy, under which we are the inert, defensive target for political, economic, and psychological warfare is not enough. To recapture the initiative, as we need to do, we must believe more strongly in ourselves and in our system and sell it throughout the world with the same contagious enthusiasm with which the Communists sell their false philosophy, at the same time making it unmistakably clear that we are intent on preserving our own freedoms.

Here at home, we must also seek to grow spiritually and materially. With all the more obvious moral defects in our society today that others have noted, there may be promise of spiritual growth in the fact that Americans will voluntarily spend an esti-mated billion dollars this year for new churches. Only countless similar individual decisions can end America's seeming moral decline. Promoting economic growth is an equally complex matter, but here again I do not believe it can be forced by governmental edict nor planned by all wise bureaucrats. Growth will come, as it always has, under a government that holds fast to our historic foundations and provides a climate in which individual enterprises can flourish. The roots of such growth are deep and lasting, unlike those that might ensue from the adoption of economic techniques alien to our system. To those who decry our preoccupation with private comfort, let me remind them that there are dangers in the opposite extreme for it was Hermann Goering who scorned private comfort in the name of national greatness and demanded the production of guns instead of butter. In short,

then, we can win this economic horserace with Russia, but not if we try to ride their horse.

Now, to do all of these things is a very large order. It will require the best leadership we can find, and the best that is in each of us. Such leadership must, first of all, believe not in the magic of centralized big government, but in the initiative, vitality, energy, and resourcefulness of our people. Unless the leadership we choose is of that type, it cannot help us cope with Soviet Russia nor help us find the way to world neace.

Question No. 2. What are the major problems on the domestic scene, within the United States, and what should the Federal Government do about them during the next several years

Answer. The list of major domestic problems facing the American citizen is as long as the issues involved are complex. Overshadowing our future decisions as to the Federal Government's proper role in seeking solutions to those problems is our growing awareness that our free society is engaged in a death struggle with communism. Senator Kennedy, himself, has asked whether a nation organized and governed such as ours can endure in competition with the singleminded advance of the Communist system.

I wholeheartedly believe that it can. America has the brains, the wealth, and the weapons to develop a new strategy for victory. Chief among those weapons is the dynamic force of individual freedom. Using freedom as a tool—prying loose the creative energies of free men and women—America achieved her independence, conquered her wilderness, rounded out her early, natural frontiers, preserved the Union, and successfully completed the transition of her society from an agricultural one to an industrial colossus that is the envy of the world.

Now we seek to prove once again, to ourselves and a watching world, that the forces of free capitalism can continue to build and rebuild a better way of life for its citizens without departing from its historic foundations. That task will be the more difficult because we have, for a generation, been steadily dulling the cutting edge of that tool of freedom. The seeming necessity for doing so was born in a great depression that rocked our faith in ourselves, and was carried forward under the continuing pressures or threat of armed conflict. Under such motivations, we have seen the cash expenditures of the Federal Government, during the same period, rise from a yearly average of \$4 billion to the present \$80 billion, and our national debt, including future commitments, skyrocket to an unprecedented threequarters of a trillion dollars.

The congressional justification for such expenditures and the piling of debt upon debt has been that, in the supercharged atmosphere in which we live, only a strong, omipotent, though benevolent, central government can successfully direct the economic affairs of its citizens and care for them in sickness and in health. The proponents of this philosophy, both yesterday and today, have been impatient with the slow processes of individual, community, and State initiative. Where they have thought such traditional areas of concern to be delinquent in action, they have moved in, often oblivious of constitutional limitations and of the ultimate cost of hazardous new areas of Federal interest.

A prime example of how badly this can sometimes work can be found in the so-called farm problem, an industry now so enmeshed in government planning and control, and dependent upon politically motivated votes, that it seems forever doomed to permanent domination by government. I have sponsored and urged legislation to end this continuing insanity once and for all

and to restore agriculture to the free marketplace, with Federal aid restricted to rural redevelopment and protection against radical marketing changes.

Acceptance by Congress of the false notion that Washington can give us something for nothing has also seen our share of world trade diminish as inflation has priced our products out of world markets, our gold reserves drop to a 20-year low, and certain American manufacturers move their plants—lock, stock, and barrel—to foreign lands. Only a continuing firm hand on Federal spending, making us live within our means, can halt the dangerous trends of which these examples serve as handwriting on the wall.

Economic growth is a proper national goal; I think we can and must do better here. Again. Congress has a part to play if it would only recognize the urgent need to ease restrictive taxation that has dulled business and individual initiative, liberalize unrealistic depreciation rates that have eroded needed industrial capital, and equalize the powers of big business and big labor so that they will not be pulling and hauling but pulling together in the national interest. While, like any other piece of machinery, our economy should not be forced to run at ortificially high speeds, all parts thereof should function productively. Thus, there are pockets of chronic economic distress throughout our Nation which wise Federal action could help eradicate. I have sponsored or supported legislation, during my 3 congressional years, in all these fields.

Our remaining domestic problems lie mostly in the realm not of providing but of helping our people to provide themselves with the housing, the schools, the health care, and so on, that they need and want. It is vital, I believe, for the Federal Government to approach such needs only in such fashion for, if we remove from the people the responsibility for action we may find that we have, unwittingly, also robbed them of the vigor and faith in themselves that they must have to sustain them in what portends to be a long drawn-out struggle with communism.

The challenges we face, at home and abroad, are monumental in scope. They are unprecedented in our history. They call the American people—as did Abraham Lincoln in a time of peril a century ago—to "think anew and act anew." Yet, with the boundless evidence of the success of our system all about us, it would be utter folly, I think, to so yield either to pressures from abroad or to pressures engendered by our own domestic selfishness as to abandon our institutions and our heritage in a search for the fillusory goal of what some are calling national greatness.

The ingredients for true national greatness cannot be found down some blind alley known only to the proponents of big government. They lie locked instead in millions of American hearts. All that is required for total victory is our own realization of that fact, and in the long run the stimulation of such an understanding may be our greatest domestic problem.

Question No. 3. What are the principal problems of this congressional district, with particular reference to problems about which the Federal Government might or should do something, and what should the Federal Government do?

Answer. The principal problems that face the residents of the 37th Congressional District are, in essence, the same as those faced by the other 180 million Americans. All of us—like all of them—are primarily concerned with achieving a better life for ourselves and for our children in a world of peace.

During my 3 years of congressional service I have often been asked by people unfamiliar with our district what sort of a district it is. By this they mean, do we have a predominately agricultural community, an industrial one, a rural or an urban community, or what? It has been my observation, and thus my reply to such questions, that one would have to search far and wide to find another congressional district more typical of America, a better cross-section or composite picture of America and her people in this era, than the 37th district of New York.

Of course, we are more fortunate than some of our southern neighbors in that, to us, racial intolerance is more of a personal than a community problem. We are also more fortunate, even with our spotty areas of economic distress, than the people of the coal fields of Pennsylvania or the textile towns of New England who have not had the diversification of industry and the blend of agriculture and business that have blessed us with an unusually stable economy.

Nevertheless, those of our people who have retired on fixed incomes and our housewives and their breadwinning husbands have become fully aware of the fact that during the last 5 years of the Roosevelt administration their take-home dollars lost 25 cents in purchasing power, and another 28 cents during the Truman years. By way of contrast, I believe they are also aware of the fact that, under President Eisenhower, the bite of inflation-the most insidious and cruel form of taxation ever devised-has been held to only 5 cents. This then is an area where, if it holds to the basic principles of fiscal responsibility, the Fedéral Government has a vital role to play in helping our individual citizens achieve their goal of economic security. My voting record on this issue speaks for itself.

Similarly, a fiscally responsible government will help our farmers and our small business men and women—the keystone of our national economy—to survive and prosper, and our industries, such as Endicott-Johnson, Remington Rand, and Corning Glass, to meet the growing problems posed by the import of shoes, typewriters, and glassware produced in countries where labor standards are far below our own. I also believe that, regardless of the importance of reciprocal world trade, our Federal Government must reappraise our trade policies without delay and formulate realistic safeguards to protect the jobs of those who work for local industries such as I have named. I have introduced legislation calling for such action in this Congress; if reelected, I will work for its early consideration.

Speaking of local industries, one of the most important—Ansco and its affiliate, Ozalid—has had to compete in this most competitive of worlds under the damper of Federal ownership and control. The history of this matter is as long as the issues involved are complex. But, under my sponsorship, legislation to restore Ansco and Ozalid to the American free enterprise system came closer to congressional approval this year than ever before in 8 years of trying. If reelected, I am pledged to an all-out effort to conclude that fight, the success of which could be of untold benefit to the future economy of our community.

Our people—like all Americans—want and need protection from other things than inflation and cheap imports. For years now, residents of our cities and towns along the Susquehanna have lived under the threat of disastrous floods because the comprehensive Federal plan for their flood protection has been stalled by opposing engineering viewpoints and local opposition. I successfully sponsored one of the largest authorizations ever voted by Congress for a new survey aimed at resolving these differences. Now, funds must be provided to start this work and get our flood-protection effort off dead center; if reelected, I pledge to work to that end.

Finally, of course, our people, like all

Americans, have need of such things as new homes, more and better schools, highways, and hospitals. Our citles have slum areas that need rebuilding and they need help, as do our smaller communities, in providing their citizens with an adequate supply of pure water and with modern sanitary facilities. We have a few communities, such as Hornell and, perhaps, Elmira, that have suffered long-term economic distress and need to attract new industries. We also have some people trying to farm land on which they cannot subsist, and who need to be trained for other work.

In meeting all these and comparable needs, our Federal Government has a role, and a very important local role, to play. Space does not permit of specifics, but it is my belief that that role is not to plan and do for people, taking responsibilities from them, but to leave with the people the traditional American responsibility for helping themselves and their neighbors, while at the same time encouraging and stimulating their own creative abilities.

There are clear material limits to what the Federal Government can do. There are less clear philosophical and constitutional limits to what the Federal Government should not do. This means we must seek to establish a table of priorities for our local needs. The pressures of the impatient, combined with the intensifying pressures of the cold war, will make living with those priorities a difficult task. Nevertheless, upon how well we succeed may depend the survival of the American way of life, which has only begun to achieve its promise of abundance, and the blessing of individual freedom without which that way of life has no meaning.

## The 1960 Anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, the year 1960 marks the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This organization represents more than 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian descent. But even more, it is the voice for over 40 million Ukrainians who have been silenced by the boot of totalitarian communism.

The Ukrainian people, although a part of the U.S.S.R., are by no means of either Russian origin or sympathy. They represent the largest nation of subjugated human beings in the Western World. Except for a short period after World War I, there has been no free Ukrainian state for centuries; they have no flag, no army, no national schools to remind them of their heritage. Yet in all this time the desire for freedom has never been quenched.

The year in which this committee was founded, 1940, was a time of great hope for the Ukrainian people. They believed that the victorious German armies were coming to liberate them from their tyrannical Russian masters. They met the Nazi armies with open arms, only to discover that the Germans only wished to murder and enslave them—not treat them like human beings. Only

then did they join the Russian national front—not to fight for a mother Russia, but to defeat the greater of two evils.

An oppressed people fought hard for liberty; but when the war was ended, when their struggle was ended, that people found that its bonds had been tightened even more than ever.

Those Ukrainians who have sought freedom and peace in the United States love their new homeland; yet they can never forget the sufferings of their brethren who still live in slavery. The Ukrainian Congress Committee has thus worked to insure the freedom of all Ukrainians, as well as of all peoples. They have never failed to expose the dangers of communism throughout the world. Through war and peace they have kept burning a light of hope for oppressed peoples. We congratulate the Ukrainian Congress Committee on a job well done, and hope that the near future may see the freedom of the Ukraine for which they have worked so hard.

### Money and Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the September 1, 1960, issue of the Chicago Daily Calumet, an outstanding community newspaper of the Nation, should be of particular interest to the Members of Congress at this time, and I hereby insert it into the Record without further comment:

### MONEY AND INTEREST

Politicians keep harping on high interest rates. They say that the sound dollar fiscal and monetary policies of the Eisenhower administration have forced Americans to pay excessive interest rates when they wish to borrow at the bank. To the uninformed this would give the impression that under Ike the American people pay the highest rates in the world.

This is not true. Our rates in the United States are the lowest interest rates in the world. In the past weeks our 5 percent interest rate has fallen to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  percent in some areas. In contrast, the rates in Great Britain are  $6\frac{1}{2}$  percent, France  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent, Italy from 6 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent, in Greece from 9 to 10 percent, in Denmark  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent, and in Japan 9 percent.

In Sweden and Norway, two welfare states noted for their socialistic economies the rate is 6½ percent.

In South America you hear the cry for cheap money, too. In Chile the rate is 15 percent, Peru 13 percent, Brazil 12 percent, while in Argentina and Mexico the rate is 10 percent. These rates are the lowest rates available for those who have excellent credit or good security. Others have to pay more.

This is true in this country, too. You have to have good credit or security in order to get a 5-percent loan.

Money is a commodity and interest rates react naturally to the law of supply and demand. Any attempt on the part of our politicians to interfere with this law must be made with extreme caution, otherwise our entire economy can be thrown out of balance.

The Health Aspects of Industrial Air Pollution on Contemporary Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I am submitting a report prepared by Mr. Casimir Bielen, of Cleveland, Ohio:

THE HEALTH ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL AIR POL-LUTION ON CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

(By Casimir Bielen)

HISTORY

Undoubtedly primitive man has always been overcome periodically or killed by fumes of burning materials when living in caves or other closed spaces with inadequate ventilation. This situation, although not recorded in written history, differs little from the thousands of acute carbon monoxide deaths due to unvented or poorly vented space heaters in cheap apartments and motels of today.

The earliest written record of death from air pollution appears in the writings of Piny the Younger during the first century A.D. His uncle, Pliny the Elder, went by ship to see what was happening as a result of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. The older gentleman was the victim of chronic bronchitis or more extensive chronic pulmonary disease before the trip. Nearing the site he was overcome by sulfurous fumes and died on the third day after his collapse. The author also states that many in the Pompeii holocaust were suffocated by sulfurous fumes.

Complaints about foul air made as a re sult of man's efforts to live a communal life and develop industry seem to have begun in earnest in England following the discovery and early mining of sea coole or coal in 852 A.D. Dr. P. J. Lawther of St. Bartholomew's Hospital of London writes in Courier, the official journal of UNESCO that the menace of coal smoke was recognized in England about 700 years ago. In 1273, Parliament passed an act forbidding the burning of coal in London and in 1306 a man was hanged for this offense. In 1306 a Royal Proclamation by Edward I and again in Queen Elizabeth's day prohibited the use of sea coal in fireplaces in London. Apparently none paid much attention to these monarchs in this regard.

There is a hint of illness attributed to fumes as early as 1661. The author John Evelyn published a book under the title of "Fumifugium." He attributed certain chronic disorders of the respiratory tract, particularly the lung, to the inhalation of coal smoke. He wrote as follows, "And what is all this, but the Hellfsh and dismal cloud of Sea-Coale? [sic] which is not only perpetually imminent over her [London's] head; but so universally mixed with the otherwise wholesome and ecellent Aer, that her inhabitants breathe nothing but an impure and thick mist, accompanied with a fuliginous and filthy vapour, which renders them obnoxious to a thousand inconveniences, corrupting the lungs, and disordering the entire habit of their bodies; so that catharrs, phthisicks, coughs, and consumption, rage more in this one city, than in the whole earth besides."

It is also interesting to note that years ago the air was wrongly blamed for many scourges of man. The word malaria, which is simply the Italian word for bad air, still testifies to an accusation long since proved

false. Early accounts of epidemics of everything from cholera to influenza are full of references to "noxious vapors" and "night airs." With the advance of bacteriology in the 19th century, the possible health significance of air was all but forgotten in the great crusade for safe water, milk, and food.

There were undoubtedly other episodes of air pollution over the centuries due to volcanic eruptions, grass fires, and forest fires. These we will skip for brevity because our major concern is manmade aid pollution in an industrial society.

SIGNIFICANT URBAN AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Meuse Vailey: During the first week in December of 1930, all of Belgium was covered by fog. This condition was very pronounced in the Valley of the Meuse. There was also a thermal inversion within this blanket of fog covering the valley. There were many factories including coke ovens, blast furnaces, steel mills, zinc mills, glass mills, powerplants, fertilizer plant and a plant making sulfuric acid. The homes in the area were heated by coal. The steamships were also powered by coal along with the freight trains. Motor vehicles were not numerous.

Beginning on the third day of this abnormal weather of static air with no up-draft, people became ill. In general, this illness was of a respiratory nature. Approximately 6,000 people became ill and somewhere around 60 people died over the next 2 days. Rain came on the fifth day and the fog disappeared. The epidemic stopped immediately. No new cases were reported.

Donora: During the last week in October of 1948, anticyclone weather and thermal inversion conditions occurred over most of the eastern part of the United States. These weather conditions were particularly marked in the upper Ohio River Valley and in the lower portions of the Allegheny and Monongahela Valleys. In Donora, Pa., which lies on the Monongahela River, an important factor should be mentioned. The city lies on a U-shaped river bend and is surrounded on all four sides by hills measuring 1,000 feet. Like the Meuse Valley, this city had steel mills, blast furnaces, zinc mills, sulfuric acid mills, and slag processing mills.

Beginning on the third day, 5,910 people became ill with 18 to 20 dying. Again there was a rain by the end of the week and the epidemic stopped immediately.

London fog: Four major fog episodes have occurred in London since 1948. Each disaster was followed by an increased number of deaths when compared to fog free years. Nearly 1,200 died after fog of 1948 and 4,000 after the much publicized fog of December 1952. During the January 1956 disaster, 1,000 deaths were reported and 800 during December of 1957.

Since the 1952 episode is most known and documented, a more thorough examination will be made. During the week of December 5-9, 1952, much of the British Isles was cov ered by dense fog caused by anticyclonic weather conditions and a thermal inversion. The Thames Valley and London were severely involved in this weather abnormality. Illness began 12 hours after the dense fog began. The illnesses were respiratory in nature as were Donora and Meuse Valley episodes. Although there are no exact figures on morbidity, mortality statistics indicate that approximately 4,000 people died in excess of the expected number during fog free years. Most of those who died were recorded as having chronic bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, other lung diseases, or heart disease. However, most of the deaths occurred in the chronic cardiopulmonary invalids.

MEUSE VALLEY, DONORA, AND LONDON FOG FINDINGS

Analysis: The health aspects of all three episodes were similar. The symptoms were

abrupt in well people and the increase of symptoms of the chronically ill was sudden and without apparent cause. There was burning of the eyes, nose, and throat, followed by cough, shortness of breath, constriction and burning in the chest, wheezing respiration, often nausea and vomiting, and in the severely ill, collapse and cyanosis.

In all three epidemics, extensive studies were made after the fact to determine cause. In the Donora disaster, these studies were exhaustive. They were carried on over a period of 2 years and were done independently by the U.S. Public Health Service and the Kettering Laboratory of Cincinnati for the United States Steel Corp. The studies included meteorologic data available back to 1918, and a critical review of all mortality and morbidity data available from the Pennsylvania Department of Health for the same period. House to house study was made by trained epidemiological investigators and as many autopsies were obtained as possible. A critical analysis was made of all material coming into the city and all products going out. The physical and chemical nature of all waste products from mills, homes, incinerators, etc., were analyzed. All air-cleaning gadgets operating in the city during the episode were cleaned and their dust collections studied. Some of the air in Donora on the worst night of the disaster were retrieved from a large truck tire and a railroad tank car. Biologic studies of acute and chronic plant damage were made. Scale models of the community and the surrounding valley were made. All unusual episodes up and down the river such as house fires and explosions were investigated.

The official conclusions of the U.S. Public Health Service report are quoted in part as follows:

"1. During the smog of October 1948, a total of 5,910 persons or 42.7 percent of all persons in the Donora area, were affected to some degree by the smog.

"2. The affection was essentially an irritation of the respiratory tract and other exposed mucous membranes, and varied in degree from mild to severe. Cough was the predominant single symptom during the illness."

"3. Neither incidence nor severity of affection appeared to be influenced by sex, race, occupational status, length of residence in the area, or degree of physical activity at the time of onset of affection.

"4. Both incidence and severity revealed a direct relationship with increasing age. Over 60 percent of persons 65 years of age and over reported some affection from the smog and almost one-half of these were in the severely affected group.

"5. With the exception of such episodes as that of the October 1948 smog, long-term studies of mortality records and plant morbidity records indicate that the health of the people of Donora appeared essentially no different from that of nearby towns.

"6. Twenty persons died in the Donora area during or shortly after the smog of October 1948; 17 died on day No. 3."

The official conclusions in the Meuse Valley episode are as follows:

"Maximum fog caused the illness of many thousands of persons and the death of at least 60. The aged were affected more frequently and more severely than the young. The elements in the maximum fog were probably acid gases adsorbed on the surface of particulate matter which, when it got into the tracheo-bronchial tree and lung, were hydrolized to their respective acids causing chemical irritation and/or burns of the lining membranes. These materials are the result of the combustion of fuels and manufacture of metals in the valley in

which the episode occurred."
On the London fog situation of 1952, the
British Government reports as follows:

"While the available evidence does not allow of a clear indictment of any one constituent of the fog, the conclusion is inescapable that the excessive mortality and increased incidence of respiratory illness during and immediately after the fog of December 1952 were the result of irritation of the respiratory tract by contaminants of the fog. The irritants mainly responsible were probably those derived from the combustion of coal and its products and their lethal effects were wholly exercised in persons already suffering from chronic respiratory or cardiovascular disorders."

A scrutiny of the London reports of the coroner's pathologists showed that the pathological findings in people who had died during or immediately after the fog were indistinguishable from those found after death from similar causes before the fog. Mention was made in some cases of engorgement of the laryngeal or bronchial mucosa or of excessive bronchial secretion, but there was no lesion or grouping of lesions which could be said to be pathognomanic of deaths due to fog. However, a histological examination of sections from eight lungs from one of the public mortuaries during the fog period was made by Dr. Bernard Lennox of the London Postgraduate Medical School. He reported changes in the lung tissue varied greatly, with no common element, and he considered the abnormalities found representing mostly old lesions which had been present before the fog. He did, however, find consistent changes in the mucosa of the larger bronchi in all eight lungs.

Examination of the lungs for influenza virus by the Virus Reference Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service showed no signs that the excessive mortality during the first half of December could have been

due to the influenza virus.

Chemical examination of the lungs from four coroners' autopsies were examined by the Government chemist in parallel with a control lung from a person who had died of an accident some time after the fog. Because of the absence of an occupational history in these cases, it was not possible to say whether any abnormal constituent might have been due to the fog. An exhaustive chemical examination including spectrographic tests for trace elements falled to show any significant difference between the mineral content of the lungs from victims of the fog and that of the control lung.

In Lewisham, Dr. E. H. R. Smithard made a careful classification of 228 deaths occurring during 2 weeks—December 7-20. In addition to pointing out age distribution, the excess of deaths in males, he noted, an abnormal geographic distribution of fatal cases. The parts of the borough with the highest mortality were in proximity to sources of excessive smoke.

### OTHER AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Cincinnati: In 1949, a small plant that sulfonates oils, expelled hydrogen sulfides into rainy air. A great deal of this gas was collected within a slow moving cloud as it passed over the exhaust. This cloud slowly passed over Reading, Ohio. Homes painted with lead paints turned black in an area 100 feet wide and one-half mile long. The nauseating odor disturbed residents and caused nausea and vomiting in a few children. No serious illnesses resulted.

Mexico: In Poza Rica, Mexico, on November 24, 1950, an unusual exposure of hydrogen suifide caused illness in 320 persons and death in 22.

Ohio-West Virginia: In 1955 and 1956, a small chemical plant in Gallipolis Ferry, W. Va., began to emit mercaptans into the air. The prevailing northeast wind blew these exhaust wastes over the city of Gallipolis, Ohio. On foggy or thermal inversion mornings, the odor caused schoolchildren and housewives to vomit. No permanent damage was reported.

Los Angeles smog: For the past 10 years, concentrated air pollution has been very great in the Los Angeles area. Offshore anticyclonic weather conditions and thermal inversion create this situation during certain seasons. Background mountains help this situation along. Many complaints of disorders of health have been made. No one knows for certain what lasting effect this smog will have on health. However, residents with asthma, hay fever, and respiratory diseases have complained of ill effects. Extensive studies have shown that incompletely burned petroleum products are chief contaminants of air.

In 1956, the California Department of

In 1956, the California Department of Public Health sought information on the effects of smog through personal interviews. A representative sample of 3,545 adults were selected. About two-fifths of the sample reported that they were bothered by air pollution. However, two-thirds of the respondents from Los Angeles County complained of smog nuisance. Most persons complained of eye irritation and nasal symptoms.

#### AIR POLLUTION LEGAL PRECEDENT

Health damage suit: In September of 1955, industry suffered the loss of its first suit for personal or health damages because of air pollution. There have been a large number of suits by employees under workmen's compensation laws, many of them successful, but none quite like this. Paul Martin, his wife and daughter raised cattle on a 1,500 acre ranch near Reynolds Metals plant near Troutdale, Oreg. Reynolds makes aluminum and the smelting process gives off fluoride fumes. Martin claimed his first damage in 1950 when his cattle, pastured about a mile from the plant, became ill. The court decided the cattle suffered fluorosis and awarded Martin \$47,000. After winning this court case, Martin took Reynolds into court again, claiming the inhalation of fumes plus the eating of contaminated vegetables had resulted in liver damage to him, and damages to the stomach walls of his wife and daughter. A jury awarded the Martins \$38,-293. Reynolds appealed the case. Although medical testimony was conflicting, this case is significant because of its novelty as an air pollution personal damage suit.

### AIR POLLUTION AND-CANCER

Introduction: As an introductory background, an analogy should be made between a communicable disease and cancer to ll-ustrate the many factors faced by researchers in this field.

The generic terms of communicable disease and cancer resemble each other because each includes a number of disease entities and both have multiple causes. The causes of most communicable diseases have been identified. This is not, however, the case with cancer in general and even less with specific types of cancer. This is brought out because our status of knowledge concerning specific causes of cancer may be similar to the time years ago when the broad term communicable disease was first divided and redivided into specific diseases. Different agents and factors were identified one by one. In the beginning it was difficult to determine the interrelationship of agent, host, and environment to communicable diseases. These same difficulties exist in the relation of air pollution and cancer.

Another important observation can be made concerning the comparisons. In the case of communicable disease, there is a short period between exposure and the disease. This made it easier to recognize and identify bacterial agents. This is not, however, the case with cancer because it is believed that the effects of air pollution do not show up for many years. Medical researchers have a more difficult task in developing cause and effect factors over a 20- to 30-year period.

Another interesting difference occurs be-

tween communicable disease and cancer. Although viruses have been identified as causative factors in some cancers, communicable diseases deal with micro-organisms while we refer to the chemical spectrum which may link cancer with air pollution. In the case of a communicable disease, researchers were able to link a type of disease with a specific organism. This is not the case with cancer in general. The types of cancer are not identifiable by a single cause. Researchers further believe that cancer of a specific site, such as lung cancer, may be due to different causes. This is further complicated when microscopically the lung tumor may not appear to be different.

Three factors are discussed when talking about lung cancer. They are tobacco smoking, occupational exposures to substances causing cancer, and air pollution. Medical researchers are not in agreement as to the relative importance of each of these factors to lung cancer or to the multiple effect. However, statistics are available showing death variations of U.S. population by age, sex, color, country of birth, socioeconomic status and geographical areas. These variations are being used to study cancer as they relate to air pollution.

CANCER TREND BY SEX IN THE UNITED STATES

Lung cancer: Although other forms of cancer have increased, cancer of the lung has shown the greatest increase among white males.

Urban-rural differences: Studies of cancer mortality according to size of community have shown an increase in cancer of the lung with the increase in size of the city.

It should also be noted that practically no differences in smoking habits according to the size of urban communities were noted in the United States. However, marked differences in lung cancer rates have been reported.

For the United States, cancer of the respiratory system which includes lung, bronchus, and larynx is higher among urban males than rural males. This ratio is 1.71 for males and 1.16 for females in a similar comparison.

Lung cancer affects city dwellers to a much greater extent that it does residents of non-metropolitan areas. Stocks and Campbell found nine times as much lung cancer among male nonsmokers who lived in a city than occurred among male nonsmokers living in rural areas.

Not all of the excess can necessarily be attributed to air pollution since other factors, for example, climate or housing conditions, play a part, but in general it is the industrial towns liable to heavy pollution that have the highest death rates.

The death rates from pneumonia and bronchitis in 1952 show a definite and consistent difference between the large centers of population and the rural areas.

Foreign-born cancer mortality: The foreign born have been found to have a higher mortality rate for lung cancer than native white and nonwhite in the State of Ohio. It was also found in the same study that urban foreign born have a much higher death rate than urban white natives and urban nonwhites. The urban foreign-born rate is also higher than the rural foreign born. Of particular importance is the rural foreign-born rate. It exceeds the urban white native and nonwhite rates. This last fact is significant. It would appear that other factors were contributing to the high death rates among foreign born. Eastcott showed, within comparable age groups, English immigrants to New Zealand had a 30-percent higher lung cancer death rate than native New Zealanders, and the excess was 75 percent in those over 30 years of age. Since there was no difference in the average consumption of tobacco, it appears that exposure to atmosphere of British industrial cities may be responsible.

Male-female mortality: Statistics are also available concerning deaths of males and females. It has been indicated that more males die of respiratory diseases than females.

Socioeconomic variations: The association between socioeconomic status and causes of death have been established for many years, principally in England and Wales. United States a study of cancer incidence of 10 metropolitan areas showed that only certain specific forms of cancer are associated with income. Among this group was cancer of the lung and bronchus. These studies may have some significance if one assumes that the lowest rental areas are nearest to the source of pollution. Dr. Mancuso's findings concluded that a considerable excess of lung cancer deaths occurred in the lowest economic fifth within Cuyahoga County. Some of this area east of the Cuyahoga River Valley also lies in the most concentrated area of air pollution. This area also has the most reported incidence of lung cancer in Cuyahoga County. Congressman Charles A. Vanik, representing this area, reported to Congress that Dr. Clarence Mills' study of area revealed 240 more lung cancer deaths in this area per year than the cleaner sections of the city.

Experimental, tumor production: In addition to the sudden or acute effects of air pollution, a second potential danger lies in the prolonged or cumulative exposure to air pollution. Of course, the research problems associated with measuring long-term effects are more complex. However, significant information is being produced by laboratory experiments with animals. Dr. Paul Kotin has done pioneering work in this area and summarizes six laboratory accomplishments with animals. These summaries are quoted

below:

"1. Carcinogenic aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons have been demonstrated and quantitated in polluted atmosphere of urban communities. Compounds identified included 3,4-benzpyrene and, more recently, 3.4-benzfluoranthrene. These agents have been used to produce skin cancers and subcutaneous sarcomas in C57 Black and Strain A Mice by painting and injection.

"2. Carcinogenic properties have been demonstrated in fractions of the atmosphere that are free of aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons. Compounds belonging to the group of oxidation reaction products of allphatic hydrocarbons have been used to produce skin cancers when painted on C57

Black and Strain A Mice.

"3. Ozonized gasoline has been used in inhalation chambers for the production of lung tumors in Strain A and C57 Black Mice. These tumors, while differing structurally from human tumors, are nevertheless unequivocally new growths. Their more indolent natural history in mice may well be a reflection of host resistance factors rather than an indication of lack of carcinogenic potency in the aerosols inhaled.

"4. Carcinogenic materials have been identified in the air in a particulate state that permits their being breathed and deposited on the lining of the lung. Many of these cancer-producing agents are chemically stable and, as such, survive sufficiently

long after emission from pollution sources to be potential biological threats.

"5. Atmospheric irritants of all types as, for example, aldehydes and organic acids, though in themselves noncarcinogenic, may play a role in the development of cancer by interfering with the normal flow of the mucous stream that permanently resides on the lining cells of the lung. It is this continual flow of mucus that normally serves to prevent the accumulation of deposited material on the respiratory epithelium. Irritants can reduce the activity of cilia, the propelling whips that move the stream along,

so that stasis occurs and particle accumula-

"6. Protein materials, normally present in blood and in cells, are capable of freeing cancer-producing chemicals from the particles on which they are carried so that biological activity on their part can result."

Dr. Kotin further concludes that atmospheric pollution in and by itself, uniquely supplies the links necessary for the experi-

mental induction of lung cancer.

A number of pollutants found in the air over eight different cities are being tested for their ability to produce cancer in mice. Taken together, fragmentary evidence points unmistakably to a relationship between air pollution and lung cancer.

Certain other experimental data bear on this question. Substances found in the air over Los Angeles will produce cancer in mice as will extracts from motor vehicle exhausts. Moreover, chemical studies have demonstrated the presence of 3,4-benzpyrene which is one of the most potent known cancerogenic substances in the air over many cities in the world.

Research done at the University of Southern California has shown that the fertility of mice and the survival rate of newborn mice are reduced by long parental exposure to low concentrations of pollutants of the Los Angeles type.

Smoking and air pollution ratios: Stocks and Campbell have estimated that 50 percent of the lung cancer deaths in the Liverpool area result from smoking and about 35 percent from air pollution. Hammond estimated that 31 percent of lung cancer deaths are due to air pollution.

## Report to My Constituents on the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, another Congress-the 86th-is over. The second session adjourned sine die on September 1. It has been a strange Congress in many ways; largely because so much time pased without accomplishment. In the first session there were 23 Fridays when the House did not even meet. This session 3 whole months went by with practically nothing done. The Senate filibustered for weeks over doing anything for civil rights, and now boasts of the bill finally passed. We cannot filibuster that way under House rules, but we dillydallied along most of the winter. Of course the party in power-the Democrats had about a 2-to-1 major-ity—is always reluctant to put through the program of a President of the other party, especially in election year. This time the Senate held up appointments of judges and postmasters, as everyone in Ohio knows all too well. However, the 86th Congress has adjourned, and we can look at the record.

It was particularly unfortunate that in the first 3 months of this session so little legislation of importance was passed, as it gave an excuse to the majority leadership to recess for the conventions and then come back in August to complete the work. Along with my Republican colleagues I opposed the recess, believing that very little could be accomplished in such a postconvention session and that it was not in the best interests of the United States. Now that the Congress has finally adjourned, the public press and informed persons have pretty well agreed that little if anything real was accomplished, and that it was charged from the very beginning with political impulses. Most of the "musts" that were supposed to be so important to the country could have been passed before the recess if the majority party had had the will to do so. It certainly had the votes.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FAILURES

This Congress failed to take action on many important matters recommended by President Eisenhower, such as a moderate upward adjustment of the minimum wage; constructive measures to meet existing farm problems; Federal assistance in the construction of facilities for colleges, universities, and elementary and secondary schools; authorization of 40 new Federal judgeships to expedite the rendering of justice; liberalization of our immigration laws; and proper financing to avoid delays in our interstate highway program.

SOCIAL SECURITY

One of the few important post convention session bills passed was the social security amendments bill which authorizes a new program of Federal grants to the States for medical care for the aged. The plan finally adopted provides that the Federal Government will assume one-half of the cost of providing medical care to persons over 65 who have incomes under minimums to be established by the respective States. The program is voluntary on the part of the State with respect to the establishment of such a program, and it is further voluntary on the part of the individual as to whether or not he or she seeks to be covered. The language of the bill clearly states that the recipients under the program are to be in addition to those persons now receiving old-age assistance, not merely a substitute for it.

Present social security laws restrict to \$1,200 the amount of money a person may earn without losing benefits, but do not affect the income he-or shemay receive from stocks or bonds. To me this is wholly unjust. I introduced H.R. 11029, a proposal to eliminate the earning limitation, hoping some action might result. The bill as passed sets up a rather complicated formula which amounts to an increased earning of approximately \$150 a year without penalty. In addition, the bill removes the requirement that permanently disabled persons must be 50 years of age before they or their dependents can receive disability payments, and eliminates the 6-month waiting period in the case of recurrence of a disability.

This legislation does not go far as some would like, and goes further than others think wise. But it will give the country an opportunity to look the program over and make the necessary changes.

#### HOUSING

Another necessary bill passed in the final days of the session was a modified housing bill which will keep three very important programs going. This legIslation authorized an additional \$500 million in Federal loans to build college dormitories; provided a 1-year extention of the Federal Housing Administration home improvement program; and authorized \$50 million for new loans for the community facilities program, covering such things as city water plants and sewage systems.

#### NATIONAL ECONOMY

Once again it was necessary to extend for 1 year the present 52-percent corporate tax rate and certain excise taxes on beer, wine, cigarettes, automobiles, telephone, and telegraph. Many of us were hoping that it would be possible to repeal the excise tax on telephones, believing that a telephone should be classified as a necessity, rather than a luxury. However, the bill came to the House under a closed rule which made it impossible to vote on this specific issue.

#### GOVERNMENT WORKERS

Our Federal postal and classified workers were given a 7½-percent pay increase by this Congress. I voted for this pay raise. After studying the problem carefully, I was convinced that the loyal workers on the postal and Federal payroll had not been kept abreast of the cost-of-living increase, forcing many to hold second employment, with a consequent reduction in efficiency to the Government

Retired Federal workers were also brought under coverage of the Health Benefits Act by the passage of appropriate legislation.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Another bill on which Congress completed action was a proposed constitutional amendment giving residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for President and Vice President. I supported this resolution when it came before the House. Thus, after 160 years of being denied this basic right of suffrage, victory is near for residents of the District of Columbia as soon as 38 State legislatures ratify the proposal.

House Joint Resolution 502—now Public Law 86–484—which I sponsored, gives authorization to the National Council of Negro Women to erect a memorial to the late Mary McLeod Bethune in Lincoln Park in the District of Columbia. It is most fitting that in this centennial year honor should be paid this outstanding woman, born the daughter of a slave, who became the counselor of Presidents, and the founder of the Bethune-Cookman College.

### VETERANS HOSPITAL

Culminating the efforts of many years, funds were voted this year to construct on property purchased by the Government for this specific purpose at least 12 years ago, a new 800-bed Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital to replace the present dis-

integrating Crile Hospital. This has long been needed to provide adequate medical care for the more than 715,000 veterans who reside in Ohio's 38 northern counties which come under the jurisdiction of the Cleveland VA regional office. Architectural plans for the hospital are now being drawn and actual construction should get underway next year.

#### CLEVELAND HARBOR

Once again this year I joined my congressional colleagues and city and business interests from Cleveland in urgently requesting the House Appropriations Committee for funds for the further development of our Cleveland Harbor. The committee approved and the Congress voted an appropriation of \$200,000 for design and engineering funds for the replacement of three bridges that are a hindrance to navigation.

#### NEW FEDERAL BUILDING FOR CLEVELAND

A new \$47 million Federal building for Cleveland has reached the stage of having funds for site acquisition and planning approved by the Senate and House Committees on Public Works. Although no site has been agreed to, we are hopeful that the actual construction funds will be appropriated in the next session.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 was a real achievement. To get this bill to the floor for action it was necessary to obtain 219 signatures on a discharge petition. Believing this was the only way to get consideration of this very important legislation, I was glad to sign the petition. When the bill reached the floor I supported every strengthening amendment and opposed those amendments which would have weakened the bill. As finally passed, the bill has five major provisions as follows: First, gives power to the courts to name special voting referees when it finds evidence that discrimination against Negroes exists—the referees, under court's jurisdiction, to take appropriate steps to insure that qualified Negroes are able to register and vote; second, provides schooling for children of servicemen whenever desegregation disputes lead to the closing of local schools; third, provides criminal penalties for interference with court desegregation orders; fourth, makes it possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter cases involving bombings of schools, churches, and synagogues. I had introduced a separate billion this subject—H.R. 2242; fifth, provides that voting records must be preserved for 22 months for possible Federal inspection.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### MUTUAL SECURITY BILL

In the area of foreign affairs, our committee sat for many weeks in consideration of the mutual security bill. The legislation which finally emerged from the House-Senate conference provided for an authorization of \$4,086,300,000 for fiscal year 1961, a reduction of \$88 million from the President's recommendations. In the final days of the session the Congress appropriated a total of \$3,716,350,000 for the program—some \$458 million less than the administra-

tion had requested. This was subsequently increased by a \$65 million supplemental appropriation, passed at the urgent request of the President.

#### SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR TROPICAL AFRICA

One of the new sections added to the Mutual Security Act of 1960 provides a sum of \$20 million for a special program for tropical Africa. This sum is planned for use in assisting emerging African countries with basic educational planning and program development. It will supplement teacher training activities carried on under the existing technical cooperation program, and identify us more closely with the aspirations of the African people. With the breakdown of order in the Congo and establishment of a United Nations military force, the Congress approved an additional \$100 million of contingency funds for the President to take whatever constructive action that may be necessary.

#### LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

At the request of the administration the Congress authorized a \$500 million social development program in Latin America. Growing unrest under conditions of extreme poverty and mounting demands for improvement require immediate attention if violent overthrow of governments and institutions is to be avoided. Specific programs will be worked out in cooperation with each of the governments concerned, and funds channeled through such agencies as the Inter-American Development Bank. An additional \$100 million was authorized for relief and rehabilitation expenditures to earthquake-stricken Chile.

### NATO COMMISSION

In a move directed toward increased cooperation among the Atlantic nations, the Congress authorized the appointment of a 20-member U.S. NATO Commission. This Commission is expected to participate in a citizens conference of NATO countries, and will explore economic and political measures designed to develop further democratic freedom.

### FOREIGN SERVICE AMENDMENTS ACT

As the United States has had to assume increasing responsibility across the world, it became more and more apparent that changes needed to be made in the legislation governing our Foreign Service. Months-ever several years-of study by the Department, in conjunction with a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on which I serve, gave us S. 2633. Briefly, a reduction was effected in the number of staff personnel classes, and retirement benefits extended to include specialists in the Foreign Service retirement system. These amendments were adopted unanimously. providing some limited recognition of the very fine job that our dedicated Foreign Service officers and staff are doing all over the world.

### CONCLUSION

This is a little more than an outline of the work of the 86th Congress. Difficult as the situation is, as in the past, it has been a privilege to serve the 22d Ohio District in the many areas of national life that grow increasingly important to each individual American.

Fulbright Professor Says Japanese Riots Were Carried Out by a Relatively Small Number of People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, a Fulbright exchange professor, Jack Perlmutter, arts professor at the District of Columbia Teachers College, in the Nation's Capital, was lecturing at the Tokyo University of Arts when the Japanese riots occurred.

He says:

No matter what the political reasons were underlying the demonstrations in the early months of 1960 which made big headlines in the United States, it must be remembered that they were carried out by a relatively small number of the Japanese people. Both students and colleagues as well as other Japanese friends verified this repeatedly. It is my experience that most Japanese people are anxious to cooperate with America and have only warm and friendly feelings toward Americans. They are learning much from us about ways of life, and we can learn much from them.

I include here for the information of my colleagues a letter I have just received from Professor Perlmutter as well as an interview with him which was reported in the Washington (D.C.) Post and Times Herald:

AUGUST 30, 1960.

Hon. Frank Thompson, Jr., House of Representatives,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: Because of your sincere concern with American culture and kind interest in my projects, I would like to relate to you some of the observations and impressions I gathered in my year in Japan as a Fulbright research professor in painting and printmaking. Needless to say, I am very grateful to Senator Fulbright and other Members of Congress for making this kind of valuable cultural exchange possible.

Through my teaching assignments at the Tokyo University of Arts, and lecturing in many parts of Japan, I met many students. I found them to be earnest, hardworking and intellectually ambitious. Art students, of course, are never overly concerned with politics. And no matter what the political reasons were underlying the demonstrations in the early months of 1960 which made big headlines in the United States, it must be remembered that they were carried out by a relatively small number of the Japanese people. Both students and colleagues as well as other Japanese friends verified this repeatedly. It is my experience that most Japanese people are anxious to cooperate with America and have only warm and friendly feelings toward Americans. They are learning much from us about ways of life, and we can learn much from them.

The Japanese people have an ancient culture that is highly sophisticated and refined, and an inherent love of beauty that shows itself everywhere in their daily lives in spite of the confusing bustle of modernism and overcrowded conditions. The many friends I made in my months of painting, teaching, lecturing, study of gallery methods, research on Japanese art, etc., were professionally busy people. However, each of them found time for frequent leisurely,

contemplative conversations with me over endless cups of green tea. They seemed to be familiar with the art of creating unuried privacy in the midst of the most rushed surroundings. There are nowhere in the world, I believe, more rushed surroundings than those found in the city of Tokyo. The timeout for meditative thought and talk is an intellectual "tea break" that taught me much in a creative way.

Not only did I learn about the art, art history and printmaking of Japan from these talks, I also feel I learned much about the people. Let me mention some of their names to you, unfamiliar as they may be, because these typify the high types of people taking

part in art and culture in Japan.

There is Mr. Yuji Abe, of the Yoseido Gallery, whose interest in contemporary Japanese printmakers has helped to further this art. He himself is a master of modern kakemono mounting. Among printmakers, there is Mr. Fumio Kitaoka, an artist who has incorporated some western techniques into his extremely personal style of printmaking; Mr. Hideo Hagiwara whose work is some of the most poetic seen in Japan today; Mr. Tetsuo Yamada who runs a contemporary print gallery in the anciently historical city of Kyoto and does fine printmaking himself; Mr. Unichi Hiratsuka who is one of the "fathers" of modern Japanese printmaking as well as the father of a young lady who owns a print gallery right here in Washington, D.C.; Mr. Gen Yamaguchi who was one of the first printmakers I met when I came to Japan and whose cordial welcome to his country I will always remember; and many more. From the Tokyo University of Arts, there is the distinguished president, Mr. Naoteru Uyeno. And my colleague, Mr. Mamoru Kubo, excellent painter in oils, and pro-fessor of oil painting. Mr. Kubo and his wonderful family helped from the very beginning to prove to me and my family what a gentle, hospitable, and cultured people the Japanese are.

There is Mr. Atsuo Imaizumi, vice president of the National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo, in whose beautiful home I was introduced to the symbolic elegance of the Japanese New Year. There are the hardworking people of the U.S. Educational Commission in Japan (Fulbright Commission) who are dedicated to the ideal of cultural exchange: Mr. Iwao Nishimura, executive secretary, with understanding of East-West; Maki; Mr. Matsuzawa; Mr. Imai; Mr. Naka-Miss Masaki, and others. scholarly Mr. Miyazaki whose work in education kept him very busy but never too busy for discussions with me on educational and cultural matters. There is Miss Lucy Nakai whose excellent command of both Japanese and English helped me out of many language-barrier situations.

Equally important were my friendships with non-Japanese people who had lived in the country long enough to have an intelligent understanding of the Japanese people and culture. There was Ambassador Mac-Arthur. Also at the American Embassy, there was Mr. Robert J. Boylan; Mr. Paul J. Rappaport; Mr. Donald Bartlett who has a true feling for culture and refreshingly realistic views on the arts; Mr. Francis B. Tenny with a genuine knowledge of Japan. is Mrs. Elise Grilli, lecturer on Japanese art and art critic for the Japan Times, whose deep knoweldge of art history and intimate association with the contemprary art scene makes her respected by both artists and public. There is Mr. Maurice Schneps, editor of the delightfully informative magazine, Today's Japan, Orient-West. There are my dear Canadian friends, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gercik whose many years of living in Japan have given them a tender understanding of the Japanese people. There is Father Joseph

P. Love whose great store of knowledge of oriental culture was always at my disposal. And there were many, many more—all wonderful people, too numerous to mention.

Coming back to the United States, I rediscovered the beauty of America in a trip across the continent. While the beauty of America is in small intimate detail, the beauty of America is in its broad magnificent scenery. It is good to be home—but also good to look forward to future opportunities of going back to Japan for further studies of their arts. I hope that my studies will prove useful to others not only as art, but in helping to advance greater understanding between the United States and other countries. Because of your encouragement of cultural pursuits in the United States, Mr. Thompson, I feel that you understand what I mean.

Thank you again for your interest in such important matters—important to cultural people everywhere, and important to the people of the United States.

Sincerely.

JACK PERLMUTTER.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post] Washington Artist Saw Riots in Japan

When Jack Perlmutter, a Washington artist, left for Japan on a Fulbright professorship, he counted on nothing more exciting than a quiet round of meditation in an ancient Zen garden.

Instead, the 40-year-old professor of arts at District of Columbia Teachers College found himself crouched one night on the floor of a Japanese car while Tokyo students rioted and snake danced by the light of a burning streetcar.

burning streetcar.

Perlmutter, of 3826 Halley Terrace SE., is home again, with some surprising observations about 1960 Japan, a centuries-old culture assalled by swift social change.

What impressed him about the riots was that, despite their anti-American flavor, the disturbances seemed to have little to do with Japanese feelings toward this country.

The night before Prime Minister Kishi withdrew his invitation to President Elsenhower to visit Japan, a Japanese friend told Perlmutter: "I tried to show you Japanese culture. I want you to see this, too."

He drove Perlmutter to a downtown riot scene. A group of the students spotted the American and as they approached the car the artist qualled.

But the spokesman only told him politely that they were glad to have him watch and would like to see the car moved out of harm's way.

"Very sorry," Perlmutter was told repeatedly. "This is not anti-American. This is anti-Kishi."

Perlmutter, who lectured on Western painting and studied Japanese woodcuts at the Tokyo University of Arts, learned conversational Japanese during his stay. But he decided afterward that he might not have bothered.

"At the university level," he said, "practically all students understand English if you speak slowly enough. They have to elect a language in secondary school and English is most popular."

Why?

"Partly, I believe, because they still feel the United States is an important power" and partly because they feel "it was better we were there after the war than anybody else," he said.

Throughout the island nation, Perlmutter found, people are eager to learn English. This can be a nuisance sometimes, he learned.

"On a bus, for instance, a Japanese will come up to you and say, Can I please carry on a conversation with you? I don't hear your language spoken very often."

Although he found strong evidence of friendship toward this country, the artist discovered "they do not look to the United States for culture, much to my dismay. One of my projects there was to push American art

He was encouraged when young Japanese artists came to him seeking new forms of expression to portray their nation's rude breakthrough into the atomic age.

Some throw anything-even old bicycle parts-onto their canvasses, he said. "But the thing is," he added pointedly, "nobody

is laughing at them over there."

The Washington artist, now an enthusiastic supporter of international exchange programs, is planning exhibits of some 50 paintings he did in Japan as well as a selection of representative Japanese woodcuts.

### Newsletter by Hon. E. Y. Berry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the Congressional Record my recent newsletter summarizing congressional action in the closing days of the 2d session of the 86th Congress:

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Washington, D.C., September 1960.

DEAR FREND: This Congress, which came here for the August session with flags flying and bands playing, is sneaking out of town. Its Democrat leadership, who will campaign for the highest office in the land on the slogan that we need leadership, has been unable to lead its own party. Crucial items in the President's program were thrown overboard. The announced program of the Democrat leaders for this session was abandoned. The Nation received a practical lesson on the inability of the majority party in Congress to work together.

On civil rights, Senator Kennesy himself ran out on the Democrat platform and voted against consideration. On medical care, he lost his principal demand—that medical care for the aged be financed through the social security payroll tax. It was this defeat that led to his proposal to go to the people. In his frustration that followed, he an-nounced, "Congress might as well pack up and go home." On minimum wage, the ses-sion came up with much less than young KENNEDY promised. On agriculture, he promised at Los Angeles immediate passage of a farm bill. Nothing was attempted; nothing accomplished.

The people were not led out of the wilderness. The program for the special session ended just about where it left off on July 3. Nothing was done which could not have been done the week prior to the conventions, and the hoped-for leadership of a Politically lopsided Congress did not de-

### MEDICAL CARE

In spite of the Kennedy forces, the Senate adopted a medical care bill very similar to the one previously passed by the House, and one which leaves the handling of the program to the States, following its adop-tion by the States, and will be administered through the State welfare division.

The Central Government proponents wanted the medical care for the aged program linked with social security payroll taxes where it could be handled out of Washing-

The objections to this approach are that it would be compulsory and limit benefits to only those already covered by social security.

Actually, the elderly in greatest need of health assistance are those without regular monthly incomes. Linking health to retirement benefits under social security would also add greatly to the cost of the program. The payroll tax for retirement, now 6 percent and costing \$10 billion annually, is already scheduled to go to 9 percent by 1969, and employers and employees would be required to pay even more if health were added, giving the worker less and less control over his earnings.

If the Federal Government were to operate the compulsory medical care program, as proposed by Senator Kennedy, rather than the States, it would mean Federal control of funds, including rates of compensation for hospitals, nursing homes, dentists, and physicians, with reports, audits, etc., to justify an additional army of Federal employees to administer. Again, responsibility would be shifted to Washington, curbing community incentive to build hospitals and handle

health problems locally.

In the debate, Senator Kennedy called the State program most unwise because as he said, "They will operate with all the difsaid, "They will operate with all the dif-ferent standards which are going to be set up in the different States, with some States participating and many not participating." It is difficult to understand just what wrong with that. The people of South Daacting through their locally elected legislators, may wish to set up standards which differ from those preferred by the people of Massachusetts and their delegation. If so, what is wrong with this? should the Federal Government seek to impose its standards, regardless of local wishes, local costs, and local facilities? Is it too old fashioned to believe that there are those other than politicians and Government employees who can operate and handle their own affairs and who can spend their own tax money?

### MINIMUM WAGE

Eight votes in the House are all that saved almost every industry in the country from being covered by the minimum-wage law.

As the bill was reported to the House floor, the bill would have increased from \$1 to \$1.25 the minimum wage of all employees presently covered and would have extended coverage to restaurants, hotels, and nearly all retail and wholesale businesses.

By a vote of 211 to 203, the House adopted the Kitchin-Ayres substitute, which reduced the wage floor to \$1.15 and limited coverage to approximately 1.4 million additional workers in retail chains with five or more stores in two or more States. I voted for this substitute.

The central government enthusiasts in the Senate raised the minimum to \$1.25 and extended coverage to about 4 million workers now excluded. Covered under the Senate bill were businesses with gross annual sales of \$1 million a year or more, even if they operate within one State, disregarding entirely the constitutional limits of Federal legislation of interstate commerce only.

Fortunately for the American public, the House conferees refused to budge from the position established by the eight-vote margin in the House. They refused to knuckle down to the labor bosses and insisted on the House version or none at all. As a result, the conferees were deadlocked and unable to agree on a compromise, with the measure dying in conference as the session

Had it not been for the eight-vote victory the Kitchin-Ayres amendment in the

House, in all probability we would now have on the statute books a \$1.25 minimum wage bill affecting almost every business in South Dakota and throughout the Nation, and preventing thousands of unskilled and untrained workers from securing employment.

This, too, will be a major campaign issue this fall. The voters who will decide how they want their vote cast in Congress (keeping in mind the small margin that decided the issue in this session) must consider these questions: Can the Federal Government, by enacting a law, set wage and hour levels without harm to the worker and the economy which supports him? Would the increase be justified if, as is estimated, a half-million people, mainly teenagers, elderly and relatively inefficient workers, would be forced out of work as employers tried to absorb the added cost? Can the Federal Government fairly set wage standards when income levels vary so greatly throughout the Nation? Would such an increase add to inflationary pressures so that pay increases would soon disappear because the worker would have to pay higher prices for goods and services?

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Because of fire danger in the Black Hills areas, and other public land areas of the West, where mining claims have been filed and annual assessment work is required to be completed prior to September 1, the Bureau of Land Management has granted a temporary deferment of annual assessment work. This is only a temporary deferment, how-ever, and miners seeking such deferment should contact the Billings office without delay. When deferment is granted, it should be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county in which the mining claim is located to protect the claim. In these cases 2 years of assessment work must be completed prior to September 1, 1961.

The Atomic Energy Commission will probably accept a contract for the establishment of a lignite-uranium plant at Bowman, N. Dak., which would serve northwestern South Dakota and southwestern North Da-The contract would be with the International Resources Corp. but the city of Bowman will be constructing the plant. It will be operated by Susquehanna Western, who operate the Edgemont mill. There will be the large mill location in Bowman with two field roasting units preparing the ash for the central mill. AEC will probably approve the contract providing the people Bowman fully understand the problems involved and are willing to take the necessary risks. Decisions should be firmed up before too long.

Schools in federally impacted areas which were "short changed" some \$7.3 million in 1958-59 by congressional appropriation will be relieved of their warrant liability with an appropriation of that amount by this session. Schools with limited tax base, such as the Douglas School District at Ellsworth Air Force Base, were especially affected, but there are some 28 school systems in western South Dakota who will benefit by this delayed appropriation. This is an alarming example of what could well happen if the budget of every school district in the Nation were dependent upon the whims of Congress to appropriate for school construction and for teachers' salaries. Twenty-eight districts in western South Dakota have learned by bitter experience what Federal aid without Federal appropriations can actually mean.

With my kindest regards and best wishes, I am.

Sincerely yours,

E. Y. PERRY.

## Report to the People of the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, now that the 86th Congress has come to a close and become a part of the history of these United States of America, I want to report to my people of the Fifth District of Indiana the activities of this Congress and my actions during its sessions. This was a hard-working, constructive Congress and I am proud and grateful to the people of the Fifth District for the opportunity to have shared in its deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, I have attended practically every session of the 86th Congress and have answered 372 rollcalls out of 382. Each day as I have approached the Capitol I have voiced a quiet prayer that in the deliberations and votes of the day I should represent to the full extent of my ability the thinking and aspirations of all the people in my district. I have felt that any day would be a lost day unless it marked some progress, small or large, toward the goals for which we are reaching.

During my first term in office I have done my best to keep the people of my district informed of the developments in Government that affect their lives. I have made special reports to groups on legislation affecting them and requested their reactions. During the sessions I have sent out reports to the newspapers on important issues and once, and sometimes twice a month, forwarded a newshelter to those people in the district who had requested to be informed on current events of Congress.

In this report I will first deal with those projects and action that have a purely local impact.

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. Speaker, although Indiana has not always welcomed Federal flood control programs, it now recognizes that flood control is not something that can be appropriately planned and carried through by State action alone. It must have Federal assistance. When I was a candidate for election I made the pledge that, if elected, I would do everything within my power to secure funds for the construction of an adequate flood control program for the Wabash River Valley.

One month after arriving in Washington I introduced legislation which would have provided funds for the construction of the Huntington, Salamonie, and Mississinewa Dams; and at that time I made a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, pleading with the Members of Congress for the necessary appropriations. This was later followed by more speeches and committee appearances.

Securing funds from Congress is always a difficult enterprise and this one

was further complicated by a resolution—House Concurrent Resolution 2, passed by the Indiana 85th General Assembly in 1947—which in effect disapproved of any new Federal projects for Indiana. This has now been repudiated and the State of Indiana has appropriated the money to pay for the State's share of the costs of a number of specific projects, including those in the Fifth District.

I am happy to report that with the assistance of dedicated, energetic, public-spirited individuals and groups from the Fifth District and the rest of Indiana, Congress was persuaded to appropriate funds for the advance engineering and design of these projects. This, of course, is only the beginning, and I intend to continue this fight for funds until the dams are finished.

These dams will not completely solve the flood control problems of our district. Smaller dams and watersheds will have to be built in several areas. A watershed is in the process of being authorized in the Portland area, which will protect and conserve water in that community. Also, an engineering survey is now being conducted by the Corps of Engineers and the Indiana Flood Control and Water Resources Commission in the Marion area. This is an essential step toward a realistic solution of these problems.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Another of my ambitions is to attract new industry to provide increased job opportunities and to stimulate and improve economic-conditions throughout the 10 counties of the Fifth District. As the first step, last year I launched a vigorous drive to draw new industry by sending a letter to over 500 major Government defense contractors apprising them of the advantages of locating or subcontracting in Indiana and particularly the Fifth District.

The response to this letter was extremely encouraging and this year I continued this effort by directing another letter to over 5,000 industrial leaders. The replies that indicated an immediate interest were forwarded to the mayors, chambers of commerce, and other interested parties of all Fifth District cities for their information and action.

The economic and social climate of Indiana as well as its potential has been brought to the attention of every major industrial concern and executive in the country. Although we cannot expect results overnight, there is no doubt that this undertaking will eventually bear fruit. I intend to continue in this endeavor next year.

### PERSONAL SERVICES

In the field of personal service I have processed hundreds of cases involving servicemen, veterans, social security claims, immigration, tax and postal problems and other difficulties between the citizens of the Fifth Congressional District and the Federal Government. What this means is that, in addition to the normal legislative process, my office handled each year between 300 and 400 detailed and complicated personal problems affecting the lives of many people.

ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS

My service academy appointments achieved heights beyond all expectations. Each district is allowed one admission, or cadet, to each of the 3 Academies—Army, Navy, and Air Force—a year.

My appointments were made on a competitive basis and more than enough boys qualified to fill each vacancy. In addition to filling the vacancies, 2 additional boys—3 in all—were admitted to the Air Force Academy because of their outstanding scores. Five admissions in 1 year is a record of which our district can be proud.

#### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT

It is a distinct privilege for your Congressman to serve on the Committee on Science and Astronautics. Although the committee is the newest standing committee of the House of Representatives, it was honored this year by being selected as the "Committee of the Year."

The committee's role in this scientific age has been, and will continue to be, an important one. Although it is concerned with all types of scientific endeavors, its major work consists of dealing with legislation affecting the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a new agency created to expand and coordinate our national effort to advance space technology and space travel.

#### HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD

March 12, 1959, was a proud day for our Nation for on that date the House of Representatives passed the Hawaiian statehood bill. It was also a proud moment for me when I cast my aye vote on this bill. Mark Twain described Hawaii as, "The most beautiful fleet of islands ever anchored in the sea."

The admitting of Hawaii as a State was, as one colleague put it, a positive and affirmative act to spread the glory of the American dream 2,000 miles west and to say to a great people, we admit you to full partnership in this Union.

### LEGISLATION

According to the Clerk over 20,906 measures were introduced in the 86th Congress and over 1,645 bills were considered in the House. It is clearly impossible in the time and space allowed to report on all of these. I shall mention only the most important and highly publicized legislative issues. Upon request, I shall be pleased to furnish more complete information concerning any particular bill, as well as a summary of the issues involved.

### NATIONAL BUDGET

Despite the constant talk that this Congress was bent on spending, its record proves it has been an economy Congress. Both the first and second sessions slashed by substantial amounts most of the appropriation bills. It succeeded in reducing the budget requests of the President in the first session by \$1,882 million, and it wound up the second session with a surplus of \$1.1 billion—five times as big as last January's forecast. The biggest cutbacks in spending from the January forecast were made in four areas: Agriculture, \$277 million; Export-Import Bank, \$267 million; interest on national debt, \$118 million-lower interest rates reduced the Treasury's borrowing costs; Veterans' Administration, \$117 million.

In view of the fact that the major portion of our national budget is spent on military matters, it has always seemed to me that substantial savings in Federal spending could be made in that area. Since coming to Washington I have seen considerable evidence of waste, extravagance, and duplication in the military service. In the first session, \$19,961,000 less than budgetary requests was approved for defense appropriations. Substantial sums were saved, in that fiscal year and other future years, by compelling the administration to conduct a thorough review of the entire concept of defense against air attack.

No matter how much is spent for defense, it will be adequate only if its services are integrated. A central purchasing agency for all the defense forces, I believe, could save many millions of dollars in eliminating duplications and mismanagement in purchasing. There is much progress to be made in the field of greater efficiency and economy in our sprawling Defense Department. Let me emphasize, however, that I am not advocating any weakening of our defenses for, if anything, they are inadequate to meet the threat of Communist aggression.

In fact, I believe that in order to reduce expenditures and promote efficiency the entire Government structure needs reorganization. I voted to extend the authority of the President under the Reorganization Act of 1959 to propose plans to Congress for changes in the structure of governmental departments and agencies

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Under the Mutual Security Act of 1959 the Congress appropriated \$3.5 billion in the first session, and \$3.7 billion in the second session. I voted against the bill in both sessions. I offered one amendment to the 1959 bill and two amendments to the 1960 bill, which, had they been adopted would have resulted in more effective administration of the program and allocation of funds. It would also have resulted in a saving to the tax-payer, since each request for funds for a particular project would have had to be justified to Congress.

While I am in agreement with the objective of the program, I do not feel that the vast appropriations being made year after year can go on indefinitely. It does not seem consistent to preach economy in our domestic appropriations and appropriate indiscriminately for a foreign aid program that is obviously not accomplishing its purpose. The entire program must be overhauled and streamlined so it will help underprivileged people to help themselves. Every effort should be made to draw into the program the more prosperous countries of the free world that they might share the burden of helping the weak nations.

### POREIGN POLICY

On the 17th day of June 1960, I introduced a concurrent resolution calling for a bipartisan foreign policy.

At few moments in our history as a nation, have we faced a crisis of such intensity and extent as that which now has begun to surround us. The fiasco of the recent summit meeting is but the most evident of the symptoms. Khrushchev's insults and mockery of the United States through the person of our President marks a low point in our diplomatic fortunes. It provides a sudden and painful illumination of how very far indeed we are from any possible agreement with the Russians on the major issues of the cold war. The last decade marks a shift which could prove the most important in the world's history. The rapid growth of the Soviet Union's economic, military, and political power as a threat to the United States.

Nor have events elsewhere in the world stood still. We are faced with the emergence of the first really pro-Communist government in the Western Hemisphere in the Castro government of Cuba. Syngman Rhee in Korea and Adnan Menderes in Turkey, both closely identified with the United States, have been overthrown. In Japan we met opposition—to the signature of a Mutual Security Pact—so strong as to threaten the Kishi government and to make President Eisenhower's visit there impossible.

We can ill afford to allow this crisis in our foreign policy to continue unchecked. These tragic experiences emphasize the need of bipartisan cooperation in the field of foreign policy.

#### TAXES

The President asked that the national debt limit be raised by \$2 billion to \$285 billion and a further temporary increase of \$10 billion to \$295 billion to June 20, 1960. During this session he asked for an extension of the temporary debt limit. I voted against both proposals. At the end of the Korean war the national debt was \$285.5 billion. Today, having risen more than \$31 billion since that time, it stands at the highest peacetime figure in history. Do you not think it is about time to call a halt?

The transportation tax was reduced by half—from 10 to 5 percent—and the tax on local telephone calls repealed, both effective July 1, 1960. I supported this legislation; however, during the second session, at the recommendation of the President, this repeal was not allowed to go into effect and the taxes will continue.

The President recommended an increase of 1½ cents in the Federal tax on gasoline and diesel fuels. The Congress enacted a temporary 1-cent-pergallon increase, which went into effect October 1, 1959. I voted against this increase.

The rates of income tax on the earnings of life insurance companies was established on a permanent basis for the first time in 10 years. I voted for this tax, in justice to other corporations and individuals who pay their taxes on a permanent basis.

Legislation clarifying the States' rights to tax net income derived from interstate commerce was enacted. The passage of this bill is not intended as a comprehensive solution, but as an emergency measure. A study will be carried on to determine if any further legislation is necessary.

Also passed by the House was a bill allowing tax deductions for the professionally self-employed who set aside income for voluntary plans. This is meritorious legislation and should be enacted into law next year.

#### SMALL BUSINESS

Because of the gaps in the provisions of the Robinson-Patman amendment to the Clayton Act, the efforts of small business to compete against their larger competitors suffered. A company could grant illegal price discriminations three times before effective penalties could be applied. This Congress amended the law to close these gaps.

The lending authority of the Small Business Administration was increased from \$500 million to \$575 million and then again by another \$150 million because of mounting demands.

A bill was passed that permits small business wholesalers of gasoline to pay the tax on the quantities of gasoline sold and thereby remedy the situation prevailing whereby these wholesalers paid an excise tax on gasoline that had been lost due to shrinkage and evaporation.

Legislation was enacted to facilitate extension of credit to small business enterprises by amendments to the Small Business Investment Act. The 85th Congress authorized the agency to set up private corporations to furnish long-term equity capital to small business; however, the administration has done very little to accomplish this.

One of the most powerful elements in building this country to its present greatness is small business. Therefore, to a great extent, our economic growth depends on our keeping this element alive and active. I have supported every piece of legislation which I believe would assist the small businessman to survive and prosper.

### AGRICULTURE

One of the most serious domestic problems faced by the 86th Congress was the farm problem. Farmers caught in the squeeze between falling farm prices and rising costs in production have not shared in the general prosperity of other industries. This decline in net income occurred in spite of the fact that the administration has spent millions to bolster the basic commodity prices.

This costly farm policy has not only been ineffectual but has held back national growth. Secretary Benson has been adamant in his conviction that lower prices would increase sales and reduce surpluses. With the help of a series of Presidential vetoes, Benson forced Congress to lower the prices at which surplus crops were supported. This did not work. The increased amounts bought were small and the price cuts were large. In order to offset the decline in prices of farm products, farm operators increased the quanity of production. They broke all known production records on less land and piled up bigger surpluses. In 1960 the Government had \$9 billion worth of surpluses stored away with storage charges running \$2 million a day.

In an effort to bring farm prices back in line with operating costs and reduce surpluses, Congress considered a farm surplus program—family farm bill of 1960—which would have fixed wheat price supports at 85 percent of parity, reduced acreage allotment by 25 percent, and provided payment in kind for retired cropland or alternatively, price support at grain level and no production control. It would have given the various groups of producers of different farm produce, who cannot agree on what kind of help would be best for all, the opportunity to democratically choose the form they prefer.

The disagreement as to what is best for the farmer does not prevail among the farmers alone, nor between the administration and Congress, but among the Congressmen. It is a regional issue and as a result the foregoing legislation was not enacted.

Agricultural bills were enacted to permit extension of the Crop Insurance Board, authorize leasing of cotton acreage allotments during crop years 1959 through 1961, and extend the provisions of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizing refinancing of loans on family size farms, stabilize price support for tobacco, and create an Agricultural Research Development Commission to find and promote new industrial uses for farm products.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

No group in America is more entitled to special consideration than our elderly citizens who are retired or no longer able to work. After months of hearings and consideration, an omnibus social security bill was passed which liberalizes the requirements of the disability program: it liberalizes the insured status requirement, making about 600,000 additional persons eligible for benefits; eliminates the 6-month waiting period for disabled workers and removes certain inequities in the law pertaining to widows and children. It also extends coverage to 300,000 additional persons, and, in the vital field of medical care, provides grants to States to encourage them to make improvements in their medical payment programs for old-age asistance recipients. The medicare provisions are inadequate and it is my hope that legislation will be enacted next year to remedy this problem.

### VETERANS

I am deeply grateful, as is our entire Nation, for the sacrifice and loyalty of the men and women who have served in the Armed Forces.

Twenty-eight pieces of veterans legislation were signed into law during this Congress. Among the major bills enacted was a law revising the pensions for veterans with non-service-connected disabilities and for widows and dependent survivors. The scale of payments was readjusted to eliminate present inequities in pensions of veterans. It also equalizes the status of World War II and Korean war widows with those of World War I.

The direct-housing-loan program was bolstered by an increase of \$100 million in authorization. This program is especially designed to assist veterans in smaller communities and rural areas.

Legislation was enacted which waives

payment of premiums on national life insurance policies for certain totally disabled veterans, provides additional compensation for disabled veterans with more than three children, permits conversion or exchange of national life insurance policies to a new modified plan and provides for a program of educational, home purchase and rehabilitation benefits for veterans with more than 120 days of active duty between January 21, 1955, and July 1, 1963.

#### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

It is a well known fact that Government employees have been underpaid. Most Federal employees are paid less than those in private industry for comparable work. Congress has recognized this and been disposed to raise the wages of Federal employees for some time but the President has opposed pay-increase bills. This meant that Government workers were denied increases to which they were entitled by higher living costs and by comparative pay standards in other fields.

This Congress finally passed a bill raising the salaries of classified Government employees by 7½ percent. In voting for this bill, I felt I was voting for a vital need, for this group of people is most deserving.

The health insurance act passed by this Congress will provide extensive lowcost coverage on a voluntary basis for employees of the Federal Government and their dependents. Half of the cost of this program will be borne by the Government.

### LABOR

One of the outstanding pieces of legislation enacted by the 86th Congress was a labor bill requiring full disclosure and accounting of funds invested by unions or management groups in pension and welfare funds. This is not an ideal bill but it contains portions of three bills brought before Congress and represents the best that could be achieved to correct the undemocratic and racketeering practices revealed by the McClellan committee while protecting the interests of honest labor leaders and members, management, and the general public.

I voted to raise the minimum wage and extend coverage because it will help establish levels of living adequate for health and help raise purchasing power among the poorest workers. It will increase spending which will raise the level of employment and facilitate more rapid economic growth and reduce unfair competition between covered industries and uncovered industries.

It was my firm conviction that an exemption for these small businesses grossing less than a million dollars a year was essential and I supported this proposal.

### CIVIL RIGHTS

I was happy to vote for a civil rights bill which guarantees and protects the rights of every American citizen to vote. The bill authorizes Federal courts to fix penalties for obstruction of court orders and requires preservation of Federal election records for 2 years.

### EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker, I have always believed that no nation is stronger than the in-

telligence and character of its citizenry. The Father of our Country spoke of the necessity for having an enlightened citizenry and we all, regardless of our party, realize the necessity for higher education, especially in view of the Soviet agricultural, scientific, and medical achievements.

Because of our exploding population, States and municipalities do not have the funds nor the borrowing capacity to keep up school buildings or afford more and better qualified teachers. Manipulation of statistics currently being employed by some groups fighting Federal aid to education cannot hide the very obvious fact that we are facing a serious crises in learning. Education is one of the most essential programs in our society. Notwithstanding this realization, the school construction bill-the President's own bill offered in 1957-bogged down because certain racial and religious considerations were injected into the measure. There are many of us who fear the possibility of Federal interference or thought control of our State and local school systems should any improper type of Federal aid to education be adopted. This issue was given grave consideration and debate and every effort was made to dispel and prevent this possibility.

### RAILROAD RETIREMENT

Since I come from a town where the railroad industry is one of major importance, I have personally known many, many railroad employees and am sympathetic to their problems. It was a pleasure therefore to vote for a measure of significant consequence to the several hundred thousands of railroad employees and their families. This bill provides them with increased benefits under the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Act.

### CONCLUSION

In closing, may I say that there will undoubtedly be differences of opinions; however, I considered every issue on its merits and every position I have taken was determined by what I believe to be in the best interest of the people and particularly my district.

I want Indiana, the crossroads of America, to become the hub of industrial and cultural activity. Its economic climate should be such that our people will prosper. I believe in a strong America. An America which can proudly lead the world into the dawning of this new era because of its economic, moral, and spiritual strength.

### Hon. Leo E. Allen

SPEECH

OF

## HON. EDWARD H. REES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, before leaving Congress I would like to pay a word of tribute to Leo E. Allen, who is retiring from service in the House of Representatives this year.

Leo Allen has established a great record. He has, for a number of years, held the responsible assignment of membership on the Rules Committee. He has discharged his duty with credit to himself and to the House, as well as to his country. We trust that his dreams for the future may be fully realized. We wish for Leo Allen the best that life can hold.

## Hon. Melvin Price Reviews Achievements of the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, each year at the end of the session of Congress, it has been my policy to review the work of the session.

The 2d session of the 86th Congress met in a period when the country gradually became conscious that we were nearing the end of the Eisenhower era. It was the period when we began to recover some of the lost ground in the space race but when the Soviet Union showed no lack of scientific achievements. It was the period in which President Eisenhower's journey to the Soviet Union was canceled as Khrushchev withdrew the invitation; when Red instigated and disciplined student rioters forced the cancellation of a visit to Japan. It was the period when the American democracy prepared for a new national election. when the two major parties chose their presidential and vice-presidential nominees and the campaign began.

Historically an election year is not a time when legislation is easily passed—and particularly this is natural when there are legitimate differences of opinion between a Congress controlled by one party and a White House controlled by the other. In the case of the 86th Congress, there have been unavoidable

differences.

Moreover, we have come to a time—after 8 years of the Eisenhower administration—when an accumulation of piled-up needs has demanded attention. We have great social needs in shortages in schools, hospitals, college and university facilities; in our social security programs; in housing and farm programs; in the urgency for revisions of our tax systems. The administration, which has sought to hold the line against programs to meet these needs, has a vested interest in continuing its opposition.

The 86th Congress in both its 1st and 2d sessions has been able to cooperate with President Eisenhower in a way to advance the deepest national interests without abandoning its own majority

principles.

I can report for the sixth time—each year since the 1954 elections—that President Eisenhower was dead wrong in predicting a political cold war if the Democrats should be trusted by the people with the control of Congress.

Democrats have been in control of the Legislature ever since the President indulged in this bit of campaign oratory, and there has been no political cold war. We have not used our majority to interfere with the President's role as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces or his constitutional position as director of our foreign policy. Politics has ended at the water's edge.

When the Soviet Premier abused Mr. Eisenhower at Paris, when the Soviet Union wrecked the summit conference, we did not exploit the situation.

Khrushchev may have thought he could provoke partisan dissension in the United States, but it never occurred to the responsible Democartic leadership that the unhappy occasions of the U-2 so-called espionage flight or Khrushchev's bad-mannered conduct should modify our own support of America's objectives.

Many of us have had doubts about the wisdom of the personal diplomacy that subordinates the experienced Foreign Service to whirlwind Presidential public appearances before cheering multitudes

in foreign lands.

Many would have preferred such energy expended on creative thought on ways and means of meeting the Soviet economic challenge in neutralist and underdeveloped countries. Mr. Eisenhower has still not been subjected to sniping and carping criticisms no matter what the private doubts.

On the contrary, the Democratic majorities in Congress—this year as in the past—have supported the President's

major steps.

We passed a bill to authorize American membership in the International Development Association—a lending agency for long-term, low-interest loans to underdeveloped areas under management of the World Bank.

We gave the President support in the mutual security authorizations and appropriations—despite the feeling of many Democratic leaders that Mr. Eisenhower was shortsighted in turning down Senator Fulbright's plan for foreign aid on a 5-year-loan basis, to begin the process of changing asistance from gifts to dependable and repayable loans.

We renewed and extended the Defense Production Act.

The heavily Democratic Senate sustained the President when it ratified the Antarctic Treaty guaranteeing multinational development of the vast Antarctic Continent with guarantees against any nation attempting to plant a military or missile base there.

In the field of appropriations, we again gave careful scrutiny to the President's recommendations on Federal expenditures.

Mr. Eisenhower's record in the area of so-called spending is not one that can stand the test of history. He has talked a great deal about economy, but there is little evidence that he has ever understood the basic issue of public finance.

I have pointed out previously that in 1952, just before the election, the general promised the late Senator Taft to cut spending to \$60 billion a year. He has never been able to cut spending at all. Our population has gone up, the cold war has continued, our needs for national defense and social purposes have increased; we are spending \$20 billion more than \$60 billion. The record for the 7 Eisenhower years is a deficit record—topped in 1959 by a huge \$12 billion deficit.

Mr. Eisenhower has never made himself the master of the figures in the huge and complex Federal budget. For 7 years, former President Truman personally conducted annual briefings on the proposed budget, setting forth the main facts and submitting himself to any question asked by experienced and well-informed reporters dealing with the field. Mr. Eisenhower delegates this task to subordinates. When he is asked at a news conference about some expenditure, he is likely to reply that he cannot keep all the figures in mind.

This year, as in the past, the Democratic Congress has cut many of the President's proposed expenditures. In the first 10 regular appropriation bills and supplementals for fiscal 1960 and 1961, for example, the President asked nearly \$61 billion, and we gave him about \$300 million less. And we did this while voting to increase defense spending by \$650 million

As many readers know, much of the major work of Congress is done in committees. I have been privileged to continue my work on two major committees—the House Committee on Armed Services and the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

In the Armed Services Committee, it is our business to examine the state of the Nation's defenses and the adequacy of the President's proposals. It was from this committee that we were able to initiate some urgent increases in our

preparation.

In the Armed Services Committee, also, I was able to initiate a measure that extended urgently justified economic assistance to the citizens of Okinawa, an island critically important to the American defense position in the Pacific. Our Military Establishment has had an impact on the economy of Okinawa that causes natural concern to the people, because of the diversion of arable land, and there have been efforts by the Communists to foment disorder and distrust.

My interest in Okinawa was stirred by a 1955 inspection trip to the island and other Far Eastern positions conducted by a subcommittee of which I was chairman. It seemed to me then, and has continued to seem, that it ill became the United States to disregard the needs of the people where our bases are located. We have at last begun the process of recognizing these needs and seeking to meet them.

I successfully sponsored legislation which resulted in surplus acreage at the Kankakee Ordnance Work in Will County, Ill., being transferred to the State of Illinois for conservation and recreational use.

In the Atomic Energy Committee, we have continued pressure on the administration to expand programs for development of peaceful uses of nuclear power. We have reviewed programs for

our defense and reviewed the efforts to reach an enforceable agreement with the Soviet Union for inspection systems that will liberate the world from the fear of nuclear conflict. I was successful in obtaining authorization for a \$5 million metallurgical laboratory at the University of Illinois for our atomic energy research program. At my request the Commission will use \$750.000 for design study on this building next year.

I have naturally been vitally concerned with advancement of the interests of our own communities. This year again we have been able to obtain approval of appropriations to continue the Army Engineers survey of hillside drainage in St. Clair and Madison Counties, so that projects can be developed to put an end to the flash floods that caused so much death, injury and property damage in 1946 and again in 1957.

I feel certain that the 87th Congress next year will appropriate the relatively small amount of money that will complete the surveys, and that thereafter we can move to actual flood control and conservation projects that will end this waste and devastation.

In discussing local interests, I must emphasize that in many cases the needs of our people are the needs of those in other congressional districts—for schools, housing, slum clearance, purification of our rivers and streams, a fair farm law. Here we have faced an 8-year problem: the philosophy of the Eisenhower administration is hostile to Federal leadership in these fields. This year, as in the past, we have been able to make progress only against the actuality or threat of Presidential yetoes.

The House of Representatives for the first time in history this year passed a general school-aid bill, but only against vehement administration opposition to anything not tied wholly to State-participation provisions that would have made the program meaningless.

The President for the second time vetoed a bill to extend loans and Government guarantees of loans, plus technical assistance, to areas of chronic heavy unemployment.

We were unable to work out a new farm program, although such a program is urgently needed, because the administration has remained wedded to the policies of Secretary of Agriculture Benson and has consistently vetoed congressional attempts to develop solutions.

In 1959 Congress passed a bill, of which I was the House sponsor, to authorize a food-stamp plan by which surplus foods would be taken out of storehouses and distributed to schoolchildren and others who actually lack proper nourishment. Some of the people in our own district would have benefited, and the food-stamp plan was proved workable during World War II. The President and Secretary Benson refused to put the plan into effect after having threatened a veto if Congress should try to make the plan mandatory.

All our river communities, here in our district, would have been greatly benefited by a bill to increase to \$90 million a year, in a 10-year program, Federal expenditures on the nationally critical problem of polluted, poisonous river sys-

tems. Both the House and Senate passed the bill—but the President vetoed it, and in the House we fell 22 votes short of the required two-thirds vote to override the veto. The great majority of Members recognize the importance of the program, and they refused to allow the President to kill the existing water-pollution program enacted over his opposition.

The stalemate that existed gave Congress power to prevent certain other administration actions that we considered unwise

Congress declined to lift the ceiling on long-term Government bonds that would have burdened the future with high interest charges. The President repeatedly asked for an increase in the 4.25-percent ceiling, claiming that it was needed to fight inflation, but Congress refused—and a few months later interest rates began to fall in the market.

Congress declined to grant heavy boosts in postal rates because of a doubt that the administration has a proper concept of the Post Office Department as a service institution and has not installed available economies.

Congress declined to impose an increase in gasoline tax levies pending an inquiry into the vast interstate highway program and a chance to examine other tax methods.

There is no doubt that Eisenhower vetoes and veto threats played a major part in checking affirmative legislation or watering it down.

In the social security field, the administration vehemently opposed health care for retired workers financed through the tested social security system, in which citizens would be able to pay for benefits during their working years and obtain these benefits when needed as a matter of right.

On housing, the administration insisted that no general new housing legislation was needed, although the rate of residential construction has fallen far behind the expansion of our population.

On city slum clearance and redevelopment, the administration idea was that the Federal share of expenses should be reduced, although such operations are utterly beyond the fiscal resources of local communities alone.

On the minimum-wage bill, the administration opposed any increase in the minimum above \$1.15. It opposed any broad increase of coverage to protect the 10 million in interstate commerce previously unprotected.

In the light of the circumstances, the 2d session of the 86th Congress wrote a creditable record. It added achievement to the record of the first session.

In the first session, it will be remembered, the administration gave some of us our first real lessons in frustration. In 1959, just as in 1960, the President tried to reverse the election results.

I was personally involved in one of his 1959 vetoes. I sponsored, with Senator Humphrey in the Senate, a bill to protect the Rural Electrification Administration from what we consider Secretary Benson's hostility. The President slew the bill with a veto, and the House failed by a few votes to override the veto.

We saw the same pattern of obstruction this year on many domestic issues.

Congress, nevertheless, has moved forward on a sound, responsible, progressive course. I think we have built a record that clarifies the clashes of philosophy between the administration and its appointees and the majorities in Congress chosen by the people.

This year we were able to pass the second civil rights bill since the close of the Reconstruction era—and the bill was passed under Democratic leadership that frustrated delays in the House and beat down an actual filibuster in the Senate.

We passed a Sugar Act that gave the President the authority he asked to deal with the problems created by the Castro regime in Cuba.

We granted the President another temporary increase in the ceiling on the national debt—a debt that never has fallen under his administration but has risen despite his charge that only Democrats are "wastrels."

We were able to push through a longdeserved pay raise for Federal civil service and postal employees—and we did this by overriding a veto. The veto was reversed by a vote of 349 to 69 in the House and 74 to 24 in the Senate.

In addition, in the closing weeks of the session after the political conventions, Congress was able to pass these bills:

Amendments to the Social Security Act which eleminates age requirements on totally and permanently disabled persons and a medical care program in cooperation with the States; a public works appropriation bill which provides funds for several flood control projects in this area; a communications—payola—bill; extension of the FHA loans for home repairs and extension of the college housing program.

## Twentieth Anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to salute 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry on the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Members of this organization, under the able and inspired leadership of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, are performing an invaluable service to the United States of America in keeping us aware of the real nature of Communist imperialism.

We need to be reminded that the Ukraine is not Russian. It is not a willing member of the U.S.S.R. Its people still yearn for and would be willing to fight for the independence that was theirs for a few short years four decades ago.

We need to be reminded that all of the captive nations look to the free world and to the United States of America to keep alive their hopes of liberty from the Kremlin.

This is only a part of the valuable work of the Ukrainian Congress, for which all Americans salute it on its 20th anniversary. As in the past, it will always be my pleasure and privilege to consult and work with the Ukrainian Congress.

A Few Huge Enterprises Are Getting a Ride on the Greatest Gravy Train Yet Devised, Says C. W. Harder, President, National Federation of Independent Business, of the Federal Government's \$8 Billion Patent Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the able president of the Nation's one great association of small businessmen recently declared that the patent policy of the Defense Department was giving a few huge enterprises a ride on the "greatest gravy train yet devised."

C. W. Harder, president of the National Federation of Independent Business, writing in his column "Washington and

Small Business," says:

The Federal Government's patent policy is a particularly grave problem because the Defense Department, and others in a position to hand out these research grants, give 95 percent of them to a few huge combines. If it were not for the Senate and House Small Business Committees, it is unlikely that even 5 percent of these huge sums would trickle down to small business.

This situation, then, has opened the road to monopolies undreamed of in the past.

Taxpayers are spending billions of dollars to finance a few big firms to develop new products on which these firms then take out a patent and force the public to pay additional millions or billions in the form of patent royalties. In other words, until corrected by Congress, a method has been at last found to have your cake and eat it too.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney; our able colleague, the gentleman from Delaware, Representative Harris B. McDowell, Jr., and I have introduced legislation to establish a Government-wide patent Policy. It is high time the Senate and House Judiciary Committees held hearings on these bills which big business has kept bottled up for so long. For it is a certainty that the small businessmen of the Nation will never be treated fairly until this legislation is enacted into law.

Senator Russell B. Long, chairman of the Subcommittee on Monopoly of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business has contributed importantly to the understanding of the dangers inherent in the Defense Department's harmful and obsolete patent policy.

It is significant, I think, that the Democratic Party, acting on the good advice of the National Federation of Independent Business, and its fine representatives, C. Wilson Harder, president, and George J. Burger, vice president, included the following strong plank in its platform at Los Angeles:

We favor permitting all firms to have access at reasonable rates to patented inventions resulting from Government-financed research and development contracts.

In introducing his bill to establish a Government-wide modern patent policy Senator O'Mahoney told his Senate collegues that:

The Government's basic research should be promoted and protected because it is growing clearer every day that the comparable positions of Soviet Russia and this country will depend upon the success and proper conduct of this program and the successful establishment of a uniform and sound Government policy.

The important fact to keep in mind is that the Government has been studying the subject of a Government-wide patent policy for years. In 1947 Justice Tom C. Clark, former Attorney General, recommended that the Government should take title to all inventions produced in the performance of research contracts with the Federal Government except in special cases approved by the Government Patents Administrator, an office which he also recommended should be established, and the heads of the agencies involved in the contract. This is still a splendid proposal and would be a tremendous advance over the present giveaway-to-big-business patent policy.

On November 9, 1956, former Attorney General Herbert Brownell submitted a report to Congress as required by the Defense Production Act of 1950 in which he found that present patent policy "may be one of the major factors tending to concentrate economic power."

I include as part of my remarks the splendid article by C. Wilson Harder, president of the National Federation of Independent Business. I include, in addition, articles from the Washington (D.C.) Star, and from Labor, a national weekly newspaper which is published by 18 recognized standard railroad labor organizations, which has long been interested in this subject.

The material follows:

WASHINGTON AND SMALL BUSINESS

(By C. Wilson Harder)

Because it is understood by so few people, a few huge enterprises are getting from Government a ride on the greatest gravy train yet devised.

Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, Senator Russell Long, and many others in the Congress are seeking to plug the loophole which enables huge firms with Government research work from continuing to capture this biggest of all bonanzas.

In 1959, for example, almost \$8 billion, or over 60 percent of all research expenditure spent by all industry, was Federal money, put up by the taxpayers. Of these huge grants, small business received only 5 per-

Now these grants were made primarily to develop new developments for use in the Nation's defense complex. But the matter of defense has become so entwined with the

civilian economy, that out of this research comes a host of nondefense applications.

For example, advances in metallurgy, drugs, plywoods, processed foods, electronics, and in many other fields which are now found in consumer goods and services originated in research for defense.

There is perhaps no doubt that the Govern expenditure of billions for research for new products and methods to meet defense needs in an age of technological warfare is needed. But that is not where the problem

A huge firm, receiving millions or billions from Government to carry on research to solve a defense problem, decides that there is also a commercial application to the material or method developed with the taxpayers' money.

The firm then seeks and receives a patent on the commercial application of the material, or process, thus acquiring an asset of incalculable value, all paid for by Uncle Sam.

This is nub of problem.

And it is a particularly grave problem because the Defense Department, others in a position to hand out these research grants, give 95 percent of them to a few huge combines. If it were not for the Senate and House Small Business Committees, it is unlikely that even 5 percent of these huge sums would trickle down to small business.

This situation, then, has opened the road to monopolies undreamed of in the past.

Senator O'Mahoney has a bill which

would correct this situation.

Unfortunately, due to highly technical nature of the matter, the issue will be fogged in a lot of obscure language.

Taxpayers are spending billions of dollars to finance a few big firms to develop new products on which these firms then take out a patent and force the public to pay additional millions or billions in the form of patent royalties. In other words, until corrected by Congress, a method has been at last found to have your cake and eat it, too.

[From the Washington Star, Jan. 10, 1960] Firms Balk Space Contracts, Won't Give Up Patent Rights

(By William Hines)

Faced by the threat of a sitdown strike by industry, the Government is moving to ease space age patent restrictions which have been criticized as "unfair, unreasonable and unnecessary for any proper governmental purpose."

Chairman Brooks of the House Space Committee will introduce a bill tomorrow embodying changes in the space law suggested by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The revisions go part—but not all—of the way toward meeting objections of concerns active in the burgeoning space business.

A number of companies, large and small, have adopted specific or general rules against doing business with NASA even at the risk of being branded unpatriotic. Some contend that the law as now written violates the American free-enterprise spirit and may even run counter to the due-process clause of the Constitution.

Some of the rejected contracts were concerned with the Mercury man-in-space program.

GE REJECTS CONTRACT

General Electric Co., one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the world, has turned down at least one contract to do crucial work for NASA. Its reason: Reluctance to turn over patent rights to the Government on gadgets which give promise of commercial application outside the space business.

At present the space law provides that NASA contracts contain a clause normally vesting title to any patents in the Government rather than in the contractor. The law contains a waiver provision which, under Space Administrator T. Keith Glennan, is being interpreted liberally, but some industrialists fear a tougher policy might be adopted by future Space Agency chiefs.

Effect of Representative Brooks' proposal, it is understood, will be to bring NASA contract procedures regarding patents more closely into line with those of the Defense Department. That agency's many procurement offices normally write contracts that reserve patent rights for the company making an invention, but provide for royalty free licenses to be granted to the Government.

#### SIMILAR TO AEC PROCEDURE

The present NASA patent provision, which industry complains is stultifying invention and hampering the space effort, is more akin to the Atomic Energy Commission's patent procedure. AEC owns inventions developed under its contracts.

In hearings last year on patent-law revisions, NASA General Counsel John Johnson observed:

"We are not really like the Atomic Energy Commission, which had to embark on an en-tirely new field of technology and where the major work was done within the Government-at least at the beginning. Here we are right in midstream as far as the whole aeronautics and space industry is concerned."

#### FIVE FIRMS REJECT CONTRACTS

Speaking for the American Patent Law Association, Richard Whiting, of New York. named five companies which have turned down contracts containing provisions for assignment of patents to the Government. listed last month in a letter to the House Space Committee, the companies and their positions were:

Electric Storage Battery Co., of Pennsylvania-Contract for batteries for the Project

Mercury vehicle rejected.

National Research Corp., of Cambridge, Mass.—A general policy on NASA contracts in certain fields of technology where complete denial of title to our inventions would place us in an unfavorable commercial position."

Corning Glass Works, of Corning, N.Y .-Contract for glass parts for the Mercury proj-

ect rejected.

AMP, Inc., of Harrisburg—A general ban

on NASA contracts.

Bowmar Instruments Corp., of Fort Wayne, Ind.—Advised by counsel to shun contracts with the NASA patent provision.

### PATENT CLAUSE RESTRICTIVE

Robert R. Lent, chairman of the patents and proprietary rights committee of the Strategic Industries Association, told of two other concerns with similar policies: the Airborne Research & Development Corp., of Burbank, Calif., and Statham Instruments, of Los Angeles. One of them, he said, has turned to manufacturing women's compacts with builtin flashlights rather than vital electronic equipment.

Mr. Lent said the patent provision in the Space Act is so restrictive that in certain cases the act could be construed to give the Government patent rights even where the inventor had no contractual or subcontractual relationship with the Space Administra-

"We think that (the provision has) the effect of strangling the very existence of small business because big business does not need patent protection."

### GYROSCOPE WORK CITED

That big business does not feel this way was brought out in a letter to Representative Mitchell, Democrat, of Georgia, from a General Electric official. Mr. Mitchell heads the Patent Subcommittee of the House Space unit.

Dr. George L. Haller, vice president of G.E., and general manager of its defense electronics division, told how his company had turned down a NASA contract because of concern over patent rights.

For about 10 years, Dr. Haller related, G.E. had been working on superaccurate gyroscopes designed to work at temperatures hundreds of degrees below zero.

"In the course of this research and development work, several inventions had been conceived and either actually reduced to practice, or constructively reduced to practice by the filing of patent applications in the U.S. Patent Office," Dr. Haller said.

#### GENERAL ELECTRIC BOWS OUT

Last March the Boston Ordnance District of the Army gave G.E. a contract to do fur-ther work on the gyros, excluding "the above prior General Electric inventions \* \* \* from the license grant," he went on.

In October the contract came up for renewal, and "we were advised that approximately half the financing for this further work was to be supplied by NASA, and that as a consequence, the NASA 'property rights in inventions' clause must be included in the contract." At that point, Dr. Haller related, G.E. bowed out.

The G.E. official summed up his company's position thus:

"The future of such gyros is not known with certainty at this time. They appear to have applications of interest to the commercial business of the General Electric Co., as well as potential applications for Government purposes.

"The patent rights represented by the inventions in question represent means by which General Electric may hope partially to recover the sums expended by it in this and related developments, not all of which have been successful, and to develop additional capital to continue research which will lead to future developments."

### CALLS PROVISIONS "STRINGENT"

Dr. Haller complained of "the danger that good-faith willingness to accept contract terms which the prospective contractor considers unfair or overreaching may, in a political forum, be charged to lack of proper concern for the national security."

The NASA Act, however, "unnecessarily places the contractors' interest in the national safety in conflict with his concern for the growth of his business by attempting to compel the acceptance of Government contracts containing unduly stringent patent provisions," Dr. Haller added.

Emphasizing the inequality between NASA's law and that of agencies, Dr. Haller said G.E.'s cryogenic gyro is now being developed under "a contract with a non-NASA agency \* \* \* which contains non-oppressive patent provisions."

J. Anthony Moran, general counsel of the newly formed Space and Astronautics Foundation here, indorsed the proposed change in the law, but he minimized the number of concerns that would shun NASA contracts because of existing provisions.

A more extreme view was taken by Mr. Lent, who branded Government ownership of patents "unworkable."

Those of us who accept Government research and development contracts do so for only one reason: The expectancy that a product may result that can be produced

and marketed at a profit," he said.
"I submit \* \* \* that persistence of Government patent ownership philosophy will ultimately make it necessary for the armed services to perform all of their research and development in their own laboratories, thereby freeing private industry for its private commercial purposes."

### [From Labor, May 21, 1960] SOLONS LOSE BATTLES TO CUT COSTS AND PROTECT PUBLIC

Few newspapers reported it, but a series of significant amendments to the \$39 billion U.S. national defense appropriation bill, designed to protect taxpayers and reduce costs, lost out in the House recently. Among them were the following:

1. An amendment by Congressman Harris B. McDowell, Democrat, of Delaware, which, he said, "provides that funds appropriated under this act may not be used to make payments on any research or development contract, unless all resulting inventions and discoveries, and all patents on them, become the property of the United States."

McDowell explained that his amendment would stop the present practice, under which the Defense Department is giving corporations about \$5 billion a year to finance discoveries and inventions which become their private patented property.

#### PRIVATE MONOPOLIES AIDED

Thus, the Congressman said, huge sums of the taxpayers' money are being used to help create private monopolies. Many actual examples of this were pointed out by McDowell

Under his amendment, Uncle Sam would own the patents, so anyone could use the Government-subsidized inventions and discoveries. Several other Congressmen spoke strongly for the amendment but it was defeated by a vote of 104 to 37.

2. Congressman Alfred E. Santangelo, Democrat, of New York, offered an amendment which would forbid corporations to hire Army, Navy, or Air Force officers for jobs in which they would sell the corpora-tion's products to the Defense Department, until after the officer has been out of military service for 2 years.

#### INFLUENCE PEDDLING

Santangelo reminded the House that an investigation by one of its committees, headed by Congressman F. Edward Hébert, Democrat, of Louisiana, had revealed scandalous examples of how generals, admirals and other high-ranking officers are getting fat corporation salaries for using their influence with their old friends among the purchasing officers in the Defense Department.

He pointed to the HÉBERT committee finding that, of the 1,401 high officers who retired in a recent period, 893 did so to obtain a lucrative job with a defense contractor.

Santangelo's amendment was supported by HÉBERT and several other Congressmen, but it was defeated by a vote of 89 to 53.

### [From Labor, July 23, 1960]

SOLONS KEEP UP FIGHT AGAINST GIVEAWAY OF U.S. PATENTS TO HUGE CORPORATIONS

Progressive Senators and Congressmen are continuing a battle against a gigantic grab of taxpayers' money by big corporations and their patent lobby. The main new developments follow:

1. Senator Joseph C. O'MAHONEY, Democrat, of Wyoming, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, issued another of the subcommittee's staff reports on the patent practices of various Government agencies. Subject of the new report is the Treasury Department.

That big agency, the report says, "spends tax money to finance scientific research by private corporations, and lets them have the patents on the resulting discoveries and inventions.

### GET MONOPOLY CONTROL

O'MAHONEY pointed out, these favored corporations get "control of entire new technical areas," and are put in a position to charge high monopoly prices to the Government and anyone else who wants to use the discoveries and inventions. In effect, public money is used to create private monopolies which make fantastic profits at the expense of the public.

In earlier reports in its series. O'Mahoney committee made similar charges against some other Government agencies, particularly the Defense Department, which hands out the largest chunk of the huge total of \$8 billion a year given by the Government to corporations for scientific research.

GIVEAWAY BILL

2. Shoved through the House near the close of the recent session was a bill amending the patent provisions of the law that created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which is handing out more and more scientific research money to corporations in the vast and fast-growing space field.

In the House debate, Congressman CHET HOLDTELD, who led the fight against this amendment, explained that, under the present law, all discoveries and inventions made by use of this NASA money belong to Uncle Sam, anyone is free to use them, and there

can be no patent monopoly.

In contrast, under the amendment, the NASA Administrator could let corporations get private patents on inventions they make with public money. The only requirement would be that the NASA Administrator would have to tell Congress that the Government did not need to own these inventions in the interests of national security.

"GUN AT HEAD"

In short, Holiffeld warned, the NASA Administrator would be free to hand out to favored corporations both the taxpayers' money and the resulting inventions and discoveries. The corporations getting the patents could refuse to let other companies use them, so competition would be barred and monopoly profits assured.

A main argument used by supporters of the amendment was that, as proved by past experience, many corporations refuse to cooperate with Uncle Sam in scientific research, even in wartime, unless they are assured of patents on the products of the research. That was called a gun-at-head argument by one disgusted Congressman.

In his opposition to the amendment, Hour-FIELD received strong support from Democratic Congressmen McDowell, of Delaware, Wolf, of Iowa, Price, of Illinois, Doyle, of California, and Quigley, of Pennsylvania,

### AMENDMENT PUSHED THROUGH

QUIGLEY moved to knock the amendment out of the bill which came to the floor from a House committee, and leave the patent provisions of the NASA law as they were. His motion was defeated by a vote of 154 to 91. Wolf pointed out that "not a single Republican" voted for it.

Another real test came on a motion to shelve the patent giveaway bill by sending it back to the committee. This motion lost 269 to 120. Then the bill passed by a vote

of 235 to 31.

3. In the Senate, a strong speech against this patent givesway bill was made by Senstor Russell B. Long, Democrat, of Lousiana, who has worked shoulder to shoulder with O'MAHONEY on the patent investigation subcommittee. He also denounced this kind of patent giveaways in general, and voiced this warning:

"Political liberty can survive only within a competitive economic system. Yet our own Government, through its patent political policies, has been undermining the vitality of

competition."

The Senate has not passed the bill but it is expected to come up after the recess.

### Hon. Gordon Canfield

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. EDWARD H. REES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, GORDON CANFIELD is retiring from the

House of Representatives after many years of devoted service. He has represented his district faithfully and well. More than that, he has represented the people of this country. As a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Canfield has worked diligently. He has been fair in his efforts to represent the taxpayers as well as those who appeared before his committee seeking appropriations for the various departments.

As above suggested, he has had the reputation of being more than fair to all parties concerned. He is respected for his honesty, his industry, and his ability. He has served the country well. We wish for him the best that life can

Summary of Congressional Action of Special Interest to the Indian People in the Second District of South Dakota

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD MY recent newsletter summarizing congressional action of special interest to the Indian people in my district:

DEAR FRIEND: The Democrat-controlled 86th Congress which was elected on promises of doing everything to improve the lot of the Indian people, sneaked out of town last week after having failed in most of its promises and having done little to improve the lot of the Indian people generally.

It should be remembered that it is Congress which passes the laws-it is Congress which appropriates the money—and Congress alone which is responsible for legislative suc-

cesses or failures.

When Congress is composed of 280 Democrats and 152 Republicans in the House and 66 Democrats and 34 Republicans in the Senate they can hardly blame the Republican Party or the Republican administration for their failure to pass legislation bene-

ficial to the Indian people.

In spite of 2-to-1 Democrat majorities, Republican Members of the South Dakota delegation, Senator MUNDT and Senator Case and myself, have been able to get through a number of measures helpful to South Dakota and South Dakota Indians. This we have ben able to do because of seniority in Congress, and because through the years, we have built up confidence in what we are trying to accomplish, obtaining the support of even the Democrat majority through the confidence they repose in us. It has taken time to build up this confidence and to reach positions of command on committees. For instance, because of my 9 years of service on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which handles all Indian legislation, I am the third-ranking minority member on the committee and the first-ranking minority member on the Indian Affairs Subcommittee.

### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

I want to apologize to my Indian friends and particularly to those who spent a great deal of time in preparing their testimony given before the Indian Affairs Subcommittee hearings held on all of the reservations in South Dakota in October 1959. As you will recall, the hearings were held by Chairman JAMES HALEY, Democrat of Florida. He had notified all four Members of the South Dakota delegation in Congress of the time and places of the hearings scheduled. Because of their interest in the welfare of the Indians. Senator Mundr personally attended all of the hearings and Senator Case attended as many as he could, having his administrative assistant attend those where he was unable to personally be present.

McGovean was unable to attend any of the hearings or to have his assisant present. Because of the fact that Senators MUNDT and Case took part in the House hearings, he objected to the testimony being printed. The result was that Chairman Aspinall has refused to permit the testimony taken in South Dakota to be read or referred to, and the work in preparation, the time given over in taking the testimony, was completely wasted so far as Congress having opportunity to benefit

from the statements are concerned.

This is the first time in my 9 years on the Interior Committee when an objection has ever been made to Senators testifying or taking part in House committee hearings. As a matter of fact, it is customary for House Members to go over to the Senate to take part in Senate hearings, and for Senate Members to come over to the House side to take part in House hearings, but politics became involved in these hearings in spite of the fact that Chairman Haley is himself a Democrat.

#### LEGISLATION

One of the bills I got through Congress this session was a bill relieving members of the Standing Rock, Lower Brule, and Crow Creek Reservations from having delinquent seed loans and other debts deducted from payment of their land settlement where their land was taken under the Oahe Dam.

Three days of hearings were held on my bill to provide industry on Indian reserva-tions, a bill I have dubbed, "Operation Bootstrap—Reservation Style" because it follows closely the Operation Bootstrap program in Puerto Rico. No piece of Indian legislation in modern years has met with such universal approval as Operation Bootstrap. I mailed out 1,000 copies of the printed hearings. You probably have read these hearings and know that people from all over the United States not only came to Washington but presented their testimony in support of this program.

What it does is briefly this. It authorizes the tribe to contract with an individual plant to establish an industry on the reservation, and grants a 10-year exemption from all taxes to the industry, providing it locates on a reservation and employs Indian people.

Hearings on the bill will be resumed in January, and I am very hopeful that early and favorable action will be taken. If we have a Republican majority in Congress, I am certain that with the support of the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, as we already have, that it will be a law within a few months.

This would mean not only jobs but a regular salary. It would mean that the Indian people would then be eligible for housing loans. It would mean that the Indian people would be eligible for water and sewage disposal plants and sanitary facilities of all kinds. It would mean building up reservation areas, and, most of all, providing opportunity for those of working age and much greater opportunity for our young people.

I hope to have an opportunity to visit with you at some of the meetings this fall. Many of you have special land and rental problems with which I have been helping you. I shall continue to keep in close contact with these problems to bring them to a successful close.

Again, thanking you, and with my kind regards, I am,

s, I am,
Sincerely yours,
E. Y. BERRY, (Mahto Cuwiyuksa).

## Paraguayan Dictator Accused of Genocide by Exiled Priest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure to meet Father Talavera both in Venezuela and in this country. He is a fine man, a credit to his church and to his country. He has refused more than 20 invitations to go to Cuba because he does not want to be identified with either communistic or dictatorial aspects of that regime.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following story which appeared in the Inter-American Labor Bulletin for August 1960:

PARAGUAYAN DICTATOR ACCUSED OF GENOCIDE BY EXILED PRIEST

A charge that the Paraguayan dictatorship of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner is guilty of the crime of genocide was made in Washington by the Reverend Ramon Talavera Golburu, leader of the Civic Christian Crusade of Paraguay, now in exile.

In an interview at AFL-CIO headquarters

In an interview at AFL-CIO headquarters Father Talavera disclosed that he had come to the United States from Montevideo, Uruguay, for the dual purpose of presenting facts about the tyranny of the Stroessner government to the Organization of the American States, as well as to seek an end to political, economic, military and technical aid to the Paraguayan dictator. He characterized the Stroessner regime as totalitarian and said that it "poses a threat to the peace in the continents."

"The Paraguayan tyranny has shown patently its intention to eradicate all opposition from the country by mass arrests, bloody persecution of entire segments of the population, inhuman torture of thousands of political prisoners—many of whom have died and most of whom come out of the tortures physically and mentally broken." Talayera said.

Born in Paraguay in 1923 and the founder and director of the Cruzada Civico-Christiana, Father Talavera was ordained in 1937 and at once entered upon the fight to win spiritual and social justice for the oppressed people of his native land. In 1949 he was elected national counselor of the Paraguayan Christian workers' movement (J. O.C.) and for 4 years edited its publication entitled "Juventud Obera."

### CRITIC OF STROESSNER

As an outspoken critic of the Stroessner government's violations of human rights, he was setzed and deported to Uruguay in November 1958. He continued his outspoken opposition in exile, and established the Cruzada Civico-Christiana, which seeks by nonviolent means to overthrow the Stroessner government. Attempting to return to his home in Asunción in August 1959, he was arrested, questioned by police and then put on a warship and deported to Argentina. He has appealed to the Inter-American Peace Committee for help in gaining readmission to his homeland.

"It is a fact known throughout the Western Hemisphere that more than 400,000 Paraguayans have been driven from their country by the ruthless persecution of the dictator who rules Paraguay," he said. "This figure can be easily verified through the statistics on Paraguayan residents in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil.

"Among the Paraguayan refugees in foreign lands there are a large number of women and children who have accompanied the huge exodus of workers, farmers, high school and university students, professionals, etc. This persecution of entire segments of the Paraguayan population because of their democratic beliefs constitutes an authentic case of genocide. One-fourth of the total native population of Paraguay has had to fiee the country and to seek a better life and the benefits of basic human rights in foreign lands."

Talavera charged that 70 percent of Paraguay's national budget is now going to support the armed forces and police "to defend the tyrant against his people." He said that Paraguay today has one of the lowest per capita incomes in Latin America, amounting to only \$65 in 1959.

### WAGES CUT IN HALF

Since the Colorado Party of General Stroessner took over in 1947, there has been a 50-percent reduction in real wages, while the concentration of wealth in the hands of the privileged few has been accentuated, the Paraguayan labor priest told the press. Only 1.4 percent of the population owns 93 percent of the cultivable land, and 70 percent of the farmers do not own the land they till, he pointed out.

"There is nothing resembling basic human rights or guarantees in Paraguay at the present time," Talavera said. "The dignity of man is trampled upon shamelessly. Corruption is rampant and the downtrodden majorities of the nation live in physical and moral misery."

The Paraguayan leader termed it "a tragic irony of our times" that the United States and some Latin American governments not only maintain friendly relations with the Paraguayan tyranny but are providing political, military, and economic support. He pointed out, however, that "prominent political leaders in the United States have publicly recognized that the U.S. policy in Latin America must be revised."

"In my own country the forces of freedom are organizing themselves," he continued. "The two large opposition parties, the Liberal and Febrerista Parties, have united in exile in a National Paraguayan Union. A new political party, the Christian Democratic Party, has just been founded to fight for human rights and, consequently, against Stroessner's tyranny. Moreover, important sectors of the official Colorado Party have turned against Stroessner and Colorado leaders in exile have organized the Popular Colorado Movement which has as the first plank in its platform 'to overthrow the Stroessner tyranny.' Finally, I should mention my own Christian Civic Crusade for restoration of freedom and dignity in my beloved homeland."

### WANT TO FREE PARAGUAY

All of these parties and movements coincide in their basic objectives of freeing Paraguay from Stroessner's rule and reestablishing democracy in Paraguay, he pointed out.

"In denouncing the Paraguayan tyranny to the Organization of American States, the democrats of Paraguay seek an investigation by this inter-American body of the conditions prevailing in Paraguay in the conviction that the findings cannot but be the same as those in the case of the Dominican Republic," he continued. "The Paraguayan tyranny also creates tensions and threats to the peace in the southern area of the continent as much as the Dominican Republic does in the Caribbean area.

"The condemnation of the Stroessner tyranny by the community of American States will undoubtedly hearten the Paraguayan democrats who are fighting for the dignity of man, for democratic freedoms, and for economic and social progress."

### Duty-Free Importations Into the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a statement by me on the tendency of some companies to use the duty-free import statute for our insular possessions as a means of avoiding higher rates of duties.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

### STATEMENT BY SENATOR MCCARTHY

I am sorry that in the closing days of the Congress there was insufficient time to act on a matter which, it seems to me, merits prompt legislation. I refer to the fact that in recent months there has been a growing tendency for companies to establish themselves in U.S. insular possessions on a basis that results in their escaping the proper payment of duty on products they wish to import into the United States.

Section 301 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, was intended to promote the development of employment opportunities in our insular possessions, in the hope that they would be able to raise their standards of living. This section permits the duty-free importation into the United States of articles produced in the islands, provided that the foreign materials utilized in these articles is less than one-half their total value.

While the objectives of this section are most worthwhile, in practice it has developed into a potentially dangerous loophole. This is because many foreign products which carry a high rate of duty can be shipped into the insular possessions in a subassembled condition; assembled in the islands with a negligible amount of effort; and then automatically qualify for duty-free importation into the United States.

The key to the situation is the method of computing the total value of such articles imported into this country. Under the present statute, the total value is computed in such a way that for articles bearing a high rate of duty, the total value is almost certain to be more than double the cost of the foreign subassemblies imported into the possession, even though there has been little or no value added there, and consequently little benefit to the economy of the U.S. insular possession.

In brief, section 301 has become an avenue for the avoidance of very substantial amounts of duty in certain industries, while failing in these cases to achieve its objective of stimulating employment and investment in the islands.

I understand that the situation has intensified in recent months as concerns producing high-duty articles, such as watches, have started operations in the Virgin Islands. The entire U.S. watch industry, domestic producers as well as legitimate importers, oppose this development as an im-

proper use of the Virgin Islands preference. While I do not favor the high rates of duty which such industries are now forced to pay, there is no doubt in my mind that it is totally improper and unfair to permit such duty avoidance by their competitors' misuse of the Virgin Islands preference. Continuation of such practices will merely serve to upset more responsible elements in

such cases as the watch industry and will, of

course, lead to very substantial revenue losses by our Government.

The Treasury Department has recognized the loophole in section 301 and has urged corrective legislation. While time did not permit congressional action in the 86th Congress, I sincerely trust that the Congress will give this matter its prompt attention in January.

### TVA Ghosts Come to Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. GORDON H. SCHERER

OF DHITO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, last year when the Congress passed H.R. 3460, giving to TVA bond issuing authority and broadening existing legislation. I said that the practical effect of the bill would be to remove all presidential and congressional control over the use of bond and power revenues. I further predicted that, as a result, the illusory fence placed around TVA's service area by the bill would shortly fall like a stack of cards.

I argued that the proponents of socialized power had no intention whatsoever of acquiescing in any territorial limitation for TVA, and that the limitations provided in the bill were only a temporary concession or sop to enable the public power boys to get their bond issuing authority through the Congress.

I pointed out that any TVA area limitations would vanish as soon as they were able to meet the power demands in the present TVA service area, which demands had become so great because TVA had pirated industry after industry from other sections of the country by using taxpayer's subsidized power as a

Mr. Speaker, no one in the Congress has a better understanding of the history and operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority and its eventual objectives than does my distinguished colleague, BEN F. JENSEN, from the Seventh District of Iowa. On August 26 I received from him a lengthy and comprehensive letter in which he carefully and with keen insight outlines what has happened and is happening in the Tennessee Valley since the passage of H.R. 3460 in July of last year.

It can be readily seen that the socialized power boys, who vigorously denied what we said during the debates on H.R. 3460, are now proceeding exactly as we had predicted. It is now apparent that the end result in a few short years will be a vast expansion of the TVA service area.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in my remarks I insert in the RECORD this excellent letter of the gentleman from Iowa, BEN JENSEN, and the excerpts from the testimony before the Appropriations Committee referred to in Mr. JENSEN'S letter:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D.C., August 26, 1960. Hon. GORDON H. SCHERER,

Member of Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SCHERER: In the keynote speech before the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles on July 11, 1960, reference was made to the Khrushchev prophecy that our grandchildren would be living under socialism. Naturally this Democratic keynoter did not tell his audience that for years this trend toward so-cialism in the United States had been actively promoted by many of the leaders of the Democratic Party.

One of the prime examples of this socialistic trend is the promotion and expansion over the years of the Tennessee Valley Authority. That it is truly socialistic was proclaimed by none other than Norman Thomas, the perennial socialistic candidate for President of the United States.

During the 1st session of the 86th Congress, controlled by a Democratic majority, two bills—H.R. 3460 and S. 2471—to amend the TVA Act were passed. These bills provided, among other things, for the issuance of revenue bonds by the Tennessee Valley Authority to provide added funds for expanding the electric power facilities of that

Many of the opponents of these bills claimed that their passage would practically relieve TVA of any effective control by the Congress over the plans of that agency for the expansion of its electric power system. An opinion was held by many that after passage of these bills. TVA would proceed to interpret the law as permitting them to construct, at will, new generating plants or units, without prior notice to the Congress, and without specific approval by Congress.

I was among several Congressmen who protested to the White House, with no avail, about approval of these bills that would practically remove TVA from any effective congressional or presidential control. The replies from the White House took the position that there was no need to be apprehensive about the TVA Act as amended by the bills in question, and that Congress could in the future affirmatively legislate to

meet any problem that might arise.
On July 23, 1959, when House Resolution 326 was called up for the purpose of taking up and accepting the TVA revenue bond bill, H.R. 3460 as amended by the Senate, and again on August 11, 1959, when the bill S. 2471 to further amend the TVA was taken up by the House, you spoke out against the added authority being given to TVA and against the elimination of control over TVA by the Congress and the President. You stated that passage of S. 2471 would:

"Instead of giving the President and the Congress direction over the construction of new power-producing projects by TVA as the President desired, unequivocally and completely eliminate any direction and control whatsoever by either the President or the Congress over the use of either revenue bonds proceeds or power revenues by the corporation in the construction of new power-producing projects."

With further regard to S. 2471 you said: Today, if we pass this bill, we wipe out all congressional authority and control."

For many years, I, too, have been greatly concerned about the continual expansion of this autocratic socialistic TVA power empire within these United States. With this expansion there has been a progressive assumption of power by TVA with a concurrent and continuing elimination of effectual and proper control by the Congress.

In the Congressional Record of February 24, 1959, on page A1364, I pointed out in some detail why I thought the "Congress should have more, not less, control over TVA—H.R. 3460 and similar bills should not pass." On page 3504 of the Congression pass." On page 3504 of the Congressional RECORD of March 11, 1959, I inserted the statement I presented that forenoon to the Works Committee in opposition to H.R. 3460. It should be amply clear from the documentary evidence presented in these two statements that the Congress has been derelict in not asserting proper control over this autocratic socialistic agency. In addition I am enclosing a reprint of an article of mine, "Socialism or Freedom for America." from the Congressional Record of Monday, May 4, 1959. This article deals at some length with development of the autocratic socialistic empire of TVA.

As you know, I am the ranking minority member of the Public Works Subcommittee of the House Appropriation Committee. Hearings before our subcommittee, since the passage of H.R. 3460 and S. 2471 to amend the TVA Act, have clearly demonstrated that your statements and mine about the effect of such bills on the TVA power expansion program were prophetic. Of course, we were not alone in the belief that the passage of H.R. 3460 and S. 2471 would practically relieve TVA of any effective control by the Congress over the power expansion plans of

that agency.

Information obtained during the above mentioned hearings disclosed that on August 13, 1959, the day before S. 2471 was signed into law, the TVA board entered into or awarded two contracts for the purchase of two new large steam electric generators. One of these was for a 600,000 kilowatt steam electric generator for a new plant in the western part of the TVA system. The second was for a 500,000 kilowatt steam electric generator for a new plant in the eastern part of the TVA system. It appears that the awarding of the second of these two contracts was in violation of the law in force on the day the two contracts were awarded.

On October 1, 1959, the TVA Board of Directors announced the plans for the construction of a new steam-electric generating plant on the Green River near Paradise in western Kentucky. These contract awards and other actions were taken without prior notification to or prior request for authority from the Congress for such action.

It is quite apparent that TVA now considers that it can start construction of new steam electric power generating plants at will, without prior notification to the Congress, or approval by the Congress as to the size, location, cost, etc., of such plants.

In an effort to obtain an admission by the TVA officials that they do now consider that they can proceed with the expansion of the TVA electric power facilities practically at will and without any requirement for prior notification of Congress, a series of questions and requests for information was presented by Congressman Fenton during the House hearings on the public works appropriation bill for 1961. The TVA officials were requested to submit, for the record, answers to these questions which would be as complete, concise, direct, and germane as possible, leaving out all extraneous comments or verbiage. These questions and answers or verbiage. These questions and answers as reported on pages 882 to and including the first paragraph of page 888 of the House hearings on public works appropriations for 1961 are attached hereto. For easy reference each question has been numbered. An analysis of the TVA answers discloses that in many instances they were neither complete nor fully responsive. This, of course, was not surprising, as it was in keeping with the TVA record down through the years. There was, however, sufficient information furnished in the TVA answers to demonstrate that TVA now believes it has sole authority to decide when, where, and what new power generating facilities are to be constructed by TVA, all without any need to advise the Congress prior to taking action on such expansion or to obtain specific approval

The following detailed discussion of some of the questions and the TVA answers thereto are presented in order to point out the indicated freedom from congressional control now held by TVA officials. The lack of responsibilities in some instances is also noted.

Questions (1) and (2). These questions requested information on the planned additions to the TVA power system through 1964. Information furnished by TVA appeared substantially responsive for the early years. Information for 1988 and 1964 appears incom-

Question (3). Detailed information as to how the power system additions were expected to be financed was requested through 1964. The TVA answer was neither complete nor fully responsive. For instance, infor-mation was desired on what portion of the cost of the new Paradise steam electric generating plant was to be financed by power revenues and what part from the sale of revenue bonds. This information was not

Question (4). Detailed information was requested as to expected purchase or lease of additional power from others. The TVA answer was to the effect that, other than probable purchase of power from Corps of Engineers projects on the Cumberland River, TVA had no other present plans for obtaining additional power through purchase or lease. In the past TVA has often used the phrase "TVA has no plans" only to end up doing the very thing it told Congress or the courts it had no plans or intentions of doing.

can only tell. Questions (5), (7), (8), (11), and (14). All these questions were related to the primary question of whether TVA had proceeded with the planning and construction of new power projects without prior notification to and specific authorization from the Congress

Whether this will be true in this case, time

and/or the President.

It was hoped that TVA would, in line with the request, give direct and responsive answers. In most instances, the TVA answers, instead of being straightforward yes or no type answers, were rambling and circuitous. In essence, however, these TVA answers disclose that TVA now takes the position that the TVA Act as amended now contains a general authorization under which TVA can undertake the planning and construction of power projects without prior notification to or specific authorization from the Congress and/or the President.

With regard to question (14) which spe-

cifically asked:

"Does TVA now consider it can construct new powerplants when and where it secs fit, without prior notification to or specific authorization from the Congress?

The TVA reply was: "This question is fully answered in the opinion of our General Counsel supplied in response to the question which follows."

This was an evasive type answer to a direct question that could have been answered with a direct yes or no. The sub-stance of the General Counsel's response to the seven parts of question (15) discloses that a yes would be the proper answer to question (14).

Question (15). This question was directed to the General Counsel for TVA who was requested to give his opinion on the control or lack of control that Congress now has over the power operation of TVA under existing law. The following seven specific

points were listed on which the General Counsel's opinion was requested:

1. What is the geographic area within which TVA can market power from existing or proposed new electric generating plants? Or from plants whose output is to be purchased or otherwise contracted for by TVA? Relate this to area served at time of passage of H.R. 3460.

2. Can TVA initiate the construction of new generating plants without prior noti-fication to or specific authorization from the

3. Is there any limitation on the area in which TVA can now construct steam electric plants?

4. If the answer to item 3 is yes, what is

such limitation?

5. Can TVA enter into contracts to purchase all or part of the power to be available from existing or new non-Federal powerplants outside the TVA area? If so, are there any geographical limitations as to the location of such plants and the area within which the power can be utilized?

6. What are some of the more important legal restrictions or congressional controls TVA believes it is released from by the exception (in sec. 15d(a) of the TVA Act as amended) that expenditures from bond proceeds "shall not be subject to the requirements or limitations of any other law"?

7. Does TVA intend to set up a special account for bond proceeds that will not be reflected in the accounting under the requirements of the Government Corporations Will TVA power receipts and Control Act? their expenditure continue to be reported under the provisions of that act?

Question (15-1). This related to the area within which TVA and its power distributors can serve. The General Counsel's answer simply quoted section 15d(a) of the TVA Act as amended. Apparently TVA does not want to go on record as to how it interprets the area limitation.

Question (15-2). Can TVA initiate the construction of new generating plants without prior notification to or specific authorization from the Congress?

Answer by General Counsel was as follows:

'Congress has authorized TVA to construct needed generating plants within the limits of its bond-issuing authority and the power revenues which are available. No further authorization from Congress is necessary.

"TVA's budget program includes a statement of TVA's plans for the construction of new generating plants during the ensuing year, but TVA's authority to construct plants and to issue revenue bonds for that purpose rests on its basic statute. If TVA should find that additional plants were required beyond those mentioned in the President's budget, it would have authority to begin construction of such plants, and would advise Congress of such action in connection with its next annual budget presentation."

It is evident that the TVA Board of Directors and the General Counsel are in agreement that TVA can under existing law use the power revenue and the proceeds from the sale of revenue bonds to construct new electric generating facilities when and where it pleases, and without prior notification to or specific authorization from the Congress or the President. It is indicated that the TVA budget program would present a statement on the TVA plans for construction of new generating plants during the ensuing year. However, the General Counsel points out that this program could be changed later, with Congress being advised of the change in connection with the presentation of the next annual budget. The General Counsel apparently believes that TVA can, within the limit of its power revenues and bond proceeds, do as it pleases about starting new plants and tell the Congress and the President afterward. The TVA ac-

tion on the Paradise plant is ample evidence of such a policy.

Questions (15-3) and (15-4). The question here is whether, in the General Counsel's opinion, there is any limitation as to the area wherein TVA can construct new steam electric generating plants.

The answer given is a circultous one, which, in essence, seems to say that TVA can construct new plants in any area it chooses, within an implied limitation relative to the cost of power. With TVA itself making the decision as to the relative costs for power, it seems apparent that the Gen-eral Counsel is saying TVA can construct a new generating plant wherever it pleases.

Question (15-5). The question here is in the same category of questions (15-3) and (15-4), except that it relates to purchase or lease purchase of power from plants constructed by others. The answer here is similar and in keeping with the answers to questions (15-3) and (15-4) to the effect that TVA can lease or purchase power from others pretty much as it pleases.

Question (15-6). The request here was for an opinion as to what were some of the more important legal restrictions or congressional controls TVA believes it is released from "by the exception (in sec. 15d(a) of the TVA Act as amended) that expenditures from bond proceeds 'shall not be subject to the requirements or limitations of any other

No direct or responsive answer was given. Instead, the General Counsel presented his opinions as to what was the basic purpose of the quoted portion of the TVA Act. He also listed two assurances that he said resulted from the quoted language of the act.

It appears that the General Counsel, in not giving a specific answer, does not want to be put in a position of indicating any possible limitation under this freewheeling amend-

ment of the TVA Act.

Question (15-7). This relates to whether proceeds from TVA bonds are to be recorded and reported in a special account and how TVA power revenues and expenditures are to be reported.

The TVA General Counsel says there is no accounting requirement under the Government Corporation Control Act. He goes on to say the bond proceeds and expenditures, and power proceeds and expenditures, will be reflected in TVA's budget presentation under the Government Corporation Control Act. Just what all this double talk means is not clear. It is evident from the TVA presentation in the fiscal year 1961 budget that no breakdown between bond proceeds and power revenues and their expenditures is to be given. It apparently will be the old, old story of having to pry the information out of TVA piece by piece.

I shall continue to fight for the restoration of proper congressional control over the operations of the socialistic TVA power empire and to prevent its expansion beyond its presently prescribed boundary. In addition, I believe provision should be made for a payment into the Federal Treasury by TVA and its power distributors equivalent to the average unit tax payment made by power customers of the private utilities of the

As the ranking minority member of the Public Works Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, I shall continue to strive for a full detailed disclosure on the record of TVA's power operations and financial operations.

Sincerely,

BEN F. JENSEN.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1961-TVA

Mr. Cannon. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Dr. Fenton, has left some questions which he would like to be answered in

the transcript. I will recognize Mr. JENSEN for that purpose.

The clerk suggests that we reserve the right for the staff to go over them.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; that is all right.

Mr. Cannon, Without objection.

Dr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I have a few observations to make and a number of questions to ask and requests to make of the TVA witnesses. A number of the items relate to extending data placed in the hearing record for fiscal year 1960. I would like for the answers to my requests to be as complete, concise, direct, and germane as possible,

leaving out all extraneous comments or verbiage.

ADDITIONS TO TVA POWER-GENERATING CAPACITY

Question. Will you furnish a tabulation for the record showing all the major additions to TVA system capacity now under construction, planned and/or scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1960 and for each of the next 4 years, the total estimated cost for each unit or plant, amount expended for each at the end of fiscal year 1959, and the expected expenditures for each in fiscal years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964?

(The tabulation requested follows:)

Additions to generating capacity under construction, planned and/or scheduled for operation prior to June 30, 1964

#### [In millions]

	June 30, 1959	Esti- mate, 1960	Esti- mate, 1961	Esti- mate, 1962 i	Esti- mate, 1963 <sup>1</sup>	Esti- mate, 1964	Total esti- mated cost
Hydro units:  Wilson units 19–21  Wheeler units 9–11  Melton Hill units 1–2	\$1.6	\$12.5 2.3	\$8. 7 11. 9 3. 1	\$1. 2 5. 7 9. 0	\$1.3 6.0	\$1.9	\$24. 0 21. 2 20. 0
Steam units: Widows Oreek unit 7. Colbert unit 5. Paradise units 1-2. Eastern unit Johnsonville units 7-10 3. Gallatin units 3-4 4.	*******	48. 5 10. 1 15. 2 1. 0 2. 6 2. 6	5. 9 35. 5 65. 4 14. 1	24. 6 87. 0 38. 0	4. 2 30. 4 33. 0	7.0	82.0 75.0 205.0 94.0 75.7 63.4
Total	163. 5	94.8	144.8	165. 5	74.9	16.8	660.

Preliminary.
 Placed in service Nov. 30, 1958, Jan. 14, 1959, June 13, 1959, and Aug. 20, 1959, respectively. Cleanup work being done in remaining part of fiscal year 1960.
 Placed in service May 22, 1959, and Aug. 9, 1959. Cleanup work being done in remaining part of fiscal year 1960 and in the early part of fiscal year 1961.

#### ESTIMATED TRANSMISSION COSTS

Question. Will you also furnish the corresponding estimated costs and expenditure data for the transmission and other related system facilities needed to market the power from the added system capacity for these same years?

(The information requested follows:) Estimates for transmission system facilities are as follows:

Fiscal year:	Million
1960	_ \$30.8
1961	_ 31.8
1962	- 131.8
1963	_ 136.8
1964	130.0
I Drolling in our	

### SOURCE OF FUNDS

Question. Will you also show what portion of the foregoing costs for generating plants and other system facilities are expected to be expended from appropriated funds, what portion from power revenues, and what portion is to be derived from the sale of bonds? Give details for each of the years noted. Also give expected unexpended balance in each category of funds as of June 30, 1960.

(The information requested follows:)

Appropriated funds available from unobligated balances of previous appropriations are being used to complete Kingston steamplant for which all units have been placed in commercial operation. Estimates for the Kingston plant, not included in the above tabulations, are as follows: Piscal year 1960, \$1.5 million; 1961, \$1.2 million.

To the extent possible other generating facilities will be financed from current power revenues. Revenue bonds will be issued as a supplementary source of financing as required. The 1961 budget estimate for revenue bond issues is \$115 million during that year. For fiscal years 1962, 1963, and 1964 it is estimated that such issues will average about \$100 million per annum. Precise de-tails are not available at this time.

The unexpended balance of power proceeds is estimated at \$23,215,289 at June 30, 1960. This estimate includes no funds derived from bond proceeds since first issues are scheduled for fiscal year 1961. Of the \$2,411,000 total of appropriated funds estimated to be carried forward into 1961, it is estimated that \$1,217,000 will be applied to the Kingston steamplant.

Question. If additional power is expected to be obtained through purchase from Federal projects, or by purchase or lease from non-Federal sources which is not now included in TVA system capacity, give details for each of the following fiscal years: 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964.

(The information requested follows:) Power produced at Corps of Engineers projects now in operation on the Cumberland River is being marketed through the TVA system; presumably power from additional projects on that river may also be so marketed. TVA has no other present plans for obtaining additional power through purchase from Federal projects or by pur-chase or lease from non-Federal sources.

#### LACK OF SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION FOR NEW STEAMPLANT

Question. At last year's hearings you were requested to file for the record a the invitation to bid on over 6 million kilowatts of steam turbogenerators. On October 1, 1959, the TVA Board of Directors announced plans for the construction of a new steam-electric generation plant on the west bank of the Green River near Paradise in western Kentucky. The announcement also stated that the contract for the initial 600,000 kilowatt steam turbogenerator unit was ordered August 13, 1959, from the General Electric Co. at a price of \$18,007,280. Was any specific authorization or appropriation ever made by the Congress for the construction of this Paradise steamplant?

(The information requested follows:)

Construction of the Paradise steamplant is covered by general authorization in the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended. No appropriated funds will be needed in financing the cost of this project.

Question. When was the construction of this \$100 million-plus plant authorized by the TVA Board? What was the vote?

(The information requested follows:) On August 13, 1959, the TVA Board of Directors awarded a contract for a 600,000-kilowatt turbogenerator unit, with the understanding that the unit would be installed in a new steamplant in the western area of the system. On September 25, 1959, the Board selected the Paradise site for the new station. On October 19, 1959, the Board formally authorized construction of the Paradise steamplant. The vote in each instance was unanimous.

Question. Was any committee of Congress ever notified of the intention to construct a plant at Paradise and, if so, what committee and when? (If the answer is "yes," supply a copy of such notification for the record.)

(The information requested follows:) TVA's budget justification for 1960 which was set out in the record of the appropriation hearings of April 22, 1959, before the House Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations, beginning on page 792, included statements (p. 803) that "at least another million kilowatts of capacity should be started" to be financed from bond funds, and that "early enactment of financing legislation would support efforts to hold down the Federal budget for 1960 by avoid-ing the need for appropriations for this additional power capacity." Much of the ensuing discussion was concerned with the financing of power generating facilities from bond proceeds. At that time TVA had already solicited bids for additional generating units in anticipation of enactment of the bond financing legislation and there was considerable discussion concerning the invitation to bid. A copy of the invitation is in the record on pages 918-952. The Paradise site had not been selected at the time of the hearings.

Question. Was the President or Budget Bureau advised of the pending TVA actions on the Paradise plant prior to such If not, does TVA believe it can take such actions without prior notification to or approval by the President?

### (The information requested follows:)

The information in the TVA budget justification for 1960 and the record of the hearing referred to in the answer to the preceding question were available to the Office of the President and to the Bureau of the Budget. Similar information was also included in TVA's budget submission for 1960 to the Bureau of the Budget and was the subject of hearings before the Bureau of the Budget. The necessity for the additional capacity had been common knowledge for a long time. By routine, informal discussions the Office of the President and the Budget Bureau were kept informed on TVA's plans to provide required additional capacity

### BIDS ON NEW STEAM-GENERATING UNITS

Question. An examination of the abstract of bids shows that the General Electric bid on the 600,000-kilowatt unit was the only bid for a unit of this size.

Apparently, the invitations to bid were changed almost at the last minute to provide for alternate bids on units of unspecified Only two bids were received under this schedule, one from General Electric for a 600,000-kilowatt unit at \$18,007,280 and one from Westinghouse for an 800,000-kilowatt unit at \$24 million. Each of these bids was around \$30 per kilowatt of rated capacity. Can you explain why this change in the invitation to bid was made and why the award was made on a basis of a unit price per kilowatt of almost double the unit price bid on the originally specified 500,000-kilowate units?

(The information requested follows:)

Invitation No. 31-34762 was issued April 10, 1959, for bids to be opened May 26, 1959. The invitation asked for bids on units of different capacities: 500,000 kilowatts, 400,000 kilowatts, 350,000 kilowatts, and 275,000 kilowatts. On May 6, 1959, by addendum I, bid opening date was changed to June 16, 1959.

Prior to issuing the invitation, our needs had been discussed with various manufacturers. The consensus was that a 500,000kilowatt unit was probably the largest that could be built and delivered in time for operation in the fall of 1962, the time specified for the first of the units covered by the invitation. The invitation accordingly used this as the top size. After the invitation was issued, the manufacturers said that a review of their plans and manufacturing capacity showed that units larger than 500,000 kilowatts could be delivered within the available time.

On May 22, 1959, about 4 weeks before bid opening date, by addendum III, prospective bidders were notified that alternate bids offering units of different capacities would be considered.

When the bids were opened, General Electric and Westinghouse were the only bidders offering units for operation in the fall of

After evaluation for efficiency, the bid prices on a kilowatt of capacity basis were:

General Electric \$30.51 Westinghouse \_

The foreign manufacturers offered delivery dates too late to supply our needs for a first unit. Their bids, evaluated for efficiency and for "Buy American" differential, on a kilowatt of capacity basis were:

Brown Boveri	\$23.03
Parsons	30.54
English Electric	31.00

The bids of Parsons and English Electric were unacceptable both for reasons of price and (for a first unit) of late delivery. Award was made to General Electric as low bidder meeting required delivery. The disposition of the Brown Boveri bid is discussed in the answer to the next question.

Question. It is noted that you have also ordered an additional 500,000-kilowatt unit. When was this unit ordered and where is it to be installed? Who was it ordered from and at what price?

(The information requested follows:)
Invitation No. 31-34762, discussed in the answer to the preceding question, in addition to asking for offers for units to operate in the fall of 1962, asked for offers for units for operation at a later date.

Brown Boveri offered a 500,000-kilowatt unit for operation in August 1963, when it would be required to meet the load growth in that year. Their quoted price was \$8,500,-The corresponding evaluated cost was \$11,514,600 after evaluation for efficiency and the "Buy American" differential. This is \$23.03 per kilowatt of capacity, as noted in the answer to the preceding question.

Award was made to Brown Boveri for a 500,000-kilowatt turbogenerator unit on August 13, 1959, at the price of \$8,500,000.

This unit will be installed at a location not yet selected where it can help to serve loads in the eastern part of the power system.

### LOCATION OF NEW STEAMPLANT

Question. The President's budget refers to a steamplant to be built in the eastern part of the TVA area. Where and what size plant is this? Does TVA plan to construct this plant without specific authorization of the Congress?

(The information requested follows:)

As stated in the budget message to Congress, a 500,000-kilowatt turbogenerator has been purchased for supplying loads in the eastern part of the system. Decisions regarding the location of this 500,000-kilowatt unit have not yet been made. As the budget document explains, "The specific location has not been determined and if studies now in progress do not result in a satisfactory new plant location, the unit can be put into an existing station." The installation of this unit is covered by general authorization in the TVA Act, as amended.

COAL CONTRACT FOR NEW PARADISE STEAMPLANT

Question. Was the coal contract for the Paradise plant obtained through competitive bidding?

Yes.

Question. If so, will you furnish for the record an abstract of the various bids received for supplying coal to the Paradise

(The information requested follows:)

Only one bid was received. This was the bid of Peabody Coal Co. which offered 60,000 tons of washed mine-run coal per week for a term of 12 years at \$3.80 per ton f.o.b. rail cars at loading point, said price to be subject to escalation to reflect changes in mine wages and other mine labor costs. The bid guaranteed a heat content of 11,700 B.t.u. The bid was not acceptable to per pound. TVA in the form in which it was submitted but a mutually satisfactory contract was worked out through negotiations with Peabody, the only bidder, a course which is entirely consistent with recognized principles of competitive bidding.

Question. What are the quantities, terms, and unit prices in this coal contract?

(The information requested follows:) As awarded on October 1, 1959, the contract with Peabody calls for delivery over a period of approximately 17 years (beginning in August 1962) of approximately 65 million tons of unwashed, mine-run coal with an average guaranteed heat content of 10,770 B.t.u. per pound. The rate of delivery for approximately the first 9 months is 40,000 tons per week and thereafter 80,000 tons per The price is \$2.95 per ton delivered (by truck) at the TVA plant. This price is subject to escalation to the extent of ninetenths of any percentage changes in the average mine price of all mine-run coal bought by TVA from other suppliers under contracts with terms in excess of 1 year. has an option under the contract to obtain delivery of additional tonnage during the contract term.

### CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL OVER TVA

Question. Does TVA now consider it can construct new powerplants when and where it sees fit, without prior notification to or specific authorization from the Congress?

(The information requested follows:) This question is fully answered in the opinion of our General Counsel supplied in response to the question which follows.

Question. Will you have your General Counsel prepare for the record his interpretation of the control or lack of control that Congress now has over the power operation of TVA under existing law? This opinion should, among other things, give a definitive answer to the following:

What is the geographic area within which TVA can market power from existing or proposed new electric generating plants? Or from plants whose power output is to be purchased or otherwise contracted for by TVA? Relate this to area served at time of passage of H.R. 3460.

2. Can TVA initiate the construction of new generating plants without prior notification to or specific authorization from the Congress?

3. Is there any limitation on the area in which TVA can now construct steam electric

4. If the answer to item 3 is "Yes," what is such limitation?

5. Can TVA enter into contracts to purchase all or part of the power to be available from existing or new non-Federal power-plants outside the TVA area? If so, are there any geographical limitations as to the location of such plants and the area within which the power can be utilized?

6. What are some of the more important legal restrictions or congressional controls TVA believes it is released from by the exception (in sec. 15d(a) of the TVA Act as amended) that expenditures from bond proceeds "shall not be subject to the requirements or limitations of any other law"

7. Does TVA intend to set up a special account for bond proceeds that will not be reflected in the accounting under the requirements of the Government Corporations Control Act? Will TVA power receipts and their expenditure continue to be reported under the provisions of that act?

(The requested information follows:)

TVA is a wholly owned agency and instrumentality of the United States. It was created and exists under the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, and is responsible for carrying out the policies and programs laid down by Congress in the act. Subject to the vete power of the President, Congress may amend the act at any time.

My views on the specific questions are as

1. What is the geographic area within which TVA can market power from existing or proposed new electric generating plants, or from plants whose power output is to be purchased or otherwise contracted for by TVA? Relate this to area served at time of passage of H.R. 3460.

The geographic area within which TVA can market power from existing or proposed new generating plants or from plants whose power output is to be purchased or otherwise contracted for by TVA is specifically defined in section 15d(a) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended, as follows:

"Unless otherwise specifically authorized by Act of Congress the Corporation shall make no contracts for the sale or delivery of power which would have the effect of making the Corporation or its distributors, directly or indirectly, a source of power supply outside the area for which the Corporation or its distributors were the primary source of power supply on July 1, 1957, and such additional area extending not more than five miles around the periphery of such area as may be necessary to care for the growth of the Corporation and its distributors within said area: Provided, however, That such additional area shall not in any event increase by more than 21/2 per centum (or two thousand square miles, whichever is the lesser) the area for which the Corporation and its distributors were the primary source of power supply on July 1, 1957: And provided further, That no part of such additional area may be in a State not now served by the Corporation or its distributors or in a municipality receiving electric service from another source on or after July 1, 1957, and no more than five hundred square miles of such additional area may be in any one State now served by the Corporation or its distributors.

"Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the Corporation or its distributors from supplying electric power to any customer within any area in which the Corporation or its distributors had generally established electric service on July 1, 1957, and to which electric service was not being supplied from any other source on the effective date of this Act.

"Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the Corporation, when economically feasible, from making exchange power arrangements with other power-generating organ-izations with which the Corporation had such arrangements on July 1, 1957, nor prevent the Corporation from continuing to supply power to Dyersburg, Tennessee, and Covington, Tennessee, or from entering into contracts to supply or from supplying power to the cities of Paducah, Kentucky; Princeton, Kentucky; Glasgow, Kentucky; Fulton, Kentucky; Monticello, Kentucky; Hickman, Kentucky; Chicamauga, Georgia; Ringgold, Georgia; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; and South Fulton, Tennessee; or agencies thereof; or from entering into contracts to supply or from supplying power for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station in Lauderdale and Kemper Counties, Mississippi, through the facilities of the East Mississippi Electric Power Assocation: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the transmission of TVA power to the Atomic Energy Commission or the Department of Defense or any agency thereof, on certification by the President of the United States that an emergency defense need for such power exists."

This provision defines the relationship of the area supplied with TVA power on July 1, 1957, to the area within which TVA can now market power. The only major difference between the area on July 1, 1957, and at the time of passage of H.B. 3460 is that on the latter date TVA was no longer the primary source of power supply for the area served by the city of Memphis.

Can TVA initiate the construction of new generating plants without prior notification to or specific authorization from the

Congress?

Congress has authorized TVA to construct needed generating plants within the limits of its bond issuing authority and the power revenues which are available. No further authorization from Congress is necessary.

TVA's budget program includes a statement of TVA's plans for the construction of new generating plants during the ensuing year, but TVA's authority to construct plants and to issue revenue bonds for that purpose rests on its basic statute. If TVA should find that additional plants were required beyond those mentioned in the President's budget, it would have authority to begin construction of such plants, and would advise Congress of such action in connection with its next annual budget presentation.

3. Is there any limitation on the area in which TVA can now construct steam electric plants?

See answer to No. 4 below.

4. If the answer to item 3 is "Yes," what is such limitation?

The TVA Board is obligated to supply Power at the lowest possible cost to the area Which relies on TVA as its primary source of Power supply and thus is obligated to construct those generating plants which will accomplish that result. Congress elected to limit the area within which TVA power could be supplied but it recognized that any arbitrary limit on the area within which generating plants could be constructed would be inconsistent with the obligation imposed on the TVA Board to produce power at the lowest possible cost. The location of a generating plant can be selected only after a careful weighing of the various factors which determine its economic feasibility. Among the more important factors are availability of coal, transmission distance to the load centers where the power is needed, the availability of adequate water for cooling pur-Poses, and the availability of rail, water, and highway transportation.

5. Can TVA enter into contracts to purchase all or part of the power to be available from existing or new non-Federal power-plants outside the TVA area? If so, are there any geographical limitations as to the location of such plants and the area within which the power can be utilized?

The TVA Board is under a duty to operate the TVA power system as efficiently, and to keep costs as low, as possible. Accordingly, the controlling consideration in a decision

whether to purchase power from a non-Federal source, as in the location of a generating plant to be constructed by TVA itself and in a choice between purchase or construction, is whether the power to be obtained will be the most economical available from the standpoint of the TVA power system as a whole. Subject to this basic limitation, there is no arbitrary geographical restriction on the location either of TVA plants or of non-Federal plants from which power may be purchased. Utilization of power from both sources is subject to the geographical limitations set out in the answer to question 1 above.

6. What are some of the more important legal restrictions or congressional controls TVA believes it is released from by the exception (in sec. 15d(a) of the TVA Act as amended) that expenditures from bond profeeds "shall not be subject to the requirements or limitations of any other lew"?

ments or limitations of any other law"?

The basic purpose of the quoted provision is to enhance the marketability of the bonds by making clear to prospective purchasers that the limitations on the issuance of bonds are those specified in the act itself. It provides additional assurance that TVA's ability to begin construction of new generating capacity as and when needed is not dependent on the appropriation process. It also provides assurance that the flexibility given to TVA in the act will not be restricted inadvertently by statutes of general application.

7. Does TVA intend to set up a special account for bond proceeds that will not be reflected in the accounting under the requirements of the Government Corporation Control Act? Will TVA power receipts and their expenditure continue to be reported under the provisions of that act?

The Government Corporation Control Act contains no accounting requirements. TVA's bond proceeds and their expenditure will be reflected in TVA's budget presentations under the Government Corporation Control Act. TVA power receipts and their expenditure will also be reflected in TVA's budget presentations.

### REDUCTION IN TVA LOAD ESTIMATES

Question. It appears that your peakload for this winter of 1959-60 is nearly three-quarter million kilowatts below the estimate you made last year; is this correct? Will you explain why you were so far off from your estimate?

(The information requested follows:)

The estimate of last year for the winter of 1959-60 was 10,300,000 kilowatts. The actual peak demand for the winter was 9,641,-000 on March 1, 1960. The difference between the actual and estimate is 659,000 kilowatts. About 300,000 kilowatts of this difference results from less deliveries to Federal agencies, principally to AEC, than had been estimated. Also, the aluminum producers in this area did not operate four aluminum potlines and associated fabricating equipment which we anticipated to be in operation. That resulted in another 150,-000 kilowatts less load. The temperature at the time of our peak on March 1 was 22°, or about 8° warmer than the normal minimum during the winter season when the peak is expected to be established. At that time, wind velocity was higher than normal offsetting some of the warmer-than-normal temperature. The net effect of the weather, however, reduced the system load by at least another 200,000 kilowatts. The sum of these factors adds to 650,000 kilowatts, which almost exactly equals the difference between the estimated and actual demands.

Question. Why have you reduced all your future load estimates by about 800,000 kilowatts below those of last years? Would it have anything to do with the lack of a need

to show such a gloomy picture on requirements for future capacity additions, now that you have obtained authority to issue bonds?

(The requested information follows:)

From year to year the load forecasts are adjusted to reflect experience of trends and new developments. In the current estimates the expected demands of AEC on the TVA system were reduced about 600,000 kilowatts. About half of that reduction reflected the information that AEC would not be likely to operate at extended load, as it had in recent years; the rest of the reduction was made on the basis of discussions with AEC of their ability to take more power during part of the year and less during TVA's peak season of the year. Most of the other 200,000-kilowatt reduction was made to reflect later knowledge of industrial trends following the recession.

#### TVA SYSTEM CAPACITY

Question. Will you bring the tabulation on page 906 of the fiscal year 1960 hearings up to date as of December 31, 1959?

(The requested information follows:)

CAPACITY IN SERVICE DECEMBER 31, 1959

The following table divides the installed capacity among the categories named. It also gives a corresponding approximate breakdown of the estimated maximum capability at time of peak demand (before deducting necessary reserves); however, the total has more validity and significance than the components because the capabilities of individual plants or groups or plants are not independent of each other and because they are more highly variable than the total.

### [Kilowatts]

	Installed capacity	Approximate maximum capability at peak demand
Hydroplants: TVA	2, 742, 500	2, 553, 000
lea	425, 960 571, 000 7, 647, 250	405,000 474,000 8,264,000
Total	11, 386, 710	11, 696, 000

Question. Will you bring the tabulation on page 907 of the fiscal year 1960 hearings forward to show comparable information as of December 31, for each of the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964?

(The requested information follows:)

Capacity of presently scheduled additions

[Kilowatts]

1.5	Intionanci						
	Scheduled installed capacity	Corresponding approximate maximum capability at peak demand (before deduct- ing reserves)					
Dec. 31, 1960	11, 910, 710 12, 072, 710 13, 269, 910 1 14, 441, 910 (*)	12, 213, 000 12, 375, 000 13, 575, 000 114, 750, 000 (7)					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Tentative (includes new eastern steam unit, Paradise unit 2, and Melton Hill units 1-2).

<sup>2</sup> Program for 1964 has not yet been determined.

### PEAK LOADS ON TVA SYSTEM

Question. Will you bring the tabulation on page 909 of the fiscal year 1960 hearings up to date by adding the figures for fiscal year 1960? It is noted that the Federal Power Commission reports the maximum peak for the TVA system for fiscal year 1960 so far was 9,586,000 kilowatts for January 1960. Has this peak been exceeded since that time?

(The information requested follows:)

TVA system loads at time of system peak, in thousands of kilowatts

Piscal year	Total for TVA area	Federal loads	Non- Federal loads	Memphis loads in- cluded in (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1950 1951 1952 1952 1953 1955 1956 1956 1957 1958 1959 1969	2, 590 3, 000 3, 736 4, 240 5, 295 6, 952 8, 298 9, 239 9, 418 9, 702 9, 641	285 359 717 963 1, 409 2, 753 3, 597 3, 795 3, 437 3, 254 3, 276	2, 305 2, 641 3, 019 3, 277 3, 886 4, 199 4, 701 5, 444 - 5, 981 6, 448 6, 365	141 162 178 205 227 287 327 301 291 327

Note.—The load of 9,586,000 kilowatts for January 1900 was exceeded by a load of 9,641,000 kilowatts on Mar. 1, 1960.

Question. Will you furnish for the record a tabulation showing your peak load during each month of calendar year 1959 and of 1960 to date, with a breakdown of this to show Federal load, and non-Federal loads? Also show, if any, the peak delivery to Memphis included in the non-Federal loads.

(The tabulation requested follows:)

TVA system loads at time of system peak, in thousands of kilowatts

Month and year	Total for TVA area	Federal loads	Non- Federal loads	Memphis loads in- cluded in col, 3
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
January 1959. February 1959. March 1959. March 1959. May 1959. June 1959. July 1959. August 1959. August 1959. October 1959. November 1959. December 1959. January 1960. February 1960. March 1960.	9, 702 9, 057 8, 701 8, 212 7, 624 7, 718 7, 810 7, 945 8, 313 9, 301 9, 164 9, 568 9, 678 9, 641	3, 254 3, 351 3, 346 3, 277 3, 254 3, 320 3, 236 3, 381 3, 323 3, 362 3, 357 3, 259 3, 235 3, 276	6, 448 5, 706 5, 355 4, 935 4, 370 4, 398 4, 574 4, 561 4, 951 5, 981 5, 981 5, 327 6, 327 6, 365	327 91 91 29 35 0 0 0 0 0

### ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSE HEATING

Question. Will you bring the tabulation on page 911 of the fiscal year 1960 hearings up to date by only including data for calendar years 1959 and 1960 to date?

(The information requested follows:)

Approximate electricity use for house heating in TVA area

Month and year	Energy, millions of kilowatt- hours	Thousands of kilowatts demand 1
1959-January	590	1, 680
February	420	1,360
March	370	1,050
April	130	660
May	20	380
June		
August		***************************************
September	***************	************
October	120	750
November	430	1,380
December	510	1, 240
1966-January	570	1,530
February	600	1,700

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The effect of the house heating loads on the monthly system peak is usually less than the numbers shown because of diversity among these loads and other loads.

### DEFICIT OPERATION OF TVA DISTRIBUTORS

Question. We have often heard about how successful the operations have been in the TVA power area and how much greater usage the TVA area has in comparison with the balance of the Nation. In examining the TVA report on the operations of the TVA power distributors, I find a number of instances where the distributors are and have been operating at a deficit and have per customer power use below the national average. Many of these particular TVA distributors have been in operation for 15 or 20 years. In this connection, will you furnish, for

In this connection, will you furnish, for the record for each of the past 5 years, the number of distributors that have either operated in the red in any such year or had a deficit in accumulated net income in any of these years?

(The information requested follows:)

The number of TVA distributors who had either a deficit in accumulated net income during the fiscal years 1955-59 or whose operation during these same years produced a negative operating margin is shown below;

1955	16
1956	14
1957	11
1958	12
1959	9

Amortization collections by distributors are available for the payment of interest on long-term debt. The inclusion of these funds in the distributors' annual operating statement would revise the above figures to those shown below:

Piscal year:	
1956	
1957	
1958	
1959	

### Senator Murray's Address to American Chemical Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. MIKE MANSFIELD

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a symposium of the American Chemical Society opened with an address by our respected colleague, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. The symposium was a highly technical one, and Senator Murray was invited to open this scientific gathering in recognition of his encouragement of methods to reduce evaporation losses from reservoirs by using a chemical film just one molecule thick. For the past 4 years, Senator MURRAY, in association with the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] repeatedly urged the executive branch to take an active part in this imaginative program for conservation of the limited water resources of the Western States. Encouraging results of preliminary tests are now reported, and these give rise to hope of saving many hundreds of thousands of acre-feet of water each year.

In addressing the symposium, in addition to pointing up the urgent need for water resource development and conservation, Senator Murray brought to focus several other important aspects of the work of scientists such as those whom he was then addressing. One of these points is that in helping the United

States to conserve our scarce water supplies, scientists can also give valuable help to our allies of the free world, many of whom have extremely critical problems of water scarcity. Senator Murray pointed out also that international collaboration within the scientific sectors of the world gives hope that international collaboration on even broader fronts may lead to effective transformation of nuclear energy from a terrible engine of destruction into a mighty tool for improving the material prosperity and happiness of mankind.

Awareness of such possibilities, Senator Murray told the scientific audience, stimulates the younger scientists in the early stages of their professional careers. This, he suggested, might have significant results in attracting men to research work, and in overcoming unfortunate limitations in some of the applied

sciences.

These points have deep significance for all of us. I ask unanimous consent, therefore, that immediately following my remarks, there be printed the text of Senator Murray's address to the symposium of the American Chemical Society.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD,

as follows:

Address to the American Chemical Society Symposium, New York City, by Hon. James E. Murray, U.S. Senator From Montana, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Mr. Chairman, members of the American Chemical Society, and fellow guests, it is a privilege to participate in this symposium sponsored by one of the Nation's most eminent learned societies. I am sensible, too, of the honor of your invitation to make the opening remarks to the meeting.

The program for this symposium deals with matters such as monolayer, energy barrier, surface tension, and like subjects that might seem far removed from the work of the U.S. Senate. Twenty-six years ago, when I first took my seat in the Senate, such subjects actually would have been foreign to legislative considerations, but there have been profound changes in national affairs during the past quarter of a century, and now many of my colleagues share my interest in your researches.

Ever since 1807 when it made its first inquiry into the possibilities for waterways development, the U.S. Senate has been deeply concerned with resource matters. This concern is, of course, most appropriate because development of natural resources for use by the people is the foundation on which this Nation builds its strength and the well-being of its citizens. Minerals, timber, soil fertility, and water are essential ingredients of the great industrial civilization in which we live and prosper.

Recognition of this principle guides the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which I am privileged to be chairman, and it has led to authorization of major resource programs. In the field of water resources, I mention only the Missouri River Basin project and the Colorado River storage project as examples of many that are important to the entire Nation.

Resource development and conservation is the clearly expressed purpose of the American people and, now more than ever previously, it is essential to maintenance of the American way of life. Yet in pursuit of that purpose, we are progressively impeded by resource scarcities, especially so in the

case of water development programs. Virtually every water project that comes before the Senate for authorization is hedged about with complications arising from scarcity of the resource, and opportunities for beneficial developments are curtailed or frustrated by water supply limitations.

In this context, in 1957 evaporation losses and the possibilities for their reduction were reviewed for my committee in a special staff study undertaken at the suggestion of Senator CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona. This review was enlightening regarding the significance of evaporation. Its importance took on real meaning to those who have lived through destructive droughts, when we learned that evaporation from a stockwater pond often dissipates as much water as is used in a year by 500 head of cattle. It was shown that in the Western States, each year evaporation losses exceed the aggregate capacity of half a dozen of our major conservation reservoirs, while for the United States as a whole, evaporation from lakes and streams exceeds the total use of water by all the cities and towns of the Nation.

The staff report summarized the initial results of the experiments with evaporation suppressants already started in the United States, Australia, and several other countries. On the basis of this information, the Senate responded generously to Senator HAYDEN's and my recommendations that funds be appropriated to the Department of the Interior for evaporation control work. Just within recent weeks, Congress provided a substantial expansion of those studies and tests. The reasons for this interest and support warrant review here because they concern you both as scientists and citizens.

The charter of the American Chemical Society issued pursuant to a special act of Congress includes among its objectives "by its meetings, professional contacts, reports, papers, discussions, and publications, to promote scientific interest and inquiry; thereby \* \* \* fostering public welfare and education, aiding the development of our terial prosperity and happiness of our people."

These are public purposes of great present significance, and this symposium furthers them in important ways. For one thing, there is its direct and very practical relation to our scarce water supplies. is a matter of increasing urgency to our en-tire economy, as I shall outline rather broadly in a moment. There is also a sec-ond significant aspect of this symposium, that is, its relation to the national and international climate of contemporary life. Although perhaps less commonly recog-nized, this aspect is also of great concern to you as scientists and as citizens,

Your studies of methods for reducing evaporation losses, along with other resource conservation research, are of prime importance to the Nation. In the field of natural resources, the United States no longer enjoys assurance of abundance-actually, for many resources we now are a have-not Nation. This has been recognized for some time with respect to mineral resources on which the past half-century's industrial development and two World Wars have made such prodigious demands. Now, it is apparent that we also face water shortages. These water shortages limit our living limit our production, curtail our living limit our health, and unstandards, jeopardize our health, and undermine national security.

As I have just indicated, awareness of this impending water crisis has come to sharp focus in connection with the congressional responsibilities for water resource development. This led my fellow Montana Senator, MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD, in association with me, to sponsor establishment of a special Senate review of the entire water resource situation, and under the chairmanship of Senator Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma, this inquiry has brought together highly significant facts about water supplies and requirements. Because some of these facts bear directly on this discussion, in the following remarks I shall use data from the committee reports.

The United States is entering a period of enormous growh that will require twice as much water as we now use. By 1980, we must expect at least 250 million people in this country instead of the present population of about 180 million. The gross national product by then should be in excess of trillion per year or twice its present size, and industrial production should be about three times its present level. As these levels are attained, the United States will grow in strength, prosperity, and well-being.

However, one important requirement for this future growth is adequate quantities of good quality water. Without an abundant supply of good quality water, agriculture and industry would be vastly less efficient, and without abundant good water, contemporary metropolitan life would be vastly uncomfortable. The need for water, experts in this field inform us, will grow from the present level of 250 billion gallons per day to about

600 billion gallons per day by 1980.

But we are already using all the water that is readily available and fit to use. At present, there is virtually no usable water to supply the new requirements that are essential to our growth.

Our basic supply of water is, in the main, fixed by inelastic factors of precipitation and runoff. To avoid the national deterioration that would be the consequence of water deficiencies, the United States must energize a comprehensive program to use more effectively all of the water resources that we

You scientists in this symposium have an important role in that task, and this is why Senators and other laymen await with keen interest the results of technical meetings such as this one

Let me illustrate this with an example that has immediate relevance to this symposium. One feature of the needed water development program is a great increase in storage reservoirs to conserve the river flows that now are only partially used before they discharge into the oceans. Preliminary data that we may need to more than double the present aggregate capacity of all existing reservoirs in this country-that is, to increase from the present 275 million acre-feet of reservoir capacity to almost 600 million acre-feet, possibly even more.

I need hardly point out to this group how such an increase in reservoir capacity will affect losses from evaporation. Greatly increased losses must be anticipated, particularly in view of the fact that as we proceed with construction of more reservoirs, future sites in general will be less favorable in the relation of storage capacity to the surface area exposed to evaporation. Conversely, practical methods for reducing evaporation losses can significantly reduce the requirements for storage capacity. This is true even in humid sections of the country, and it has key importance in the drier western

This relationship to regional development is of deep concern because of the national interest in a balanced economy. Where increased water use is most critical, evaporation takes a costly toll of the limited water supplies and, therefore, it has especially great impact on the growth potential of the Western States. In the next 40 years, these growth potentials are expected to result in the population of the Western States being 21/2 times its present size, and this in turn will require full development of western water resources. Let me put it in the specific terms of some of the preliminary studies.

On the Colorado River, for example, it appears that at least 14 million acre-feet of additional reservoir storage will be needed to conserve the flood flows that are now only partially used, and on the upper Missouri River the estimate is that an additional 30 million acre-feet of storage will be needed. Evaporation from existing reservoirs on each of these two rivers already exceeds 1 million acre-feet a year and this will, of course, be increased greatly by the additional storage. Although the reservoirs will be essential, the evaporation loss is a very high price to pay because present calculations show that by 1980 there will hardly be enough water in those river basins for consumptive uses and sewage dilution. These examples demonstrate with great emphasis that practical methods of evaporation control can be of great significance to the potential economic and population growth.

same considerations also have great significance in many foreign countries. In fact, a preponderance of the underdeveloped areas of the world have hydrological conditions much like those of our Western States, and water scarcity likewise limits their opportunities for improved economic and living

conditions.

Evaporation control work is notable for its international character, its progress literally circling the globe. Your work developed from the research of the great British scientist, Sir Eric Rideal, then crossed the Atlantic to advance here in America under your distinguished chairman, Prof. Victor K. LaMer, and again spanning an ocean, it now also numbers among its leaders Mr. Mansfield and his associates in Australia, and includes workers in several other countries as well.

It is encouraging to observe that evaporation control work is broadly based and that it enlists members of university faculties, the personnel of government agencies, of private research foundations, and of commercial industries. Your group includes chemists, physicists, biologists, and engi-neers. This broad spectrum of collaboration assures cross-fertilization of ideas and supplies continuing productive stimulus. The merit of wide collaboration is emphasized throughout the Senate consideration of evaporation work beginning with the 1958 report.

Here I will digress somewhat to commend to your consideration the opportunities for contributing to important purposes tangential to the immediate research in which you may be engaged. I speak first of the development of scientific personnel. We hear often of the lack of well-trained men in some research fields, and the dearth of creative and imaginative thinking in the fields of applied science. Perhaps one reason for this may be that the younger scientists in the early stages of their career are not aware of the broad implications that their work can have.

I like to hope that evaporation control and other resource conservation research will attract these younger men, open new perspectives to them, and be a means for strengthening our resources of trained scientific manpower. In furtherance of this, it is gratifying that there are a number of research contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and various colleges and universities, and that this collaboration received express approval of the Congress this year in providing increased funds for evaporation studies. It is particularly gratifying that the cooperative program with the State college in my State of Montana is especially well suited for training research men.

Would it not be desirable to make professional training in this broad sense of the term a continuing feature of cooperative research contracts and, in connection with that, to provide collaborating scientists access to the ideas and information revealing

the significance of their field of work? Younger scientists, I am certain, are responsive to this, and I am confident also that the enhanced satisfaction in their work will fully

repay the effort.

A little earlier I touched on the international character of evaporation control work, and I wish to explore this somewhat more. The internationalism of your scientific work gives you special qualifications to focus the advances that you make in technical problems so that they also will be advances in the problems of world peace. In the formation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, at which I had the honor to represent the United States, science was recognized to be a major factor in achieving the purposes of the United Nations Charter from which I quote the initial words:

We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of

the human person." Now, when the hungry two-thirds of the

world seethes with violence that threatens the institutions of freedom, I recall to you the words of a great contemporary American who warned that "A hungry man is not a freeman."

We have a deep concern with the water supply problems of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Water is needed there to set men free from want, and time is short. All of us are joined in the race against time to guide the force of men's aspirations from violence into constructive channels that will provide the material basis for freedom.

Perhaps your scientific work can provide methods for immediate improvement of water supplies in underdeveloped countries. In the light of our own experiences when droughts dried up the West, it seems to me control of evaporation losses from existing impoundments, even quite small ones, should be significant in bettering living conditions in arid regions.

In concluding, I will express one further hope and conviction regarding science in the modern world. In his last inaugural address, Franklin D. Roosevelt stated for us the

grave lesson of this century—he said:
"We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations,

The middle years of the 20th century are darkened by the terrifying shadow of the atomic cloud—terrifying because we have not yet learned how to work together so that its destructiveness will be transformed to beneficial and productive purposes. It is enormously encouraging to observe the wide collaboration and the spontaneous internationalism of scientists engaged in work such as yours on evaporation control. The international community of technical workers at today's meeting gives renewed confidence in men's ability to work together and in the words of your charter, "add to the material prosperity and happiness of our people." I am grateful for the opportunity to further this effort, and I wish you continuing success in all its aspects.

Hon. Henry A. Dixon

SPEECH

### HON, EDWARD H. REES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, before leaving the House of Representa-

tives, I want to join with my other colleagues in paying respects to a distinguished American who is retiring from Congress this year.

The Honorable HENRY A. DIXON is one of the finest characters I have known. He is an educator. He is a scholar. He ranks high as a legislator. Dr. Dixon has contributed much to legislation during the time he has been in Congress. His views and his influence have meant much to other Members. The Congress and the country are better because of the services of Dr. HENRY A. DIXON.

"Early Bird" Reinhardt N. Ausmus, Pioneer of Aviation History-Built His First Plane During Years 1910-12

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. A. D. BAUMHART, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BAUMHART. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to bring to the public's attention a constituent of mine, Mr. Reinhardt N. Ausmus, who at the present time is Erie County veterans' service officer, located in the courthouse, Sandusky, Ohio.

Mr. Ausmus was raised in an orphan-When he was released from the home at the age of 14, he had no home or job, and it was at this time that he decided to build an airplane. He designed and built his first plane, which took him 2 years, from 1910 to 1912. He flew it in 1912.

At the age of 19, Mr. Ausmus got a job as an instructor and designer at the old Benoist Aeroplane Co. in Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Ausmus joined the aviation section of the Army Signal Corps, which later was to become the Air Force in the early days of World War I. Being only 20 years of age he was one of the youngest fully trained and experienced aviators in the Army. During the war he suffered injuries which made it necessary for him to give up piloting and which confined him in hospitals for various periods during the next 17 years.

Flying the plane in 1912 qualified Mr. Ausmus to become an Early Bird, an organization of men who piloted heavierthan-air planes before December 17,

While he has not been able to follow his first occupational choice, he has proceeded to collect records and other exhibits of the early days of aviation, particularly those concerning the early manufacture of planes in Sandusky, Ohio. These have in some cases been so rare that officials of the Smithsonian Institution have consulted with him on several occasions, and in at least one instance changed the official records because of information in his collection.

While in a Government hospital he resolved that if he were ever able to work he would give his time to helping other veterans as he had been helped.

With this aim he accepted a position as Erie County veterans' service officer.

Mr. Ausmus' story has been featured by articles and pictures in many of the prominent daily newspapers of my congressional district. To name a few: Sandusky Register, Sandusky, Ohio; Chronicle-Telegram, Elyria, Ohio; and the Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

In 1958 the Sandusky Chamber of Commerce presented him with a plaque for his outstanding contributions as a

pioneer of aviation history.

Stands Taken by Members of the National Federation of Independent Business on National Issues

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

# HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, the National Federation of Independent Business, the Nation's leading small business organization, regularly polls its members on important issues before the

Members of the Congress have come to rely on these polls, because of the completely fair way in which they are conducted, and know that they give a ready index of what many small business and professional men in every State of the Union are thinking. These polls reach several times as many people as Dr. Gallup does in his better-known surveys.

Recently the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, ALBERT GORE, told his colleagues in the Senate that:

Insofar as accuracy in depiction or prediction of the way the mass of our people will vote in a national election is concerned. I consider most of the political polls, including the Gallup poll, as almost meaningless and in many instances misleading. This conclusion is the result of considerable observation and study over a period of 6

It is significant, I think, that no one has questioned the honesty and accuracy of the polls made by the National Federation of Independent Business though the honesty and accuracy of polls made by other organizations has been ques-

I include here a letter I have received from George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, together with a report on the stands taken by members of this great organization in ballots sent to Members of the Congress in the course of the polls it has taken in recent months:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS. Burlingame, Calif., August 29, 1960. Hon. HARRIS B. McDowell, Jr. House Office Building,

Washington, D.C. DEAR CONGRESSMAN McDowell: It was a pleasure again to renew my acquaintanceship with you during your tenure as a member of the Democratic platform committee in Los Angeles just recently.

Then again it was an exceptional pleasure the second time to note your activity coming out of the executive committee meeting of the platform committee in Los Angeles.

You recall in my appearance in behalf of the federation I requested the privilege to file with the committee my long statement covering the expressed view of the nation-wide membership of the federation comprised of approximately 160,000 independent business and professional men members—all voting members. So the action taken by me is in keeping with the expressed nationwide poll of these members, and not the opinion of any officer of the federation.

The committee extended to the writer and all other witnesses ample time to present a brief summary which I did, and I believe it would be of great interest to you and to all Members of Congress to note from the long statement: "Stand Taken by the Members of the National Federation of Independent Business on Legislative and Economic Problems." And the argument for and against the proposition is presented to the members and the federation holding to strict neutrality. Then it is up to the members to vote the ballot and send it in to the respective Members of Congress.

We are not unmindful of your consistent help to small business each and every time we have requested your cooperation and again we are making a similar request if you can find it convenient to have the attached, with the accompanying letter, inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Thanking you for your cooperation and with best regards.

Sincerely,

GEORGE J. BURGER. Vice President.

STANDS TAKEN BY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS ON NATIONAL ISSUES IN BALLOTS SENT TO THEIR CONGRESSMEN IN THE COURSE OF NATIONAL MANDATE OPINION POLLS

### APPENDIX A: ANTITRUST

Provide consistent, effective enforcement of all antitrust laws.

Staff antitrust agencies with competent personnel, and grant agencies all appropriations needed for a forceful, consistent, effective enforcement program.

Grant Justice Department (or Federal Trade Commission as may be the case) with antitrust jurisdiction over both cooperativetype organizations and labor unions.

Require manufacturers who sell through factory-owned stores and independent dealers to put their independent dealers on the same buying price basis as their factoryowned stores.

Strengthen maximum antitrust penalties by permitting our courts to suspend from executive positions, for at least a year, officials of firms which repeatedly violate the antitrust laws and injure competitors.

Strengthen maximum antitrust penalties by permitting courts to fine business executives up to double their salaries for the period of antitrust violations they promote.

Provide assured tenure of office for the U.S. Assistant Attorney General in charge of Justice Department Antitrust Division, extending up to periods of 8 years.

Require large businesses which plan mergers to give Federal antitrust agencies advance notice of their planning.

Assist smaller businesses in private antitrust actions by providing that when they can go to court, show cause for complaint, and initiate damage suits, Government will pay court and attorney costs.

Require chainstore systems to absorb losses on their unprofitable outlets from net earnings after taxes have been paid on those of their outlets which have operated at a profit. Require manufacturers to publicize fully all their discounts and to offer them equally to all their retailers.

Compel tire manufacturers to stop operating factory-owned retail outlets in competition with their independently owned and operated distributors.

Further protect independent businessmen in their rights to buy whatever goods they want to handle in their places of business, without pressure from their suppliers.

Compel oil companies to lease or sell to independent operators all their companyowned retail service stations.

Permit Government to go into court to help independent businessmen collect damages when their businesses are injured by monopolistic practices.

Make it illegal for anyone to sell at unreasonably low prices which would destroy competitors.

Make it unlawful for anyone to sell goods below cost for the purpose of eliminating competitors.

Make it possible for businessmen to use the Robinson-Patman Act in private suits for damages due to unfair price competition.

Require Government retail outlets, such as PX's and ships stores, to pay the same prices for their merchandise as their independent business competitors are compelled to pay.

Prohibit retail food stores from operating food manufacturing or processing plants.

Prohibit giant meatpackers from operating retail meat, poultry, and dairy outlets.

Enact strongest possible fair trade laws.;
APPENDIX B: SMALL BUSINESS REPRESENTATION

Raise House Small Business Committee from its current temporary status to the status of a standing committee, with full power to report legislation directly to the floor.

Raise Senate Small Business Committee from its current semistanding committee status to that of a full standing committee, with power to report legislation directly to the floor.

President appoint a Secretary of Small Business as a regular member of his Cabinet. Make the Small Business Administration a completely independent executive branch agency.

Require the President to appoint a small business representative to the Federal Reserve Board, the agency that helps shape the money and lending policies of our banking system.

### APPENDIX C-1: TAXATION

Create a special independent commission (like the Hoover Commission)- to study how tax laws affect small business and promote monopoly, to report findings and recommendations for action to the Congress.

Reduce taxes on smaller corporations by imposing a 22-percent rate on the first \$25,000, and a 30-percent rate on all earnings above that figure.

Allow businessmen to take the same fast tax chargeoffs on purchases of used equipment as they are permitted to take on new

Reduce taxes on small growing corporations and raise them on giant corporations.

Permit all businessmen to deduct from taxable income the first \$1,000 of business earnings spent in any one year on expansions or improvements.

Permit businessmen to deduct up to \$30,000 in any one year from taxable income, to cover increased costs due to business expansions or improvements, expansions in accounts collectible, and expansions in inventories

Permit businessmen to take out non-taxable life insurance policies, payable to the U.S. Government, to anticipate and cover their estate taxes.

Prohibit tax collectors from including good will in figuring the value of an estate for tax purposes.

Permit business and professional people whose incomes vary widely from year to year, to use a 5-year average in figuring their taxable income.

Allow unincorporated businessmen the option, when figuring their tax returns, of either taking a flat standard deduction from gross business income for operating expenses or itemizing their deductions as at present.

Make it a criminal offense for any Federal employee to make illegal threats against any citizen for the purpose of collecting taxes. Compel Federal tax collectors to stay with-

in the latest rulings that have been handed down by the U.S. courts on tax cases.

Provide a flat 10 percent in taxes on unincorporated businesses.

Refuse to entertain any proposals to replace present excise taxes with a flat 5 percent manufacturers' sales tax, with manufacturers licensed by Federal Government as a control measure.

Allow businesses to deduct from taxable income all payments they make on behalf of employees into the social security program.

### APPENDIX C-2

### (a) Cooperatives

Compel cooperatives to pay full Federal income taxes on all their earnings before they deduct anything for patronage refunds or dividends.

Compel cooperatives to pay full Federal income taxes on all dividends and refunds allocated on their books to members, but not actually paid out in cash.

Compel cooperatives to pay patronage refunds in cash or by interest bearing notes to members each year, and to pay taxes like all other businesses on all remaining earnings.

Enact a 20 percent withholding tax on refunds or dividends declared by cooperatives.

### (b) Government competition

Grant the President power to issue rules and regulations under which his top aides may recommend elimination or curtailment of Government competition with private business.

Amend the Constitution to prohibit the Government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens.

Authorize the U.S. Comptroller General to survey military commissaries and post exchanges to determine if their operations are legal and helpful to servicemen, and how much taxes are lost because these outlets aren't privately operated.

Require military commissaries and post exchanges to charge prices which will enable them to pay their own way, figuring costs the same way business does.

Congress permit Government civilian agencies to close down all of their business-type operations they desire, as they see fit.

# (c) Reduction-control of Government spending

Enact 25 percent reduction, across-theboard, in subsidies paid to big farmers and big businessmen.

Provide that Federal spending may not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency.

Permit the President to veto particular items in general money bills without having to veto the entire measures.

Require Government to set aside the first 1 percent of tax receipts each year for payment against the national debt.

Centralize surplus property control and disposal under the General Services Administration.

Close all loopholes in laws which require Government agencies to offer surplus property to other Federal agencies before selling it to the public at cut prices.

Hoover Commission recommendation to create a single Federal agency to do all the buying, storing, and distribution of goods for all three military services.

### (d) Paperwork burdens

Reduce the number of employee wage reports which employers must furnish Government yearly on social security and tax withholdings.

Protect businessmen from threat of penaltles for refusing to answer Federal census questionnaires about their business operations.

### (e) Foreign aid

Enact no further increases in foreign aid spending, in fact taper it off.

Limit foreign aid to military assistance

Prohibit our Government from extending further foreign aid to countries which have incurred debts with us but who have stopped payment on those debts.

Limit foreign aid to only those countries which are lined up with us in the cold war against Communist dominated countries.

Prohibit extension of further foreign aid to countries which reduce their internal taxes.

### APPENDIX D-1: LABOR

Repeal exemptions labor unions have from the antitrust laws.

Require employees of a struck business to do their own picketing.

Prohibit labor unions from conspiring to force uniform national wage rates on employers regardless of their location.

Require labor unions to bargain with businesses on an individual store by store, plant by plant, local basis.

Prohibit unions from requiring businessmen to hire more employees than are needed actually to do a job.

Permit the U.S. courts to prohibit strikes which threaten the national interest and public welfare.

Maintain the current ban against secondary boycotts in the construction industry.

Do not permit the U.S. Labor Department to initiate, on its own and without consulting with affected employees, suits for back wages due employees under the Federal wage-hour law.

Maintain present exemptions for small businesses from Federal wage-and-hour law controls; do not further increase mandatory Federal minimium wages; do not further reduce the maximum workweek (before overtime) from the present 40 hours to any lower figure.

Require a Government-supervised secret strike vote before unions can call a strike against any business.

Prohibit the picketing of any firm unless authorized by at least one-third of the group being organized.

Put teeth in the National Labor Relations Act provisions which permit businesses to sue unions for breach of contract in labor agreements.

Enact no changes in current National Labor Relations Act provisions which permit the States to decide for themselves whether to permit closed-shop agreements between management and unions within their borders.

Prohibit labor unions from engaging in nationwide boycotts of the merchandise of firms which refuse to comply with their demands.

### APPENDIX D-2: SOCIAL WELFARE

Avoid any program that will involve any increase in taxes to pay for hospitalization of persons drawing down social security benefits.

Permit social security pensioners to earn \$1,800 a year and still receive their Govern-

ment benefits, instead of the \$1,200 presently allowed.

Avoid any program which will involve furnishing tax-supported medical care programs for our people (outside the social security system).

Do not further expand on the wage base for social security tax payments.

### APPENDIX E: POREIGN COMPETITION

Avoid any increase in executive branch powers to reduce tariff walls.

Permit Government to put a limit on the amount of foreign produced goods which can be brought into the United States, when their sales are injuring American industry and workers.

Adjust tariffs to protect American businesses from the price advantages foreign producers may gain over them from low wage costs.

# APPENDIX F: GASOLINE (HIGHWAY) -- POSTAL RATE ISSUES

Avoid all further increases in first-class mail rates and airmail rates,

Require all large national magazines (second-class mail users) to pay their full share of post office mailing costs, the same as users of first-class mail are required to do.

Require Government to look to other sources than the gasoline excise tax in securing funds needed for roadbuilding programs.

Permit Government to make 3-percent, 10year loans to businessmen who are forced to move to new locations by Federal-State highway construction programs and urban redevelopment programs.

### APPENDIX G: FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

Prohibit Federal courts from permitting Federal laws to override State laws unless Congress specifically directs this in its underlying legislation

derlying legislation.

Prohibit the States from taxing the interstate commerce income of out-of-State firms (foregoing is now law).

Maintain the authority of the States to permit or deny union shop agreements between labor and management, within their borders.

Permit the States to write and enforce their own regulations on strikes, picketing, boycotts and lockouts, provided they do not permit anything forbidden by Federal labor law.

Permit the States to maintain their unemployment compensation systems as they are now able, without any further interference from the Federal Government.

# The Forgotten Men: Veterans of World War I

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. MORGAN M. MOULDER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, several months ago I introduced H.R. 7405, to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide a pension of \$100 per month to World War I veterans.

The veterans of World War I are, indeed, a special and unique group. They have not been treated on a par, in terms of veterans' benefits, with the veterans of other wars. There is a debt owing to the veterans of World War I based on the fact that this Government has shown greater and wiser concern for the veter-

ans of World War II and of the Korean war. There was no GI bill of rights for the veterans of World War I as there was for the veterans of the other two recent wars.

Mr. Speaker, the veterans who went soldering in World War I lost a definite value out of his life and his career. This he was never permitted to retrieve, as the other and later veterans were permitted to retrieve through the GI bill of rights. World War I veterans got some benefits to be sure, but nothing in proportion to what the country gave the others. My proposed pension of \$100 a month only corrects that inequality. Since it only corrects the inequality it does not create any dangerous precedent.

Mr. Speaker, the very justice of the World War I veterans' case should make it publicly acceptable and I believe the people of the United States generally would approve it. Moreover, the statistics from an actuarial standpoint show that such a pension is sound fiscally and far from a burden to the Federal budget in relation to the results it would produce. There are approximately 2,600,000 World War I veterans. The cost of the program therefore in the first year would come to about \$1.8 billion. This would be gradually but consistently reduced since the average age of World War I veterans is now 65.7 years. For example, some 9,000 World War I veterans died last month. For the second year the program would come, according to estimates from the Veterans' Bureau, to something less than \$1.78 billion. The third year it would be less even than \$1.7 billion, and so on. The sum is formidable to be sure. But it is not by any means an unsurmountable problem in a nation with a gross national product now rapidly climbing to \$500 billion annually.

Mr. Speaker, veterans' pensions would be spent for the necessities of life. They will serve as an effective builder of morale by aiding in preserving the self-respect and pardonable pride of veterans who served their country with honor in a national emergency and who, it is understandable, have a natural reluctance against becoming objects of public charity in their declining years.

In theory, Congress has always considered the pension rate as an adjunct to income rather than as supporting income. In this connection, however, many World War I veterans because of advanced age and disability have no other income to support them.

Mr. Speaker, if our Federal Government can afford to spend and give away billions of dollars every year to foreign countries, some of which is used to pension their veterans, then why can we not pension our own soldiers of World War I? I shall continue my fight to secure action on my bill to provide a pension for these veterans.

Mr. Speaker, never must we forget the defenders of our country, of our faiths, and of our institutions. I cannot think of them without sentimentality, or without remembering the words of the poet, Carl Sandburg:

The strong men keep coming on. They go down, shot, sick, broken. They live on fighting, singing, lucky as

plungers

The strong mothers pulling them on. The strong mothers pulling them from a

dark sea, a great prairie, a long moun-

Call hallelujah, call amen, call deep thanks. The strong men keep coming on.

# Employment of the Physically Handicapped

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FRANK J. BECKER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, the long and distinguished history of help to the physically handicapped that has characterized Mr. John S. Woodbridge is well known to myself and the people in my district who work for or live with employees of Pan American World Airways.

Mr. Woodbridge is comptroller for Pan American and in that capacity he has been able to employ more than 500 physically handicapped persons. This is a remarkable achievement and it proves that, given proper encouragement and instruction, physically handicapped people can do just as good a job as their more fortunate brethren in the precise field of statistics and accounting.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Woodbridge recently delivered a most important talk before the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped in Harrisburg, Pa. This was the eighth annual conference of this committee and Mr. Woodbridge was the principal speaker. I have read the remarks of this fine and humane individual and I strongly urge that every Member of this body do likewise. Under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I include Mr. Woodbridge's speech in the Appendix of the RECORD:

This spring, the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped conferred upon our company its "citation for meritorious service, in appreciation for exceptional contributions in furthering the employment of the physically handicapped." Our acceptance response may well set the stage as the introduction to our basic topic here and, with your indulgence, I will repeat it:

Five hundred physically handicapped people work for Pan American, in our airline divisions throughout the world, in our division operating the guided missiles range from Cape Canaveral, and in our general

"We like these men and women. We like the way they work and their relations with their fellow workers. We like their will and their determination to minimize their physical afflictions while maximizing their mental and spiritual capabilities.

"These people do not want special favors nor do they seek sympathy. What they want is the privilege of leading normal, uncomplicated lives like those better endowed physically. They are not sorrowful people nor do they complain, but are stout and cheerful citizens of whom we are proud.

"Employers throughout the land can well afford to become better acquainted with this source of willing talent, for they will be rewarded by the results. Since continuity of employee service is one of the great aims of American industry, and since stability of employ is sought by the handicapped, joining of these desires helps to further our economy and to make for a better world.

"So on behalf of employers in general and of Pan American World Airways in particular, I accept with all humility this citation for meritorious service, a token of recognition of what the business world is doing and must continue to do at an ever-accelerating pace, of mutual benefit to the physically handicapped, to American industry, and to our noble United States of America.

Ten years ago, my very good friend and fellow officer, Jimmy McGuire, becoming desperate for lack of clerical help in his accounting department, requested authority to employ physically handicapped workers to fill the employment gap, thereby reaching into this hitherto little-used source of talent. Permission was granted, skeptically and for a minimum roster, the feeling being that office morale would become too depressed through such intimate daily contact with those less fortunate physically. Parenthetically, it was not generally known that Jimmy's little daughter, Patty, had been stricken with poliomyelitis just a few months before; happily, she is now almost restored to a normal life, and cheerful as a cricket. This may well have aided in inspiring Jimmy in his request.

These men fitted quietly into the slots, and their fellow workers, becoming accustomed to seeing handicapped people in public, soon ceased to stare and accepted them face value, thus opening the gates to further introduction of this type of worker. No other policy or procedure for placement of the handicapped has ever been promulgated by our company, they being considered by our several personnel departments as being no different from others volunteering for work, coming and going in the same fashion as other employees

We feel that much credit for this attitude goes directly to these workers, who do not rail at society or at industry for their misfortunes, but who unobtrusively demonstrate that there is no practical need to discriminate against them. In general, a disabled person makes a good employee, and frequently a superior employee. Mother Nature seems to have a way of compensating structural failure with additional mental ability. Further, these employees generally are steady workers, not prone to frequent change of job nor to chronic absenteeism

but desirous of continuity of employ.
Employment of the disabled is thus not a one-way street, beneficial only to the employee, but is also valuable to those employers who have become aware of this excellent source of talent.

We have found that dramatic and continuing stimulus to the employment of the handicapped has been the creation and activation of skilled athletic teams drawn from these people; their public and colorful presentation of interesting and newsworthy events has aided immeasurably in public acceptance of the handicapped. I want to give you Pan American's case history; its message, which I feel will be a tangible contribution to your eighth annual Governor's conference, could well be the turning-point in the posture of prospective employers and employees insofar as this employment area is concerned.

Six years ago, having casually been in the audience at the semifinal match of the National Wheelchair Basketball Association tournament, I found to my astonishment that four players of the Brooklyn Whirlaways

and four of the Queens Charloteers worked in my department. As an enthralled opportunist, I invited these eight stalwarts to form the nucleus of a company team, which we named the "Pan Am Jets" and to which we supplied racing wheelchairs and attractive uniforms. Constantly practicing, during evenings and on weekends, these and other handicapped company employees acquired such coordinated skill and national renown that the team was invited to represent the United States of America at its first participation in the Paralympics, the international Olympic games for paraplegics. True to form, they emerged victorious over teams of some 30 other nations, with tremendous enthusiasm by all concerned, coupled with wellmannered sobriety on the part of the con-

These paralympics also embrace swimming, javelin and discus throwing, archery and fencing, billiards and darts, our people performing mightly year after year and win-ning the plaudits and hearts of the tens of thousands of spectators, thus acting as ambassadors of good will for our country

Throughout the continuing fanfare, office morale has never been better, our wheelchair athletes spreading remarkably good humor. Shortly after the team had become seasoned, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks took up the theme and, through its official publication, the Railway Clerk, broadcast the story of its members' prowess to its entire membership. The issue of May 1, 1955, going to some 400,000 subscribers, contained this message:

"Eleven agile BRC members of Global Wings Local 3003, New York, N.Y., all employed by Pan American World Airways Inc., are undefeated in the Eastern Wheelchair Basketball League and have now cinched the Eastern Wheelchair championship title.

"These fellow can loop baskets with the best of them, except that they do it from wheelchairs. They are all members of the Pan Am Jets, sponsored by Pan American World Airways.

"Wheelchair basketball began in the Veterans' Administration hospitals immediately after World War II. It quickly spread across the country and, at present, there are 24 teams in the United States and the game is played in 15 other countries. Am Jets are unique because they are the first team to be composed solely of employees of the sponsoring company."

The publication goes on to say:

"Every game convinces the spectators and officials of many companies that if these men can play wheelchair basketball so effectively, surely they can 'play' wheelchair bookkeeping, bench assembly, watch repair, machine op erating, and many other kinds of useful

"It is worth mentioning that very few changes have been made in regular basketball rules as a concession to the fact that this game is played in wheelchairs. Thrills and excitement are as high or higher than any other competitive sports.

"These men, who are members of the team, by their courage and ability to compete in strong competition, are an inspiration to all handicapped and nonhandicapped, to do a job well. Our brotherhood is proud to number such people among its members.

Good fortune continued to follow our team, enhanced by the addition to its roster of a coach of renown, Junius Kellogg, of Harlem Globetrotters fame. Junius had suffered a tragic automobile accident several years before while touring with that sensational team of Negro players; driving to an exhibition game in Arkansas, his car blew a tire and overturned. It was 5 days later before he woke up in the hospital, his 6-foot-10 body smashed apparently beyond repair. His neck was broken, his spinal cord severely injured. When he finally regained consciousness, he found himself a quadriplegic, all four limbs inert, destined to remain in a hospital bed for the rest of his life. This apathetic young casualty was wheedled into coming to a wheelchair basketball game one evening by our Tommy Ford, who has given unstintedly and generously of his own time in furthering these company athletics; Junius was electrified and enchanted with what he saw. "My heart was in the hoop all evening," he remarked, and there it has been since that time. Junius is now a full-fledged and respected employee of Pan American World Airways, drives his own car, is married. Although confined to his wheelchair, he has risen above his infirmity and is a constant inspiration to those around him.

In 1957, my very good friends Argemiro Machado and Cesar Pires de Mello, senior officials of our associated airline, Panair do Brasil, invited our squad to Brazil to help sponsor rehabilitation drives being started for the disabled in Rio de Janeiro and in Sao Paulo. No opponent teams then existing in Brazil, we broke off a separate team from our squad, naming it the "Jatos da Panair," its players wearing the yellow and green of Brazil and being christened with Brazilian sports nicknames. The trip was a huge success, the 15,000-seat stadium in Rio de Janeiro and the 25,000-seat stadium in Sao Paulo being filled to overflowing, with at least 200,000 other spectators observing the games on television. Let me illustrate the atmosphere generated on this trip by quoting from reminiscences of the team as compiled by Tommy Ford and Junius Kellogg, who took the team to Brazil:

"Among the members of the Brazilian Association of Assistance to the Crippled and Deformed was an architect whose 15-yearold son had been a polio victim for 4 years; though far better off physically than several members of our team, he had become totally helpless because his family would not let him do anything for himself. We became concerned about this boy's aged father having to lift and push a supposedly helpless 15-year-old son, and decided to do some-thing about it. This was our method: Jose became very fond of us and wanted to travel with the group. Jiacoppo, our captain, seizing this opportunity to put our idea into operation, told him he would be allowed to travel with us only if he pushed himself and transferred himself to and from the cars and buses. He accepted with reluctance, but before we left he was able to handle himself very well. We were happy to know that we were in some way responsible for relieving the father of this physical burden and for having been able to play a small part in this boy's rehabilitation.

Again hearing from these men, in an emotional vein:

"The most heart tugging of all our experiences occurred in Sao Paulo at a home for crippled children. They had prepared themselves for our arrival by memorizing 10 American songs, which they sang to us. We spent this Sunday afternoon singing, talking, and helping them eat the cookies and other goodies which they had prepared themselves. The air vibrated with so much laughter and song that anyone coming in would have thought every one was intoxicated. We so thoroughly enjoyed ourselves that upon leaving, we asked the lady in charge if they could see us off at the airport. She told us that it would be difficult, considering our flight was at night.

"However, 2 days later, as we were approaching the airfield to leave Sao Paulo, we heard very soft melodious voices emanating from the far end of the field; as we came nearer, the voices became louder. Lo and behold. There they were, the entire group of children and it was their singing we heard. The song was "Arrivederci Jatos," taken from

the music of "Arrivederci Roma," to which they had supplied their own words. As we sat waiting for our plane, two or three children adopted each of us. As we started out to the plane, they were squeezing our hands, smiling, and every cheek was teared, including our own. Can you imagine Tony Mucci, Joe Vitta, Gus Contes, Pete Acca, real toughles, crying. We were never so glad to get aboard an aircraft. We shall never forget those moments at the airport in Sao Paulo."

Tangible evidences of the success of our mission to Brazil, embracing our desire to help remove any stigma resulting from the existence of a physical handicap, have started to emerge. Wheelchair teams such as the Aces of the Rolling Wheels and the Jets of Rehabilitation have sprung up in Brazil, its industry is increasing acceptance of the handicapped, its Congress has become vocal on the subject.

A prominent councilman, speaking in Congress in support of a bill submitted shortly after our visit, which dealt with the employment of the handicapped, commented:

'We all know about that group of boys who came here to appear in exhibition games in their wheelchairs, not only basketball but also other sports activities, and who won the admiration of the public and our respect. Really this spectacle, if we had observed it under other aspects, would have been something to fill one with awe, to cause admiration, because in this country we do not always follow the route in which the invalid is equally regarded as the healthy. But in countries highly advanced, such United States and Great Britain, this is a routine matter. The Pan Am Jets, independent of their athletic skill which rivals that of their normal colleagues, work in various forms of profesisonal activities in their country. This point is very important becauseit enables the viewing of an invalid as not inferior, either physically or morally, to a normal man.

"There are office employees, typists, file clerks, telephone operators, messengers, writers, and other workers who do their jobs with pride and efficiency. They are capable people who do not wish to be included among those listed as beggars or charity seekers. In fact, they do not need our charity; they need our love and should be regarded as any other human beings. Unfortunately and lamentably, the handicapped have only too often been treated with pity, with commiseration by their fellow men.

"Affected either by poliomyelitis or by wounds suffered on the battlefields of World War II, the Pan Am Jets met with the support and understanding of the people, who granted them a fair and honest living. This was a reward from those for whom they became heroes. The initiative came from the employing sources, notwithstanding the legal support granting them the right to work

"The physically handicapped is a brave person who defeats all his mishaps, from moral and psychological traumatism to the resistance of his physical capacity. The physical adaptation, the fear of frustration and the drawbacks of his condition are some of the factors he has to defeat before horizons open before him for an opportunity of a new life.

"England and the United States were the countries which pioneered the utilization of the handicapped. In those two countries the employment of a handicapped person is an honor, a privilege for a company. A good example is set by Pan American World Airways and they have been honored with a special citation by the U.S. Congress in its Congessional Record of January 20, 1958. Also praised were industrial organizations and other business concerns for their em-

ployment of the handicapped in such a number that, besides showing humanitarianism, it is a proof of the potential possibilities of those individuals. The first prize acknowledging these activities was awarded to Pan American World Airways by the American Legion."

We take pride in paralleling to a degree that noble group of businessmen and women who form the 52 Association of the United States, whose pledge is that "the wounded shall never be forgotten." Like them, we believe that the sports-minded public, which includes so many employers, supervisors and workers, is given a new, better and more dramatic insight into the capabilities of the severely disabled, by seeing these doughty wheelchair basketball players in action.

A method occasionally used in spreading the gospel is for the Pan Am Jets to challenge the finest able-bodied basketball team available for a public match, that team being slightly handicapped by being required to play from wheelchairs. The huge Joy in the large and appreciative audiences in both uproarious and contagious, even to both teams, the able-bodied team having to return over and over again for additional point handicaps.

I sat on the dals at a recent dinner given by the 52 Association, next to its president, a successful businessman bereft of the use of his legs. On my left was the officer in command of the U.S.S. Independence, the United States newest and the world's largest and most powerful aircraft carrier. Hearing that it was to dock in Brooklyn after its shake-down cruise, I asked to borrow it for a Saturday afternoon while it was in dock. The affable captain was somewhat startled at being asked to lend such a piece of intricate machinery to a private citizen, especially since it was Government property and not particularly maneuverable on dry land.

Nevertheless, he graciously consented to the loan, and an historic international tournament took place that Saturday afternoon on the flight deck, the brilliant blues of the Pan Am Jets mixing it up with the striking yellows and greens of the Jatos da Panair. One thousand incredulous sailors from the crew, sprinkled with occasional flashes of gold braid, were spell-bound by the flashing and intricate play of these wheeled warriors. The commanding officer of the Independence stated that he could hardly believe that such dexterity could be demonstrated by persons in wheelchairs, and described the game as the greatest exhibition he had ever seen. Thus was another message lodged, within this peripatetic audience coming from every State in the Union.

Developing and broadcasting the sportsmanship area of the field of the handicapped, and thus displaying their ability, can thus be not only hugely entertaining and rewarding, but far-reaching in its ultimate consequence. I commend to you and to your associates and business contacts the furtherance of this facet of the overall picture, and wish you God speed in its consummation.

# Report to the Voters of the 10th Congressional District of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, for 11 years I have had the honor of representing the people of the 10th Congressional

District of New York in the Congress of the United States. As your Representative, I have personally written an annual report, in which I related the most important laws enacted by the Congress for that year. Of necessity, it is always a brief report, but I have tried to make it factual and realistic.

At the closing of this, the 86th Congress, I find the report the most difficult one I have written. It is difficult because the events of the year 1960, both at home and abroad, are explosive and world shaking. Of necessity, they had a bearing on the policies of these United States—policies which were initiated by President Eisenhower, and which he, in turn, requested Congress to implement. It is the implementation of these policies into law which I report to the people of the 10th Congressional District.

Historians will undoubtedly record this year 1960 as the year of crises. These crises involved great risks and affected all people-all nations in all parts of the They touched our most vital They battered our resources. areas. They challenged our way of life. They transgressed our political, our civic, our social, and our religious rights. These events highlighted one fact, and that is we are now at a turning point in history, not only for the United States, but for all freemen. Our civilization is on trial, and on what we do in the next year or two will depend the future of mankind.

The sole responsibility for this dark period of history can be attributed to the leader of the Communist empire-Khrushchev incorporated. Many peoples of the free world have failed to realize that there is one, and only one. ultimate goal for communism, and that is world domination. Communist flirtations with democracies is only part of Communist strategy. It is the great illusion and must be recognized as such. Thus, the jovial smiles of Khrushchev hide his ominous objectives. Many people of the free world have been lulled into an apathetic state by these smiles. Since there is no shooting war, Khrushchev's dire threats and implications have been pushed aside as so much grandstand strategy. By playing down the grave danger of communism, President Eisenhower has caused us to forget the Russian's worldwide economic-political offensive with its central planning and clearly defined goal.

Thus, 1960 ushered in the year of the great illusion. The continuing "peace and prosperity" theme of the Eisenhower administration, coinciding with the jovial smiles of Khrushchev, rocked the free world into a state of belief that a just peace was at last within reach.

The Paris summit, the stalemate of the Camp David meeting, the cancellation of the President's visit to Japan, the Cuban situation, Khrushchev's deceptive beace maneuvers—these events added up to accomplishment for Communist aims. Military defense was made to appear as sufficient and arms reduction without controls followed as a natural entity. Seeds of disunity among the Allies were planted. To the new nations waiting on the threshold of de-

mocracy, Russia was made to appear as a benefactor of mankind—despite its hypocritical mouthings about peace and justice.

The events of the year 1960 throughout were worldshaking and produced enormous crises. For years to come, historians will trace their effects upon the course of civilization. Despite the many and great obstacles the Communists have placed in the path of democracy, there have been gains for the free world. Western European countries, having recouped their losses from World War II, have reappraised the world situation and laid foundation for unity and progress.

Today, the Europe of the six—Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands—has built a formidable economic machinery on its territory. The Schuman plan, aimed at European integration, has laid the groundwork for a common market. Given time and balanced statesmanship, the combination of the six—mentioned above—and the seven—Britain and her partners: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, and Portugal—together with the United States, can bring about a free world as an established fact and not mere wishful thinking.

This unprecedented revival of Western Europe is credited to the selfless U.S. assistance since World War II . With this unprecedented revival, European nations must now become full partners with the United States in defense of the free world. The principle of the rights of man for all persons must be defended-for all people, for all nations. This objective has led the free world into direct conflict with the Communist leaders of the Kremlin, who will use any and all methods to achieve their objectives. This has forced the free world to realize that no nation can go it alone-there must be mutual, cooperative assistance among free people and free nations. In 1948 the Democratic Party initiated the Truman doctrine, which is now agreed upon as successful, but the failure of the Republican Party to take this program from the horse and buggy age into the space age is the reason for the enormous problem facing the United States in 1960. No matter who the next President may be, his challenge is to reestablish a sound moral foreign policy and a sound U.S. economic policy.

I mention the above because the Subcommittee on Europe of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs issued a report on this subject. It is House Report No. 1226, dated January 25, 1960. I am the chairman of this subcommittee and, after a factfinding trip to Europe in the fall of 1959, we made many recommendations. In the report, I recommended a complete review and reevaluation of the U.S. foreign policy, including a review of the foreign aid program which partly implements that policy.

This will require coordinating of tariff policy, agricultural surplus programs, all bank loans and investments, business investments and Government grants. It would also require cooperation by economic groups—labor and management in particular—because without the co-

operation of these groups, Government would not be able to go it alone.

In the same report, I recommended a review of the total picture of the U.S. economic status including all facets of U.S. economy. This survey should include all industry, production, trade, and commerce. The report rendered must be a factual report. Unfortunately, for the past year our imports have exceeded our exports. The U.S. budget is about \$80.1 billion. The national debt is \$288.7 billion and the interest on this debt is near \$10 billion.

### NATIONAL ECONOMY

With the new Soviet economic offensive, the overriding issue regarding our economy is whether our rate of yearly economic growth is sufficient. While we have been creeping with a low annual growth rate, Russia has raced ahead of us. This in great part was caused by the administration's restrictive policies. If we are to lead the world, we must institute sound new policies which will permit our economy to once again be dynamic. This cannot be accomplished by increased interest rates for which the administration fought so hard. The passage of time proved the fallacy of such reasoning.

During this session of Congress, our national debt limit was extended from \$285 billion to \$293 billion; the 52 percent corporate tax rate and excise taxes on cigarettes, automobiles, transport of persons, and telephone calls were continued. The cabaret tax was reduced from 20 to 10 percent.

Public Law 470 will now permit the deduction of all medical expenses incurred by a taxpayer for the care of a dependent parent over 65 years of age.

### NATIONAL DEFENSE

Throughout the past year, distinguished experts have questioned the adequacy of our national defense effort. There were those, including the President, who insisted that the U.S. defense organization was the strongest in the world and completely adequate. There were many who felt that the President was placing budgetary consideration above our true defense needs. Suffice it to say that after the Congress appropriated more money for defense purposes than was requested, the military made use of it. The overall defense appropriation was \$39,996,608,000 in comparison to \$39,335 million requested by the President. In addition, \$211.4 million was authorized to the Atomic Energy Commission and \$970 million to the National Security Agency.

### MUTUAL SECURITY BILL

Part of the U.S. defense is the Mutual Security Act. This was extended for 1 year and authorized \$1.3 billion for economic assistance, technical cooperation and special programs; \$2.7 billion was appropriated for military assistance and the Development Loan Fund; \$600 million additional funds were appropriated for Latin America, including \$100 million for earthquake relief for Chile.

Provisions were made for U.S. participation in the International Development Association to help provide assistance to underdeveloped countries.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

One of the most important pieces of legislation was that which increased salaries for postal workers and classified Federal employees. These loyal Federal employees, who have been subjected to tremendous economic pressures by the rising cost of living, have long been deserving of increased salaries.

The legislation which increased postal workers' salaries by 8.4 percent and other Federal employees by 7.5 percent was initially vetoed by the President. The President's veto was easily overriden.

Unfortunately, the President saw fit to veto legislation which would have extended aid to depressed areas of the country. This once again showed the Republican administration's disregard for the interests of the poor and indigent.

WAGES

At the 1st session of the 86th Congress. legislation to increase the minimum wage was introduced in both Houses. Senator Kennedy spearheaded the legislation in the Senate. His bill called for an increase to \$1.25 per hour and would have extended protection to millions, while the House bill provided for \$1.15 per hour. As a result of the absence of executive leadership and the threat of a veto, this most important legislation was, after passage, stalled in conference. I was deeply disappointed.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The 86th Congress made history by passing the first civil rights bill, under the leadership of Senator Johnson in the Senate and Brooklyn's Congressman CELLER in the House. This legislation provides for the appointment of referees by the Federal courts to safeguard voting rights. The law provides penalties for the obstruction of court orders and requires the preservation of Federal election records for 2 years.

Bills were enacted of particular benefit to veterans.

Public Law 665 extends for 2 years authority for VA loans to veterans for homes, farms, or businesses.

Public Law 499 provides additional compensation for disabled veterans with more than three children.

Public Law 663 provides additional compensation to certain disabled veterans

Public Law 497 waives payment of premiums on national life insurance policies for certain totally disabled veterans.

NATIONAL RESOURCES

Water pollution is a problem which directly affects every man, woman, and child in the United States. It robs us of our health, recreational facilities, and the natural beauty of our country. Any effort we can make to reduce this hazard is for the benefit of the public. The President's veto of H.R. 3610 which would have provided \$90 million to help eliminate the problem was unconscionable.

SOCIAL SECURITY

In the past 5 years, more and more attention is being directed toward the problems of our senior citizens. The increased cost of medical care has created an urgent problem for people who are

the case of older people who require more

With these problems in mind, the Democratic Congress embarked on a legislative program which would have provided medical care to the aged through the social security system. This legislation created more public interest than any other bill in recent years.

Again, the lack of Executive leadership, and threat of the exercise of the Presidential veto, caused a less effective bill to be enacted. H.R. 12580 provides for a Federal-State program of medical care for the aged. It is not as effective as the Forand bill and is not operated within the structure of the social security system. This was one of the major disappointments of the session.

I realize the enormity of the problems of the United States Presidency, including the terrifying responsibilities of this trust. However, I feel that the Republican administration has emphasized peace and prosperity-a "don't worry. everything is all right" policy-when one has but to look around and see the whole world in turmoil. They admit a cold war. A cold war shifted from the Far East; Middle East; to the United States back door-Cuba and South America. while a hot war rages in Africa. All this instigated or ignited by the Communist leaders of the Kremlin.

It is the responsibility of the Presidency to remain ever alert and constantly remind the American people and the free world that any concession made by the Communists is a tactical maneuver or expediency, which will be repudiated without qualm when necessity has passed or they so desire.

Thanks to the Soviets, peace, mankind's deepest longing, is still a vision. However, the American dream of attainment of world peace and disarmament, based on world order and law, on the mutual respect among freemen and on a world economy, is still a noble aim, and with every American shoulder at the wheel can be brought closed to accomplishment in this, our time.

# Catholic Priest Charges Genocide in Paraguay

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, Father Ramon Talavera Goiburu is a leader of the civic Christian crusade of Paraguay. He has been traveling throughout the Western Hemisphere discussing the Stroessner regime in Paraguay. Father Talayera says that regime is totalitarian and believes it "poses a threat to the peace in the continents." Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include Father Talavera's letter of October

retired on fixed incomes-especially in 9, 1959, to the Inter-American Peace Committee:

FORMOSA, ARGENTINA, October 9, 1959. Mr. JOHN D. DRETER,

Chairman of the Inter-American Peace Committee, Washington, D.C.

Sir: I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 25, by which you kindly advised me that the Committee under your chairmanship had given due consideration to my presentation of September 3 and had concluded that "it is not of its competence to take action in regard to its content because neither the Committee's Estuatutes nor the new power vested upon it by the recent Santiago conference give this Committee the competence to intervene in individual cases."

In view of the penultimate paragraph of your letter, I am taking the liberty of submitting to you—and through you to the Peace Committee—the following considera-

It is apparent from a careful reading of the Spanish text that the relevant resolution of the Santiago conference does not make any distinction whatsoever between individual and collective cases. Paragraph 1(B) confines itself to state: "Relationship between the violations of human rights or the absence of practice of representative democracy, on one hand, and the political tensions which affect the peace of the continent, on the other."

I have called upon the Inter-American Peace Committee with a request for an urgent mediation designed to seek redress, in my concrete case, from the Paraguayan Government's violation of principles ex-pressedly proclaimed in the United Nations chart, in the OAS chart and in the Santiago declaration, regarding basic human rights. My presentation was based on paragraph 2 of the Santiago declaration which says: "The Committee, in discharging its duties, may take action in the matters referred to in paragraph 1, by request from any government or by its own initiative, remaining its action in either case subordinated to the expressed agreement of the states for the investigations that should be made in their respective territories." My expectation was then, that the Committee, in accordance with the lofty ideals and principles that justify its existence and, fundamentally, in seeking the "consolidation of peace and security of the continent," which constitute the primary purpose of the OAS, was to concern itself with the case brought to its at-tention, on its own initiative.

It must be pointed out that the concrete case I brought to the Peace Committee's attention, though somewhat peculiar be-cause of my capacity of minister of the Catholic Church is by any means an individual case.

It is a fact known throughout the Western Hemisphere that more than 400,000 Paraguayans are estranged from their country by the ruthless persecution of the dictator who rules Paraguay. This figure can be easily and officially verified through the statistics on Paraguayan residents in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil.

Among the Paraguayan refugees in foreign lands there are a large number of women and children who have accompanied the huge exody of workers, farmers, high school and university students, professionals, etc. This persecution of entire segments of the Paraguayan population because of their democratic beliefs constitutes an authentic case of genocide.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the Paraguayan tragedy, it can be responsibly stated that one-fourth of the total native population of Paraguay has had to fiee the country and to seek a better life and the benefits of basic human rights in foreign lands.

I must remain in peace with my conscience by stating to you, Mr. Chairman, and through you to the Peace Committee, that I do not consider correct the conclusion at which the Committee arrived and which you were kind enough to communicate to me in your letter of September 25, 1959. As a priest, with a deep Christian faith, I have called upon the Inter-American Peace Committee with the well-founded hope that something would be done that would allow me to return to my own country from which I was estranged for trying to translate into real life the doctrines of Christ.

With modesty and in all humility I can say that I am the interpreter of the suffering of hundreds of thousands of my Christian brothers to whom the fruition and the benefits of man's rights are denied in Paraguay.

I think that it will be possible to create the better world for which the whole mankind craves, only to the extent that all men and organizations that could work together for peace, justice, and liberty, do work and help in this enormous task of fully restoring to man all its attributes today trampled under the feet of dictators. Only then shall we be worthy of our Western Christian civilization and of the spirit of its magnificent exponents.

I believe that freedom must be conquered by all and every one of us. Because of this belief I am resolved to return to my country and my people, by exercising the supreme right to live in the land where I was born, and to keep on preaching Christ's doctrine. This decision will, no doubt, bring me to face all the risks that always are taken by those who defend the supreme values of life under a regime of lawless force. thought it appropriate to inform you of my decision, thus formally recording the cas of someone who insists in defending for him and for all his cocitizens, the fundamental rights and inalienable values of the spirit of which the United Nations' and the Organization of the American States' charters are imbued.

Accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurance of my sincere esteem.

Presbitero RAMON TALAVERA.

### Social Security and Old-Age Assistance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. MORGAN M. MOULDER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, everyone seriously studying our situation has concluded that providing for better health care for the aged is a serious problem.

For all too many of our elder citizens, long life has meant shrunken incomes, increased illness, loneliness, being pushed aside, and the shame, which should not be, of being an applicant for a handout from society.

On the 20th day of January of this year I introduced a bill in Congress to amend title 1 of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of Federal funds payable thereunder to States which have approved plans for old-age assistance and which maintain their expenditures for such assistance at or above the 1959 level. My home State of Missouri is one.

Mr. Speaker, my bill H.R. 9775 would, first, increase the maximum matchable payment from the present \$55 per month to \$90 per month; second, would revise the matching formula making it possible for the States to receive additional Federal funds for old-age assistance; and, third, would increase the old-age assistance payments, and relieve the heavy privations and burdens endured by our worthy and deserving elder citizens.

Estimates furnished to me by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare show that Missouri would receive, under the provisions of my bill, an additional \$12 million in Federal money.

I propose that all welfare payments in our States be studied and increased in line with present-day living costs.

I support all necessary appropriations to make these increases possible.

Mr. Speaker, I pledge my earnest support to expansion and improvement of hospital care for our senior citizens and others in need.

I deeply believe there should be in all States a commission established for the purpose of studying the problems of elder citizens and developing programs to give them a more dignified, satisfying old age.

Mr. Speaker, I believe in more widespread employment opportunities for our senior citizens so that they may make the fullest use of the wisdom they have stored and of the maturity that long lives and experience have brought them. Our present system is guilty of great waste.

Mr. Speaker, I pledge my efforts toward a Federal program of medical care for our elder citizens under the social security programs so that 14 million Americans, including nearly 400,000 of them in my State, who receive social security can face the future confident that if disability comes to them they will receive adequate medical and hospital

Mr. Speaker, I support an expanded program of public health services for the protection of our elder people.

I have always supported, and I always will fight for, increased benefits for our elder citizens and for aid to our disabled and needy persons.

I believe that our good American citizens who have fought the battle of life, facing the ups and downs of success and failure, facing the wheel of fortune, ought not in the twilight of their lives to be left without adequate means of support; for out of the labor of their lives they are entitled to it, and it is our duty to provide for them a life they can lead in dignity and respect during their later years.

Mr. Speaker, long years they have spent laboring in the vineyard and in paying the tax collectors. Of them, I do not like to think of old age, but of the golden age they have earned and which it is our duty to guarantee.

I remember the teachings of my parents, who told me from the Bible, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the earth which the Lord thy God hath given thee."

Cheney Division, Wichita, Kans., Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. EDWARD H. REES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I believe it will be helpful for the Members of Congress and others interested to have a little further information with respect to H.R. 4606 and S. 1092, being identical bills that were recently approved unanimously in the Senate and in the House.

The Cheney division, Wichita project, Kansas, is a proposed joint development between the United States and the city of Wichita in which the principal works comprising a dam and reservoir would be constructed on the North Fork of the Ninnescah River some 6 miles north of Cheney, Kans., and some 25 miles west of Wichita, Kans. The Cheney division, Wichita project, Kansas, is proposed as a multiple-purpose project to provide, first, flood protection on a regional basis; second, irrigation to limited tracts of land downstream from the reservoir site: third, recreation benefits on a regional and interstate basis in an area largely devoid of such facilities at the present time; fourth, fish and wildlife conservation benefits of national and international significance; and fifth, an urgently needed additional source of municipal water supply for the city of Wichita.

The Cheney division, Wichita project, Kansas, is a joint venture between the city of Wichita and the United States in which the city assumes its proportionate share of the risk and agrees to repay with interest the project cost allocated to municipal water supply. Construction cost of the dam, reservoir, basic recreation facilities, and fish and wildlife conservation facilities is estimated at \$18,274,000. The city of Wichita has approved a proposed repayment contract and has agreed to pay an amount not to exceed \$7,396,000 plus interest, which amount is approximately 40 percent of the construction cost and an allowance for contingencies, thus providing a margin of insurance against the necessity of contract renegotiation in the event of advancing prices.

In addition, the proposed repayment contract provides that the city will at its own cost of \$7,650,000 construct the pipeline and related transmission facilities required to transport water from the reservoir site to the city concomitantly with the construction of the Cheney Dam and Reservoir by the Federal Government. Thus, it may be seen that the total construction cost of dam, reservoir, basic recreation facilities, fish and wildlife conservation facilities, pipeline, and related transmission facilities approximates \$25,924,000, of which amount the city of Wichita will pay approximately \$15 million, or some 58 percent.

Public funds for the appropriate investigations and reports have been made available both by the city of Wichita and

by the Bureau of Reclamation. Data with respect to the geologic, engineering, financial, and economic aspects of the project have been exchanged freely and on a cooperative basis between the respective municipal, State, and Federal agencies concerned.

The reconnaissance reports, the geologic reports, and the feasibility reports issued by the Bureau of Reclamation represent the combined best judgment of the various levels of government and are concurred in by the city of Wichita and its consulting engineers.

The project has been conformed to policies and legislation of the three levels of government concerned with respect to matters of water supply, flood control, irrigation, hydroelectric power, pollution, fish and wildlife, conservation, and recreation.

The project recognizes, first, the desirability of substantial financial participation at the local level in accordance with the so-called partnership policy of the Congress and the President; second, the river basin plan as the most practical approach to the development of land and water resources on a regional basis irrespective of municipal limits or State boundaries; third, the economic factors which make it impractical for a single municipality to develop a river basin water resources program without the cooperation and participation of all levels of government involved; fourth, the importance of maximum use of scarce reservoir sites and limited water resources in accordance with an overall river basin land and water resources development plan; fifth, the interdependence of water supply and pollution abatement problems and the consequent responsibility of local government to make the best possible use of its water supply for the benefit of itself and downstream users.

The city of Wichita has complied with every request for cooperative action that it has received from the Bureau of Rec-\* lamation, and the city has taken every possible action to conform the project to existing Federal and State policies and legislation with respect to water supply, flood control, irrigation, pollution abatement, recreation, and the conservation of fish and wildlife. Concluding nearly 5 years of such cooperative effort, the city of Wichita, first, has agreed to obligate itself for repayment with interest of the project costs allocated to municipal water-supply purposes; second, has agreed to construct the connecting pipeline and related transmission facilities from its own funds, unrelated to Federal financing; third, has purchased the distribution properties of the local water utility at a cost approximating \$30 million; fourth, has obtained approval of the appropriate applications for water rights for the reservoir site from an agency of the State of Kansas: fifth, has complied with a pollutionabatement program as approved by the Kansas State Board of Health and the U.S. Public Health Service, including the construction of \$6.5 million of additional sewage facilities; sixth, has obtained the necessary enabling legislation from the Kansas State Legislature to permit a re-

payment contract for the Federal Government; seventh, has secured the overwhelming approval of the electorate of Wichita in a special election authorizing construction of the proposed reservoir; eighth, has agreed to operate and to maintain the facilities after construction; and, ninth, has agreed to place the management of the reservoir for fish and wildlife conservation and recreation purposes in an appropriate agency of the State of Kansas.

I am advised that the fish and wildlife nonreimbursable costs of \$4,598,000 as proposed in the Bureau of Reclamation report were calculated on the basis of established practices and procedures. The estimated fish and wildlife conservation benefits of approximately \$290,000 annually were not established by the city of Wichita but were calculated by an agency within the Department of the Interior-the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-in accordance with the same practices and procedures which have been applied in several hundred other projects throughout the country. The capitalized value of the annual benefits represents some \$10.6 million in fish and wildlife conservation benefits. Also, I am advised that the Bureau of Reclamation found in 1957 that the cost of providing similar area facilities for fish and wildlife purposes by means of constructing small reservoirs-assuming sufficient other sites are available, which assumption is questionable-would result in a greater cost than the amount allocated in the Cheney Reservoir for such purposes.

Further, I am advised that in the case of multiple-purpose reservoirs certain differences of opinion have existed historically between the Federal departments and agencies concerned with respect to the various allocations of project costs and benefits. I understand that these matters were brought into an orderly solution by the Bureau of the Budget on December 31, 1952, through the issuance of Budget Circular No. A47 providing for a uniform method of allocating project costs in multiple-purpose reservoir projects. The method is known as the separable costs-remaining benefits method. The use of this separable costs-remaining benefits method was agreed to subsequently on March 12, 1954. by the Department of the Army, the Department of the Interior, and the Federal Power Commission. It is my understanding that this formula has been applied for a good many years in the allocation of project costs in multiple-purpose reservoir projects throughout the country. The suggestion of the Budget Bureau that the flood control and municipal water supply costs be allocated on the basis of the separable costs-remaining benefits method and that the fish and wildlife conservation benefits be calculated on the basis of separable cost only is inconsistent with established procedures and the fundamental thesis that costs in all multiple-purpose reservoir projects should be allocated on a uniform basis applicable alike to all projects.

In this particular case I am informed that while an incremental amount, approximately \$540,000, as suggested by

the Bureau of the Budget, is presumed to provide the facilities desired for fish and wildlife conservation purposes, the proposition may be stated in reverse with exactly the opposite result. The proposed reservoir project provides for an inviolate conservation pool of some 10,000 acre-feet of water, to be maintained at all times insofar as other uses are concerned, and for the acquisition of some 2,500 acres of additional lands for fish and wildlife management. Using the same unit cost applied in the proposed Cheney Reservoir project, it has been estimated that the construction of a single-purpose, 10,000-acre-foot reservoir would cost \$12 million. Thus, inasmuch as the capitalized fish and wildlife benefits are \$10.6 million, it may be seen that the Federal Government is benefiting approximately \$2 for each \$1 allocated to fish and wildlife conservation purposes under the separable costs-remaining benefits procedure. Similarly, flood control and municipal water supply purposes are benefiting also from a sharing of joint cost and that is precisely what is intended in the allocation of the separable costs-remaining benefits pro-

The policy with respect to fish and wildlife conservation benefits was established by the Congress and not by the Secretary of the Interior whose report recommends the amount of project costs to be allocated of conservation benefits pursuant to the statutes as follows: First, the Fish and Wildlife Act of March 10, 1934, Public Law 121, 73d Congress, which provides the basic authority for conservation of fish and wildlife; second, the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 14, 1946, Public Law 732, 79th Congress, which amends the authority of the original act and broadens the base of conservation participation; and third, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of August 12, 1958, Public Law 624, 85th Congress, which further amends the original act and provides for interagency consultation for conservation purposes and for the allocation of costs to reflect conservation benefits in water reservoir projects.

I quote from paragraph 2d of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Public Law 624, 85th Congress, dated August 12, 1958:

The Secretary of the Interior, in addition to allocations made under section 9 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, shall make findings on the part of the estimated costs of the project which can properly be allocated to means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to wildlife resources, which costs shall not be reimbursable, and an appropriate share of the project costs may be allocated to development and improvement of wildlife resources, with a finding as to the part of such allocated costs, if any, to be reimbursed by non-Federal fish and wildlife agencies or interests.

I quote further from Public Law 624. 85th Congress, paragraph 2f, as follows:

In addition to other requirements, there shall be included in any report submitted to Congress supporting a recommendation for authorization of any new project for the control or use of water as described herein (including any new division of such project or new supplemental works on such project) an estimation of the wildlife benefits or

losses to be derived therefrom, including benefits to be derived from measures recommended specifically for the development and improvement of wildlife resources, the cost of providing wildlife benefits (including the cost of additional facilities to be installed or lands to be acquired specifically for that particular phase of wildlife conservation relating to the development and improvement of wildlife), the part of the cost of joint-use facilities allocated to wildlife, and the part of such costs, if any, to be relimbursed by non-Federal interest.

In view of the growing water shortage that is developing throughout our country and in view of the fact there are not now being constructed or even being planned sufficient water projects to prevent severe water shortages from developing in various areas within the next decade, it is inconceivable to me that any delay would be prescribed by the Congress. Particularly is this true in the case of a water project as urgently needed as the Cheney project wherein the local interests have agreed to pay a very substantial portion of the costs and have complied with all present Federal requirements.

Congresswoman Martha W. Griffiths Reports to the People of the 17th District of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I take this opportunity to provide the residents of the 17th District of Michigan a brief résumé of major legislation and of my activities as their Representative in the 86th Congress.

This is the year of the census. Our district has grown from 333,498 in 1950 to 514,959 in 1960, making us the fifth largest congressional district in Michigan, and the second largest in Wayne County, which is now the third largest county in the United States, exceeded only by Cook County in Illinois and Los Angeles County in California.

This Congress will go down in history for expanding our horizons into the Pacific by admitting Hawaii to the Union and by extending our search into outer space by providing the National Space Agency with almost \$1 billion for its work.

This Congress has also witnessed the trial of democracy throughout the world. The 1st session of the 86th Congress, the longest peacetime session in 37 years, adjourned at 6:22 a.m., on September 15, 1959, as Khrushchev was about to arrive in Washington for what was to have been an exchange visit with our President. Since that day, the honeymoon between the administration and the Communists has come to an abrupt end. In an historically amazing act, the President admitted that Powers, whose plane was brought down in Russia, was our spy

and the breakdown of the Paris summit and the Geneva disarmament conferences followed. Khrushchev withdrew his invitation to our President to visit the U.S.R. Anti-American rioting in Japan forced the cancellation of a Presidential visit there. And so it goes, Cuba, the Congo, the Dominican Republic. Our country has lost so much ground in the past 8 years, so much stature and prestige in the world, that Congress and all thoughtful people must give this problem first consideration.

Our foreign policy is determined by the executive branch of our Government. However, Congress helps implement the policy by appropriations, and so forth. This Congress added over \$1 billion to the defense appropriations which already averaged \$40 billion a year. At the insistence of the President, Congress cut the Cuban sugar quota completely, allowing the President to restore it as he wishes. We also provided for U.S. participation in the International Development Association, along with 67 other countries, to help provide assistance to underdeveloped countries; approved the Antarctica Treaty and the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States and Japan; provided that economic aid may be extended to any nation, except the Soviet Union and the Communist-held areas of the Far East, if the President determines it important to U.S. security. After 716 years in office, 3 weeks before adjourn-ment, the President asked for and Congress authorized \$600 million in mutual security funds for Latin America, an area that has long been neglected Congress has responded to leadership in the field of foreign affairs but more often than not, lately it has had to lead.

Congress for the first time in 12 years reconvened for a special session this year to finish their uncompleted business that was interrupted by the business of the political conventions. Actually, compromises on many legislative proposals were impossible to obtain and the gavel brought the end of the 86th Congress, with less accomplished than I wanted but far, far more than the President desired or even was willing to accept. On February 7, 1960, the New York Times wrote:

There is something wrong with a country that has bigger and better tailfins at the same time that it has a second-best defense posture, a worsening slum problem, dirty rivers and streams, inadequate health services, and wretched underfinancing of education.

Obviously the spending of more money is not the answer to our problem. Mr. Eisenhower has produced the biggest peacetime budgets in history yet the problems are still with us. It is how we spend our money that really matters. I have long maintained that \$10 billion alone could be saved in our \$40 billion defense budget if proper procurement procedures were instigated and duplication and waste kept to a minimum. For example, this administration wanted to let the Renegotiations Act die. I appeared, along with others, before the Ways and Means Committee urging that it be extended and it was. This act provides for the recovery of excess profits on

defense contracts and annually the Government recovers millions of dollars as a result of this act.

Criticism has been directed toward Federal expenditures. Most Americans are not aware that of the total Federal expenditures of over \$77 billion in fiscal year 1960, almost \$42 billion was spent for national defense, \$31/2 billion for the foreign-aid program which related to the national security, \$21/2 billion for atomic energy development and research, \$5 1/2 billion for the cost of services to veterans, present, past, and future. In addition, \$9.2 billion was spent in fiscal 1960 to pay interest on the Federal debt which interest payment had almost doubled from \$5.8 billion in 1952 because of administration policies which favored a hard-money policy with higher interest rates to lenders.

With the addition of \$5½ billion on the farm support program, slightly over \$10 billion remained for all of the other important functions of the Federal Government including its frequently criticized welfare programs.

Obviously, a \$10 billion savings in our defense budget from better purchasing techniques would permit us to reduce our debts and to achieve a more secure domestic economy.

In spite of presidential vetoes of distressed area legislation, housing bills, flood control legislation and legislation for hard pressed postal and other government workers, this Congress has looked squarely into and has spotlighted the serious dislocations in our economy—into the fact of high unemployment in the midst of what is supposed to be record prosperity and has tried in many ways, through many measures, to put a more solid base under the economy.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Two major amendments were made to the Social Security Act by this Congress. A program of Federal grants to the States for medical care for the low-income aged was approved. Grants will be made available to the States for medical care for two categories of needy aged: First, those unable to support themselves who receive old age assistance, and second, those with sufficiently high incomes to exclude them from receiving public assistance but with incomes too low to cover major medical expenses.

Congress also increased the amount a person can earn and still receive benefits. Under the present law, if a retired person earns \$1,200 or less a year, no benefits are withheld. However, under the new law, passed this year, a retired person may earn over \$1,200 and still secure benefits, depending on how much he earns. Detailed explanation of this new plan is available in my Detroit office.

The Railroad Retirement Act was revised, increasing benefits to retired employees; and Congress extended the benefits of temporary unemployment compensation for 3 additional months to the jobless whose State payments had expired.

The program of non-service-connected pensions to veterans, their widows and children was revised to correct the many inequities in the operations of our veterans' pension program. For example, under the old law, the widows and orphans of World War II and Korean war veterans could benefit only if the veterans had a service-connected disability. The new Veterans' Pension Act of 1959 places widows and orphans of those who fought in the last two conflicts on the same footing, with the same pension rights, as those of World War I veterans.

### HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Some additional funds were provided for the highway program. The administration asked for another one-half-cent-per-gallon increase in the gasoline tax and asked that the 1-cent-per-gallon increase be continued beyond June 30, 1961, with the money going to the fund, but this tax did not pass. Highway users are now paying about \$1.6 billion more in taxes than is used for roads, but an amendment to transfer some of this to the highway fund was opposed by those backing the tax increase.

### POSTAL AND INTEREST RATES

The administration requested an increase in postage rates, but Congress refused to increase the mail rates.

The administration also requested authority to increase Government bond interest above 41/4 percent. Although Congress increased the interest rates on the E- and H-bonds individuals can own, the authority to increase the interest rates above the present legal maximum on commercial bonds was denied by Congress. The effect of such an increased interest rate would have been inflationary. It would have burdened the taxpayers with additional billions for interest payments for a generation. All of this on the safest investment in the world, U.S. bonds. Since Congress refused this increase, interest rates on these commercial bonds have been going down.

### EDUCATION

Once again Congress failed to pass legislation providing for school construction. Although this time both the House and the Senate passed school construction bills, the House Rules Committee refused to let the bills go to final conference, so they died with adjournment. The majority of the educators in our district are very much in support of this legislation.

Congress voted to extend for another 5 years the Library Services Act which provides matching funds to States for the extension and establishment of public library service in our rural communities. The State of Michigan has received \$358,346 through 1960.

Under the present programs that provide Federal funds for school construction and operating costs in areas overburdened with Federal activities, such as Army installations and defense plants, the 17th District has received \$2,393,363 to date and the State of Michigan \$43,742.512.

### LABOR

In order to strike a blow at racketeering in unions, after the exposure of many shocking abuses, this Congress passed a labor reform bill which I supported. The 17th District probably sent more mail on

this subject than any other congressional district in the United States. My district said, "Solve the problem," and I hope I voted in a way which will help solve it. However, it will remain for the courts, for union members, and for management to correct finally the evils of labor racketeering.

### THE CONSUMER

This Congress wrote basic new safeguards against cancer-producing chemical ingredients in our food products and refused to open loopholes in the Poultry Products Inspection Act.

This Congress vastly expanded Government research programs in the health fields—into the causes, control, and prevention of cancer, heart disease, arthritis, blindness, mental illness, and other crippling and killing diseases.

This Congress enacted a long-overdue law to label dangerous or poisonous or hazardous household products so parents will know to keep them out of the reach of children. Every year some 600,000 youngsters swallow dangerous preparations. Of these, more than 500 die.

This Congress discussed, but failed to pass, a "truth in lending" bill which would require money lenders and creditors to spell out the interest they are charging consumers. Anyone receiving a loan or who purchases products on the installment plan should know precisely how much he is paying in interest. Such a bill would go a long way toward wiping out interest-rate gouging, a practice which creates hardships, particularly among the low income groups.

This Congress also considered, but did not pass, a shoe labeling bill that would require the manufacturers of shoes to label the materials and dyes used in their shoes. This is another attempt to assist the consumer in knowing what he buys, as our fabric and fur labelling laws do now. I have long supported it.

The Secretary of Agriculture stopped grading service on lamb and mutton. Protests from small packers and consumers and the House Committee on Agriculture forced him to restore the grading service. Grading service is essential in order to maintain reliability of quality for the consumer.

In 1959, a new district office of the Food and Drug Administration was opened in Detroit. I had long advocated the establishment of a district office here. With our increasing population and the tremendous increase in the number of new foods and drugs it is essential that we provide adequate funds and personnel so that this agency can insure us safe foods and drugs. This district office, the 17th in the United States, services parts of Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio as well as all of Michigan.

### GENERAL

This Congress approved an amendment to the Constitution to give the residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for President and Vice President. To become effective, the amendment must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States. It will no doubt be considered by the Michigan

Legislature when they convene in January.

My longtime efforts to expand the distribution of surplus foods to the needy of our country by a stamp plan were temporarily successful. Congress passed a bill permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to establish such programs and Detroit was one of the first cities to apply. However, the Secretary has refused to put the program into effect. In the meantime, the surplus food stocks keep mounting and the welfare costs to the city of Detroit keep mounting.

Among the bills I have introduced is one to create a Department of Urban Affairs. We have a Department of Agriculture with a budget of almost \$6 billion. We have a Department of Interior concerned with millions of acres of empty land. But we have no department of Government concerned with the problems of the metropolitan areas. A hundred years ago this was primarily a country of farms and small towns, or rural acres and villages. Today 6 out of 10 Americans—over 100 million persons—live in metropolitan areas.

As a result of the many bombings or attempted bombings of churches, synagogues, and small businesses I introduced a bill which would permit the FBI to investigate these incidents immediately. This bill became a part of the civil rights bill which was enacted into law.

By a large majority, Congress approved a bill authorizing the administration to withhold American assistance from countries which wage economic warfare against other nations which receive economic assistance from us. This was an outgrowth of congressional sentiment that the administration had not done enough to insist the the United Arab Republic end its illegal blockade of the Suez Canal and its periodic seizures of cargoes to and from Israel.

I am the first member of the House to introduce a bill to provide for the humane treatment of animals used in tests and experiments.

### PERSONAL REPORT

In addition to my legislative duties, I would like to make reference to my other work and responsibilities as your spokesman in Washington. I have attempted from the outset of my congressional service to keep the residents of the 17th District as fully informed as possible. To accomplish this, I have written a newsletter each month. If you would like to be on my mailing list, call my Detroit office.

I have taught civics in all the senior high schools in our district and I speak to many social and service groups. Last year I made two speeches in Florida, one, at the request of Mrs. Grace Cogan, sister of the late Mayor Edward Jeffries; the second, at the request of Edith Carew, a former resident of the 17th District. I also spoke at a gathering of women in Tennessee at the request of Senator Estes Kefauver. Last month I was the principal speaker at the annual convention of the National Association of Women Lawyers, meeting in Washington in conjunction with the American Bar Association.

I maintain 2 full-time offices, one in Washington at 1516 New House Office Building, the other in our district at 14815 Grand River. My district office enables me to give you more prompt and efficient service.

Your letters, phone calls, and visits have been appreciated. I have attempted to assist you as promptly as possible. It has been a pleasure to assist many residents of our district and our local and State officials in their dealings with various Federal agencies such as the Defense Department, Federal Housing Administration, Veterans' Administration, Social Security, and the Internal Revenue Service.

In conclusion, let me say that I have done my best to be responsive to the needs and opinions of the residents of our district and to discharge my responsibility as your representative in Congress in a way which I hope meets with your approval.

# The Ugly Head of Politics in Potter County, Pa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this House knows that the ugly head of politics is often seen in the U.S. post office.

However, a particularly glaring and offensive example has just been brought to my attention. Under unanimous consent following these remarks I am including a news item from the Wednesday, August 17, 1960, issue of the Potter Enterprise

It reports that applications are being received for three civil service jobs in the Coudersport Post Office and, please note, this is being announced jointly by the postmaster and the chairman of the Potter County Republican Committee.

This certainly exceeds the bounds of permissible political activity. We know that a political decision is made as to the appointment of certain rural carriers and we know that a political decision is made among the top three in the examinations for postmasters.

Since when, I ask, did the Republican county chairmen have anything to do with civil service jobs of this sort described in this news item? It is apparent that at least in Potter County the Republican chairman has a great deal to do with such appointments. This is an affront in the civil service system and I am bringing the matter to the attention of Roger Jones, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, with the recommendation that he take appropriate action without delay.

I know it would do no good to bring it to the attention of the Postmaster General, because Mr. Summerfield's involvement in Republican politics has long been a burden on the postal service

and I would expect no sympathetic cooperation from him, however flagrant the violation.

It is my hope that one of these days soon we will be able to take the Post Office out of politics completely and to have its personnel operate without such influences.

The news item follows:

[From the Potter Enterprise, Aug. 17, 1960] Examining Now for Civil Service Joes in Post Office

Applications are being received for three civil service jobs in post office work at Coudersport it has been announced jointly by Francis P. Golden, postmaster here, and Earl Brecher, Galeton, chairman of the Potter County Republican Committee.

Starting salaries of \$3,670 for a custodial laborer; \$1.69 an hour for a janttor, and \$1.64 an hour for a charwoman are subject to yearly increases.

"These positions offer high job security, regular salary increases, excellent vacation, paid sick leave, low-cost life insurance, fringe benefits in the form of low-cost hospitalization plans, and liberal retirement," a notice from U.S. Civil Service examiners said.

Competition in the examination is restricted by law to persons entitled to veterans' preference, and others will not be considered.

Further information and application forms may be obtained at the Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners, room 215, main post office, Harrisburg, Pa., or at the local post office. Applications must be received on or before August 31.

### De Gaulle Is Right

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, at his recent press conference in Paris, President de Gaulle made some very constructive suggestions which show deep understanding of the many complex international problems with which the world is now confronted, and a keen desire to do something about them.

Pointing out that Khrushchev and his Red cohorts have injected themselves, with their ideology and military strength, into Africa, the Middle East, southeast Asia, and even the Western Hemisphere, President de Gaulle wants the United States, Great Britain, France, and their allies to meet this menace head on. He sees danger in our lack of unity, and urges that our differences be ironed out so that we may act as a strong, united front.

Although he does not say it in so many words, his meaning is clear. Washington must wake up to the realization that sinister forces are in motion. Russian planes and so-called technicians in the Congo, and the threat to supply Cuba with rockets are indeed cause for anguish and trepidation. And all we hear from the administration in Washington are pious words of protest. Words, words, and more words. But no action. Words

will accomplish nothing. Nor will startled reactions or verbal answers to Khrushchev's propaganda moves avail us anything.

We must take the initiative. We must force Khrushchev to dance to our music. We must take strong diplomatic action that will startle Khrushchev and make him worry about what to do next. His massive propaganda machine must be halted. I have enough faith in our American people to believe that there are plenty of ingenious minds in Washington who can conceive ways and means of silencing Khrushchev.

President de Gaulle very rightly stressed the necessity on the part of the United States, Great Britain and France to organize politically and strategically, not only on behalf of the democracies of Europe. It is vital, he emphasized, that the Western Powers broaden their horizons and concern themselves also with Africa and the other trouble spots of the world.

Fifteen new nations, all in Africa, have been recently admitted to the United Nations, and several more will gain membership before the end of the current year. We must focus our attention on these nations. We must act to prevent inroads upon them and subjugation by the Soviets.

As it is now constituted, NATO cannot cope with these problems. The first decade of NATO's existence has ended. The world situation has changed immeasurably in these last 10 years, and the organization of NATO must be changed accordingly. It must be revised to meet new conditions. In the words of General de Gaulle, it must be "reactivated." All NATO forces, he says, must revise and coordinate their policies to include not only the continent of Europe, but other parts of the world as well, particularly Africa and the Middle East.

The French President places great emphasis—and rightly so—on the importance of such revision because we cannot afford to allow the aggressive actions of Khrushchev—both overt and covert—in Africa, Cuba and the underdeveloped areas, to go unchallenged. Our course of action will require the greatest tact, courage and resourcefulness. To quote President de Gaulle once more, "Divided councils are dangerous. We cannot afford to go our separate ways, nor can we afford the luxury of rivalry among ourselves."

I do not blame De Gaulle for refusing to subordinate French sovereignty to either a united Europe or a NATO. He would like to see France as a coordinate member of a European confederation in which England is also included. I firmly believe that we should encourage this idea. Our greatest strength lies in a European entity-a continent of nations. each maintaining its own identity and sovereignty, but at the same time cooperating in mutual defense, economic welfare, diplomatic and political matters on an international basis, and in cultural affairs. Such a confederation would have a deliberative assembly made up of delegates from the national parliaments of the respective member countries

General de Gaulle is also correct, in my opinion, in brooking no interference on the matter of Algeria. That country has been an integral part of Metropolitan France for more than 130 years. France has poured her lifeblood and billions of dollars into Algeria. And, if left to her own devices, she will settle her differences with the Algerians without any help or advice from other countries or the United Nations.

We Americans should readily understand De Gaulle's testiness when France is criticized for her policy on Algeria. Suppose we were confronted with cries of independence from Hawaii and Alaska, and France, together with other nations, applauded such efforts. How would we react? What would we say? Would we be complacent or resentful?

There is no doubt that we would firmly resist such a movement for independence on the ground that both Alaska and Hawaii are integral parts of the United States. This is what France claims for Algeria—that it is part and parcel of France. And, just as France maintains, we would tell the world that we will settle our own affairs without the gratuitous counsel of the United Nations.

The carving out of new nations into geographical entities regardless of tribal groupings and affiliations, and the granting of independence without adequate preparation for the responsibilities of democratic government have created new world problems. We must revise our thinking with regard to the precipitous and indiscriminate granting of independence to countries not qualified to cope with it. This is grist for the Communist mill.

I admit that we cannot compare the Algerian Moslems with the Congolese. There is a vast difference in mores, education, background, and ability, to the advantage of the Algerians. But there is a similarity in the complex problems between the French, or Belgians, or European settlers on the one hand, and the civil servants and indigenous populations on the other.

President de Gaulle is trying every possible means of arriving at a just solution by which the Moslems and French can live side by side, safely and harmoniously, in mutual trust and respect.

The United States must refrain from criticizing or interfering with France or Algeria. Let us not become part of an Afro-Asian-Communist anti-French bloc. Let us, rather, stand resolutely behind our oldest, time-honored ally, the Republic of France.

Finally, we must treat France as a trusted ally and not hesitate to share with her our atomic secrets. To continue our policy of informing Great Britain and depriving France of our atomic knowledge causes needless irritation and bitterness and does not redound to our security. We must promptly remedy this situation.

# Ludwig Erhard Calls for Boycott Against East Germany

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to insert in the Record an article concerning Acting Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, of West Germany, a dedicated public servant of the West German Republic and a gentleman for whom I have the highest regard. The article appeared in the Chicago Sunday Tribune and is as follows:

ERHARD CALLS FOR BOYCOTT AGAINST EAST— NO OFFICIAL REPRISALS PLANNED, HE SAYS

BERLIN.—Acting Chancellor Ludwig Erhard called Saturday for a voluntary boycott on trade with East Germany in reprisal for Communist restrictions on travel in divided Berlin.

He said, however, the West German Government does not plan any official action despite the urging of Mayor Willy Brandt and other West Berliners for Bonn to strike back with a Government trade cut. He took his stand on a voluntary, rather than an official, basis.

"We have no intention," Erhard told the Foreign Press Association of Berlin, "to meet force with force and lawlessness with lawlessness."

NO TALK OF FIGHT

He said he had never spoken of countermeasures and had no idea where the talk came from.

On Thursday, Communist East Germany announced that West German citizens would need special permits to visit East Berlin. An average of 2,000 a day make such visits normally. Foreigners and Berliners themselves were not affected by the rule.

The Western Powers who garrison the isolated city protested on Friday to the Russian general in charge that the travel restriction violates four-power agreements. As usual in such cases, a reply was delayed.

LOOK FOR MORE

The chancellor said a whole list of German firms had promised, without being asked, that they would not use the permits even if they got them free and postpaid.

Brandt and many Berliners had been looking for more than this. They want something official done against exports to East Germany—much of it iron and steel for the Communists 7-year plan.

Erhard is acting chancellor during the vacation in Italy of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. He belongs to Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party, which has strong business support, and hopes to succeed him. Brandt, a Socialist, expects to be fighting Adenauer for the chancellorship next year.

Erhard will preside at a special cabinet meeting on Monday on the Berlin problem. The cabinet is expected to discuss countermeasures to the Russian squeeze, but Erhard said he preferred not to dramatize the matter. His Government, he told the reporters, has no intention of asking for legal power to force businessmen into a stand against the east. MAY BLOCK SHIPS

Informed sources in Bonn said the cabinet also would consider denying East German vessels entry to the Elbe River, which flows from East to West Germany. This, like any other official action, would probably lead to counterreprisals, which Erhard apparently wants to avoid.

# Altmeyer Calls for Medical System in Social Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, this Congress has enacted new social security legislation, and it will be my pleasure on Labor Day to introduce to the working men and women of Madison, Wis., the one man who has made the greatest contribution to the success of this program since its establishment 25 years ago. This man is Dr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, who served as Commissioner for Social Security under both Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

In his Labor Day address, Dr. Altmeyer, considered by many as the father of social security, expresses his hope that the next Congress will enact into law a genuine health insurance measure to protect at least the retired workers and, he hoped, also the disabled workers, widows and orphans. In addition, Dr. Altmeyer outlines a number of major improvements in the social security and Federal-State unemployment insurance programs which he believes are overdue.

His excellent and thought-provoking address is must reading for every Member of Congress who is genuinely interested in these two programs. Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the full text of his address:

ALTMEYER CALLS FOR MEDICAL SYSTEM IN SOCIAL SECURITY

A quarter of a century has elapsed since I stood on the cold, rainswept steps of the Capitol and heard Franklin Roosevelt say "I see one-third of a Nation ill housed, ill clad, ill nourished." If he were alive today he would tell us that a very large proportion of the Nation is still in want of the basic necessities of life. Since 1952 the cold statistics show that the number and proportion of American families trying to survive on an income of less than \$1,000 a year (measured in constant 1950 dollars) has actually increased. On this very day 7 million Americans are obliged to accept public assistance to cover their basic human needsmaking a grim mockery of boasts of universal prosperity.

During the last 25 years we have miserably failed to achieve the great goal envisioned by Franklin Roosevelt—the abolition of poverty in America, the righest Nation in

the world. We can, if we really want to, achieve this goal in far less time than another quarter of a century. And social security can be our chief tool in making certain that a portion of our ever-increasing abundance is actually dedicated to this great

social purpose.

We have succeeded during the last 25 years in proving that it is possible to establish and administer successfully a nationwide system of old-age, survivors and disability insurance. We have done this in spite of the vicious political allegations that it constituted a fraud on the workingman and a cruel hoax. We need only to take advantage of the experience gained in the development of this great social insurance system to achieve a truly adequate and comprehensive contributory social insurance system which would protect all workers against all major personal economic hazards-not only economic old age, death of the breadwinner, permanent disability and unemployment, but also temporary disability and the cost of medical care.

The great gap in our Social Security Act is that it provides no protection whatsoever against loss of wages and the cost of medical care due to nonoccupational sickness and accident. It is inevitable that eventually we shall have a general system of health insurance protecting all workers against this hazard. Fifty-nine other countries already have this form of social security in effect. How soon this will occur and what form of organization will be developed in this coun-

try is impossible to predict.

But arguments for and against a general system of health insurance should not delay our taking immediate action to provide this form of protection to the 14 million retired workers, disabled workers, widows, and orphans whose need is so great and whose financial resources are so small. Nevertheless, the sad fact is that just 2 weeks ago today the Congress of the United States killed the Kennedy-Anderson amendment to the social security bill which would have provided health insurance for retired workers as a matter of right under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance

While this particular amendment is dead, the problem remains and the issue it raises is very much alive. As a matter of fact, the Democratic presidential candidate has announced that he will make it a major issue in his campaign. Therefore, it is important that the American people, in addition to knowing what the fundamental problem is, should also know what the immediate issue is.

The American Medical Association and the commercial health insurance companies contend that there is no need for providing health insurance to retired workers, disabled workers, widows, and orphans because private health insurance already protects such a large proportion of the population. It is true that a large proportion of the population does have some form of health insurance. Unfortunately, much of this insurance is very limited in its coverage. The result is that only about 25 percent of the total private expenditures for medical care made by all the people in the Nation is actually covered by private health insurance. Still more unfortunate is the fact that more than half of the people over 65 years of age, three-fifths of those on farms and twothirds of those with income under \$2,000 a year, have no insurance whatsoever against medical care.

The 14 million retired workers and their Wives, disabled workers, widows and orphans now drawing monthly cash benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system are in particular need of protection against the cost of medical care. Not only is their need for this protection Obvious, but the impossibility of meeting this need in any other way is also clear. Surveys have established that their income is insufficient to purchase adequate health insurance protection either from commercial insurance companies or from nonprofit prepayment plans. Only through collecting a small contribution based upon the wages of insured workers during their working years can this protection be financed when they become old or disabled or when they die leaving dependents. It is then too late to collect a premium because their wage income has ceased. Moreover, in the case of the older persons the cost is greater at that time because of the greater amount of sickness which they suffer.

"The cost of administering these health insurance benefits as a part of the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system would be small. The centralized recordkeeping system and the nationwide net work of local offices would, of course, be used for determining eligibility. Likewise, nonprofit cooperative, prepayment medical care plans which provide hospital and medical services would be utilized to the fullest They would be reimbursed for the cost of the services they rendered, in accordance with rates mutually agreed upon, which would constitute full payment for such services. This would strengthen and stimulate the growth of nonprofit plans which are now confronted with the necessity of rejecting low-income, high-cost families, or charging them higher rates than they can afford to pay, or spreading the cost over all contribu-Commercial insurance companies would be little affected by such a plan since it would protect the groups that they have not found it feasible or profitable to protect adequately.

The proposal by the present national administration, which Congress fortunately rejected, pretended to be an insurance plan. However, in fact it was a thinly disguised public assistance plan, which had all of the disadvantages of public assistance without providing as much protection. Not a single elderly person would have received any protection whatsoever under the administration's plan, unless he first passed an income test and unless he happened to live in a State whose legislature was willing to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out the plan. Even then he would have had to pay an enrollment fee and a premium in addition, unless he was eligible for public assistance on the basis of proven need.

The bill that did pass Congress merely provides additional Federal funds to the States for old-age assistance which they furnish in the form of medical care. Elderly people who are in need of medical care must prove to the welfare department that they do not possess sufficient income and re sources to pay for such care. In a State like Wisconsin which already furnishes necessary medical care to such persons it is probable that the only result will be that the State of Wisconsin and the counties will receive almost \$3 million a year more from the Federal Government. But persons with low incomes who do not submit to and pass the needs test required by the welfare partment will receive no protection what-Therefore, this bill is by no means soever. a satisfactory substitute for a health insurance plan, just as old-age assistance paid on the basis of proven need is no substitute for old-age insurance paid as a matter of right. The only advantage this bill has over the administration's proposal is that it does not pretend to be something that it is not.

I believe that the next Congress will pass a genuine health insurance measure to protect at least retired workers, and I would hope, disabled workers, widows, and orphans as well. I believe this because a major argument made in the Senate against the Kennedy-Anderson bill was that it was sure to

be vetoed by President Elsenhower. Since only five more votes were needed to pass the health insurance amendment, it seems probable that when the threat of a Presidential veto is eliminated there will be sufficient votes to pass such a measure.

Besides amending the Social Security Act to provide these health insurance benefits. there are a number of other major improvements that should be made, which I can only mention:

As regards old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, four major improvements should be made:

1. The general level of benefits should be increased by 50 percent instead of benefits for a retired or disabled worker averaging only one-third of his wage loss they should average 50 percent-and wives, widows, and orphans' benefits should be increased proportionately.

2. The coverage of this system should be extended to include all workers; and other retirement systems should be superimposed to provide additional protection.

3. Benefits should be paid for disabilities lasting more than 6 months without requiring a finding of permanent total disability.

4. A worker who defers retiring when he reaches the minimum retirement age should have his eventual monthly benefit increased by 4 percent a year.

Secondly, our present Federal-State Un-employment Insurance System should be fundamentally changed to assure that it actually provides adequate protection against unemployment to all unemployed workers. Today, for the Nation as a whole, benefits average only one-third of the wage loss. This is a smaller proportion than in 1939. Only two-thirds of the workers in this country are insured. Because of this exclusion and because of the short duration for which benefits are paid, only one-half of the unemployed workers today are actually receiving any benefits. The net result is that benefits cover only 20 percent of the total wage loss of the Nation's workers due to unemployment. To cope with this deplorable situation four major changes should be made:

1. The Federal Unemployment Tax Act should be amended to include basic benefit standards as regards percentage of wage loss compensated duration of benefits, and eligibility requirements.

2. The coverage of the Federal Unemploy ment Tax Act should be extended to include all employees covered by the Federal oldage, survivors, and disability insurance sys-

3. The Federal unemployment tax should be reduced from 3 percent to 1 percent and the present offset of 2.7 percent should be eliminated.

4. The Federal Government should use the proceeds of the 1-percent unemployment tax to make grants to the States covering one-half of the cost of benefits and administrative expenses. This would furnish a positive incentive to the States to provide adequate benefits and would spread the cost of benefits over a broader base, thus offsetting to some extent the undesirable effects of socalled employer experience rating.

These proposals that I have outlined will. of course, be attacked by those who are fundamentally opposed to social security as an essential safeguard of our American way of life. They will raise the old cry of exorbitant costs and destruction of individual initiative and thrift. Twenty-five years of successful experience with social security will not deter them. Actually, social security is not a cost but a social mechanism whereby existing costs are met in a more equitable and less burdensome manner. As a matter of fact, we are using a smaller proportion of our national income for health and welfare today than we did 25 years ago. A comprehensive social security system which provided basic protection to all workers against all major personal economic hazards would still involve a relatively small proportion of our national income.

The enemies of social security will undoubtedly resurrect the specter of something terrible called the welfare state. They should consult Thomas E. Dewey, who said in a lecture at Princeton on February 9, 1950, that "Anyone who thinks that an attack on the fundamental idea of security and welfare is appealing to the people generally is living in the middle ages. The man who first used the phrase against our present Government did his cause no good, to put it mildly."

It may be that those who use the term "welfare state" as an epithet have in mind a paternalistic welfare state whereas our goal in the United States is a cooperative state of welfare for the American people achieved by them through the use of their own democratic Government.

We are indeed fortunate in the United States of America that we do not have to choose between creeping socialism and galloping individualism. We need only to establish a basic level of well-being, which enables and encourages every American to build for himself and his family his desired standard of living through the well-known devices of savings, insurance and home ownership. In so doing we shall achieve not a dead level of uniformity but genuinely equal opportunity in a free America.

# Resolutions Endorsing the Narcotics Control Act of 1956

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, on August 31, I spoke on the floor of the Senate regarding the effectiveness of the Narcotics Control Act of 1956 as a statute dealing with penalties to be imposed upon illegal narcotic sellers and users. Under the administration of the Bureau of Narcotics of this act it has been shown that the incidence of narcotic violations has appreciably declined. A number of organizations within the State of Maryland have, by resolution, endorsed the Narcotics Control Act of 1956 and I ask unanimous consent that copies of these resolutions be printed at this point in the RECORD, and that they be added appropriately to my speech in the bound volume as a permanent record.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CARE AND REHABILITATION OF DRUG ADDICTS (Resolution adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs at international convention and 69th annual meeting, Washington, D.C., June 15, 1960)

Whereas the declaration of the Congress of the United States, the United Nation's Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the National Research Council, is that narcotic drugs should not be used to gratify addiction; and that in the treatment of drug addiction methods of ambulatory treatment and open clinics are not advisable; and

Whereas it is realized that the sale and use of narcotic drugs should be strictly limited to medical needs and that experts in treatment of narcotic addiction have re-

peatedly emphasized that most addicts cannot be treated effectively and rehabilitated unless required to submit to legal restraint in closed institutions; and

Whereas the General Federation of Women's Clubs is in opposition to proposals which advocate experimentation with established facilities for legalized distribution of narcotic drugs to addicts for maintenance of their addiction; and

Whereas it is noted that signal progress has been made in the United States, particularly in those States where there is rigid enforcement of severe and mandatory laws, which has resulted in a marked reduction of drug addiction and in deterrence of unlawful sale of narcotics: Therefore

Resolved. That the General Federation of Women's Clubs strongly urges compulsory hospitalization for addicts where facilities are available in the effort to cure, to rehabilitate, and to prevent further addiction; and further

Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs urges the Congress of the United States to maintain the provisions of the National Narcotics Restriction Act of 1956.

RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, DE-PARTMENT OF MARYLAND

Whereas the Congress of the United States, the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the National Research Council have found that methods of ambulatory treatment and open clinics for drug addicts are not advisable; and

Whereas treatment in closed institutions has proven to be the only effective way to treat and rehabilitate narcotics addicts because most of them require legal restraint for treatment; and

Whereas rigid enforcement of severe and mandatory penalties for violators has resulted in a marked reduction in drug addiction and deterrence of unlawful sale of narcotics in Maryland; and

Whereas we believe that compulsory hospitalization for all addicts is the only hope for successful treatment and/or rehabilitation; and

Whereas the compulsory hospitalization prevents these infected persons from spreading addiction: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the American Legion, Depart-

Resolved by the American Legion, Department of Maryland, Inc., That we go on record this 21st day of February 1960, against any change in the existing laws regarding drug addiction which would tend to decrease or mitigate mandatory penalties in drug cases; and be it further

Resolved, That we oppose establishment of any open clinics for drug addicts.

RESOLUTION OF THE WOMEN'S CIVIC LEAGUE, INC., BALTIMORE, MD.

JUNE 30, 1960. Hon. George W. Della.

Chairman, Legislative Council, State House, Annapolis, Md.

DEAR SENATOR DELLA: We have been informed that consideration is presently being given in some quarters to legislation which would provide for the treatment of narcotics addicts on a day clinic or outpatient basis. The Federal Narcotics Bureau has advised us that it vigorously opposes any such move and is of the firm opinion that the only effective method of giving any real help to the unfortunate victims of addiction is through treatment while in institutional confinement.

According to the Federal Narcotics Bureau, Maryland laws providing for such institutional care are among the best in the country and by all means should be preserved in their present form. We, therefore, urge that any proposals which might tend to weaken or undermine Maryland's existing legislation in this field be strongly resisted.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Russell C. Wonderlic,
President.

RESOLUTION OF THE MARYLAND LAW ENFORCE-MENT OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Considering the declarations of the Congress of the United States, the United National Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the National Research Council that in the treatment of drug addiction methods of ambulatory treatment and open clinics are not advisable; and

Realizing that treatment in closed institutions is the only effective way to treat and rehabilitate narcotic addicts because most of them require legal restraint to submit to treatment; and

Deploring the joint action of certain groups in advocating experimentation with narcotic clinics for legalized distribution of narcotic drugs to addicts for maintenance of their addiction, thereby extending an open invitation to indulgence in drug abuse with its concomitant moral degradation, as a grave threat to the health and welfare of our teenagers; and

Noting that rigid enforcement of severe and mandatory penalties for violators has resulted in a marked reduction in drug addiction and in deterrence of unlawful sale of narcotics in Maryland: The Maryland Law Enforcement Officers' Association, Inc.

Recommends compulsory hospitalization of all addicts as the only possible hope of successful treatment and rehabilitation and to prevent these infectious persons from spreading their pernicious habit; and

Recommends no change in the mandatory penalties as stated in the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act of the State of Maryland; and

Approves that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Maryland Legislative Council Committee on Narcotics; to the Honorable J. Millard Tawes, Governor of the State of Maryland; Mr. George W. Della, president of the Maryland Senate; and to Mr. Perry O. Wilkinson, of the Maryland House of Delegates.

### On Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial which appeared in the Washington Post on Sunday, August 28. This deals with the problems of the House Rules Committee. No comment is necessary except that at the beginning of the next session of Congress it is intended that basic changes will occur in the structure of that committee.

### ON STRIKE

Many citizens who believe profoundly in representative government must have been shocked to read the other day reports of an agreement among the six conservative members of the House Rules Committee not to grant any rule that would permit any of the controversial bills within its grasp to be enacted. In other words, this little coterie of would-be dictators is said to have conspired to sabotage the August session which had been authorized by both Houses for the completion of vital legislation. Scandalous though this appears, it is routine practice for the Rules Committee.

It is true that the alleged conspiracy broke down in respect of the minimum wage bill, but it appears to have held fast in regard to the school construction and housing bills. Both the Senate and the House had passed bills providing Federal aid for the construction of schools. The little tyrants of the Rules Committee wrecked all the effort that had gone into this legislation by withhold-ing consent to a Senate-House conference. The House was never permitted to vote on the housing bill.

This illegitimate minority strike against even moderate legislation that a majority approves is the more irritating because it flies into the face of the Democratic platform and grossly violates Speaker RAYBURN'S assurances that the committee would not block important bills in the present session. Despite the fine promises, the committee has demonstrated once more that it is a gas chamber for liberal legislation, and there is no good reason to suppose that it will change so long as the House is willing to tolerate its obstructionism.

Reform of the Rules Committee thus seems to be imperative regardless of who may be elected President in November. In view of the shabby way in which the committee has let him down. Speaker RAYBURN might well lead the fight for reform when the new Con-This would not necessarily gress assembles. mean a restoration of the 21-day rule that was in effect from 1949 to 1951. That device, which permitted legislative committees to carry their bills to the floor for a vote when the Rules Committee failed to act on them for 21 days, proved to be a useful weapon against obstruction. But it still would fall short of making the Rules Committee a responsible tool of the House leadership.

Some students of House procedure here advocated that the Rules Committee be replaced by a majority policy committee to be chosen by the majority party caucus at the beginning of each new Congress. If such a committee were then allowed to select its own chairman, it would probably reflect the will of the majority party in the House about as well as any small group could. It could therefore be trusted to recommend rules that would clear the way for the majority party program instead of using the rulemaking power to thwart important legislation which does not happen to coincide with the whims of a Rules Committee chairman elevated to that powerful post by the accident of his seniority.

The principle of making the Rules Committee responsible to the will of the House is far more important than any particular Liberal Members of the House are well advised to begin now to plan for some effective means of relief next year. In our opinion, they will have a large majority of the informed people with them.

# Twentieth Anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD the following message sent by me to the chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., on the occasion of this committee's 20th anniversary:

Mr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Chairman, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. DOBRIANSKY: I am happy to join with millions of Americans in marking the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

There can be no doubt that the 20 years of work of your committee has been of ines-timable value, not only to the 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, but to all Americans who cherish the ideals of freedom and dedication to the good fight.

Your committee has been an unfailing source of accurate information concerning the captive nations who cannot speak for themselves.

In appreciation,

Sincerely.

EMANUEL CELLER.

### United States-Israel Cooperation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a statement by me on United States-Israel cooperation.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

As sponsor of the food for peace program and being deeply interested in finding marabroad for America's agricultural abundance, I derive great satisfaction when I hear of a situation that contributes greatly to the sale of surpluses, utilizes the proceeds of such sales for expansion loans and makes an outstanding contribution to the development of a friendly nation.

We find such a situation in Israel, the biggest per capita market for U.S. grain exports in the world. In 1959 U.S. wheat, feedgrain, and soybean exports to Israel had an f.o.b. value of more than \$44 million. Of this, approximately \$25 million were local currency sales under Public Law 480. Dollar barter, and section 402 sales totaled about \$19 million. The export of this volume of grains to any country is of considerable interest to the farmers of Minnesota and other grain producing States.

Practically all of these U.S.-exports move into Israel through the Dagon Silo at Haifa. This facility has benefited from the Cooley amendment to Public Law 480 and contributes to the economy of the country by greatly reducing foreign exchange costs. believe the Senate should know more about this meaningful and interesting project.

As the visitor to Israel approaches Haifa, by land or by sea, his eye will certainly be caught by the esthetically designed "sky-scraper" near the harbor and next door to the railroad station. This is the Dagon Silo, the tallest-almost 200 feet-building in Israel and, based upon its performance record, one of the busiest. But it is not its height nor its artistic design that is of primary interest. Rather, it is the relationship of the functions of this building and the company that operates it to American-Israeli economic cooperation that is dramatic.

With a 51-year concession from the Government of Israel for operation in Haifa Harbor, this facility was incorporated in 1951. The present 20,000-ton silo was completed in the summer of 1955. A model of efficiency, Dagon is also a monument to free enterprise in operation and international financing, including American.

Dagon's American economic ties include the participation by many American invest-ors; the handling of hundreds of thousands of tons of American wheat, feed grains, and soybeans purchased for dollars, bartered for industrial diamonds, and bought under the provisions of Public Law 480; and the expansion of its present facilities through a loan from the Export-Import Bank under the Cooley amendment provision of Public Law 480

Dagon was founded by Dr. Reuben Hecht of Basel, Switzerland. Dr. Hecht, whose family has handled grain for generations throughout Europe, lives in Haifa and personally directs the operations of Dagon. Hecht is also the largest individual investor in the enterprise. Investors include Israeli, Swiss, American, Canadian, and Mexican shareholders. One hundred and eighty-four American investors have subscribed to both capital and 10-year loan certificates of Dagon. Of the total investment in Dagon, that from America amounts to 34 percent. For the past years, investors have received dividends of 8 percent per year on share capital.

Because of the importance of the Dagon facility in moving American agricultural products—wheat, feed grains, and soybeans— Dagon applied for, and received, an Export-Import Bank loan of I£1.550.000. This is being used to construct new bins and elevators which will more than double its current capacity. By October 1960, Dagon will have a capacity of 44,000 tons. Further expansion to 70,000 tons is planned in the near future.

The Dagon silo, in 1959, handled a greater turnover relative to its capacity than any other silo or grain elevator in the world. With a total capacity of 20,000 metric tons. the facility discharged and loaded 74 vessels. carrying 659,858 tons of grain, almost 33 times its capacity. This compares with a U.S. record of 20 times capacity, and a European record (in the port of Rotterdam) of 7 times capacity.

This efficiency was recently rewarded when the Israel Institute of Productivity of the Ministry of Labor awarded both Dagon and Dr. Hecht the 1960 Eliezar Kaplan Prize for

On a per capita basis, Israel is the United States most important customer for wheat and soybeans and the second most important for feed grains. Soybean imports, none of which are purchased for local currency, amount to 3 bushels per person. The second highest per capita importer is Denmark at 1.5 bushels.

In 1959, U.S. exports of grains to Israel

	Metric
	tons
Wheat	192,700
Feed grains	334, 900
Sovbeans	176, 200

When a grain vessel docks, the long sucker tubes are placed in the vessel's hold, and within minutes, the grain flows over an endless belt through a raised tunnel clearing the docks and railroad tracks into the elevator proper. Discharge is at the rate of up to 265 tons per hour and 5,000 tons per day is not unusual. Once in the bins, grain can be bulk loaded into railroad cars or specially designed truck bodies for inland movement. Facilities are also available for bagging. The entire operation is directed from a master control center in the office section of the building. A huge electronic board indicates at all times the status of grain loading and unloading.

The office building, incidentally, contains interesting archeological exhibits developed by Dr. Hecht, who is recognized as one Israel's outstanding amateur archeologists.

The ability to handle grain in bulk rather than in bags has resulted in substantial savings to the Israeli economy. It is estimated that for 1959, the Dagon facility saved the Israeli economy \$2 million in foreign exchange and I£2.5 million in local currency. The savings resulted from (1) shifting grain handling from bags to bulk; (2) virtually eliminating demurrage costs; (3) earned dispatch; and (4) reduced vessel turnaround time, allowing the lowest possible freight rates for charters.

American visitors to Israel should include on their itineraries a trip to the Dagon Silo. Such a trip will dramatically demonstrate how economic cooperation between Israel and the United States benefits both nations. Most important of all is this living demonstration of how we do use our agricultural surpluses in a positive and valuable manner, how we help ourselves to enlarge our markets and how we cooperate with free people in common endeavors.

# The Challenge of the 1960's: Education— Our Greatest Nonmilitary Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FRANK KOWALSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have been a cosponsor of the Murray-Metcalf bill, which would have made Federal funds available to the States for school construction and teachers' salaries.

I have said many times, and I say again that, except for our very survival as a nation, there is no more important issue facing America today than the crisis in education. Only with a broad Federal program to supplement the work of the States and local communities can we meet that crisis.

If I am returned to Congress by the voters of Connecticut, I shall again submit my education bill, H.R. 4379, which is identical with the Murray-Metcalf bill and which will provide the means to meet our school crisis.

It is significant that the deciding vote in the Senate against the provisions of the Murray-Metcalf bill—as contained in the Clark amendment—was cast by the man who is now the Republican candidate for President—Vice President Nixon. His vote against Federal funds for school construction and teachers' salaries is typical of the administration's cynical attitude toward education, as demonstrated so often during the past 8 years.

The administration's failure to take decisive action has contributed in large part to the worsening of our crisis in education.

FACTS ON THE SCHOOL CRISIS

We have good reason to be alarmed about our school problem, Consider these facts:

We have a shortage of more than 130,000 classrooms.

One school in every five is an antiquated firetrap and another one in five is on the safety borderline.

Classroom shortages are impairing the education of 10 million children, according to the administration's Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

We have a current shortage of more than 135,000 teachers.

More than half the classrooms in urban districts now have more than 30 children each, although most educators agree that grammar school classes should contain no more than 30 pupils and high school classes no more than 25.

Almost 100,000 teachers—or over 7 percent of all teachers in the country—have only temporary or emergency teaching certificates.

THE YEARS AHEAD

These facts are sobering enough, but the problem will become even more critical in the next decade.

By 1970 we will need 1,500,000 new teachers—at a minimum—which means 150,000 new teachers a year for the next 10 years.

We must provide facilities for more than 20 million additional students in our schools.

Our colleges must erect more new buildings in the next 10 years than they built in the previous 200 years.

SCHOOL NEEDS NEGLECTED

During the past 8 years, our school needs have grown more and more acute.

States and local communities have strained their resources to provide for the ever-increasing school population, but the Federal Government has shirked its responsibility.

State and local spending for education increased from \$7.2 billion in 1950 to \$15.8 billion in 1958. During this same period, States and local communities increased their bonded indebtedness from \$24.1 billion to \$58.1 billion, with much of this new debt resulting from school construction. In depressing contrast, all Federal expenditures for education in 1958 totaled \$917 million.

Many communities have raised their taxes virtually to the limit but still have been unable to keep up with their school needs.

Half-day sessions mean part-time education, and too many of our children are penalized through the shortage of adequate classroom facilities,

RISING COSTS HURT

Mounting construction costs during the past 8 years have been a key factor in the classroom shortage. Building costs have climbed 42 percent during the present administration.

High interest rates resulting from the tight-money policy have meant higher costs for local communities and school districts. Interest rates on State and local bonds are 91 percent higher than they were in 1952.

In 1952, total interest charges on 30year bonds for \$500,000 grammar school were \$164,000. Today they amount to \$314,000.

Higher construction costs and higher interest rates have contributed their share to the crisis in education.

OPPOSITION TO SCHOOL AID

Opposition to Federal aid is often based on the claim that it would result in Federal interference with local control of education.

All the major bills, including the Murray-Metcalf bill, contain specific prohibitions against any control from Washington, Full supervision of schools would remain in local hands.

The history of education legislation proves such a fear to be groundless.

Federal assistance for land-grant colleges has been in effect since the days of the Civil War without any claims by the States of interference from Washington.

The Defense Education Act has made Federal funds available for special educational purposes without bringing any allegations that the Federal Government is interefering with State or local rights.

Likewise Public Laws 815 and 874, which provide Federal aid for schools in impacted areas, have been administered without lessening, in the slightest degree, full local control of schools.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE

First. To meet the challenge in education, we must first make Federal funds available to the States for school construction and teachers' salaries.

Second. We must establish a broad Federal program of scholarships and loans to insure that every qualified young American has an opportunity to complete his education regardless of his family's income. It is tragic that in a nation of our vast wealth there should each year be 100,000 talented young people, ranking in the top quarter of their high school graduating classes, who cannot go on to college for lack of funds.

Third. We must improve and expand the Defense Education Act.

Fourth. We must provide for Federal assistance to colleges and universities to help them provide the academic facilities and living quarters that are needed in the decade ahead.

Fifth. We must establish adequate programs for vocational education, adult education, private libraries, use of new techniques including educational television, and exchange of teachers and students with other countries.

Our children are our most precious possession. It is unthinkable that we should continue to shortchange them and dim their future.

We must keep faith with our children, and with America.

# Beef and Pork Imports

SPEECH

# HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, in connection with my earlier remarks in the House concerning the effects of meat imports on the domestic economy, I would like to point out that under our present law it is impossible for livestock producers and feeders to secure any relief from the Tariff Commission, even if they can show serious injury to their industry.

This fact was pointed up in a 4-to-2 decision on June 1, 1960, of the members of the Tariff Commission in the case of a petition made by the producers and feeders of sheep. In this instance, the Commission held, in effect, that any objection and showing of injury by imports

of carcass or frozen meat products would have to come, not from producers and feeders, but from the packers themselves. The impact of this decision that producers still would not be entitled to relief even if, in the future, they made a satisfactory showing of injury from imports is devastating. This situation is unrealistic and must not be allowed to

For this reason, I am introducing a bill which, if enacted, will overturn the above-mentioned interpretation in the future and provide that the producers and feeders of the live animals shall be considered interested parties under any escape-clause investigation and are included within the definition of "domestic industry producing like or directly com-

petitive products."

I realize that this bill has no chance for consideration by committee in this session of the Congress. I feel it important, however, to point up the need for prompt action in the next Congress to correct this grievous situation so that the producers and feeders-the people who can be really hurt the most—can be heard. My bill, therefore, is merely an expression of what I believe is the direction in which the Congress should go next year on this subjest.

The text of my bill follows:

A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 7 OF THE TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1951, AS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of subsection (e) of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1364(e)), is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "or any group of producers of the raw or processed agri-cultural or horticultural products from which any such products or articles are obtained."

# The Rx Legend: An FDA Manual for **Pharmacists**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, an excellent and informative manual prepared by the Food and Drug Administration entitled "The Rx Legend" be inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the manual was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE RX LEGEND: AN FDA MANUAL FOR PHARMACISTS

"Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription."

To a pharmacist, these words on a drug package have a deep significance.

They symbolize his responsibilities as a professional man.

They identify drugs that are not safe for self-medication and that legally may be dispensed only on the prescription of a duly

licensed practitioner. The licensed pharmacist is the legal custodian of such drugs.

These words, the Rx legend, thus join the power of the Federal law with the ethics of the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

Ethics and law require the pharmacist to refuse to dispense a drug when it would endanger the health or safety of the patient.

Knowledge, skill, and ethics have always been required for safe prescribing and dispensing of drugs. But today the need for ethics is greater than ever, because drugs are more potent than ever, and the consequences from misuse of drugs are more serious than ever.

A pharmacist is more than a purveyor of drugs-he is a member of the team of experts who have been scientifically trained to provide medical care to the people. As a consultant to the prescriber, and the custodian of drugs for the community, he is licensed by law to dispense them according to the prescriber's instructions and the requirements of law.

If we did not have the pharmacist, it would be necessary to invent him.

And if we did not have the Rx legend it would be necessary to invent it.

### THE DURHAM-HUMPHREY AMENDMENT

The Federal law referred to in the Rx legend is the Durham-Humphrey amendment. It is a part of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, our national pure food and drug law. This is the law that stands back of the purity, potency, safety, and informative and truthful labeling of all drugs distributed in interstate commerce. Compliance with this law by reputable drug manufacturers makes it possible for the pharmacist to rely upon the safety and efficacy of the products which he sells or dis-penses to the public. The present Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was passed in 1938 and the Durham-Humphrey amendment was passed in 1951.

Named for two pharmacist Members of Congress who sponsored it, the Durham-Humphrey amendment contains a legal definition of the kinds of drugs for human use that may be dispensed by the pharmacist only on the prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drugs. Thus it leaves to State medical practice laws and boards to determine who is qualified to prescribe drugs, just as State pharmacy laws and boards determine who is

qualified to dispense drugs.

It is illegal, under the Durham-Humphrey law, to dispense an Rx legend drug without a prescription, or to refill a prescription for an Rx legend drug without the authorization of the prescriber. Thus the law carries out the principle that the physician should control the amount of medication given to his patient. A prescription, or a refill authorization, may be transmitted by telephone, and such prescriptions and authorizations must be reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacist. But certain nar-cotics are required to be dispensed only on prescription written by the doctor.

Prescription-restricted drugs are required by the law to be labeled with the Rx legend. and it is illegal to place this legend on drugs that are not so restricted. A fundamental purpose of Congress in the Durham-Humphrey law was to provide the pharmacist with clear guidance as to which drugs may not be sold without a prescription, and may not be refilled without the prescriber's authorization.

### KINDS OF RX LEGEND DRUGS

To dispense drugs legally, the pharmacist must be guided by the Rx legend on the

But it is worthwhile to know the three categories of prescription drugs defined in the Durham-Humphrey amendment:

<sup>1</sup> Title 21, United States Code, sec. 353(b).

1. Hypnotic or habit-forming drugs that are specifically named in the law, and their derivatives, unless specifically exempted by a regulation.

2. A drug which is not safe for lav use "because of its toxicity or other potentiality for harmful effect, or the method of its use, or the collateral measures necessary to its

3. A new drug which has not been shown to be safe for use in self-medication, and which, under the terms of an effective newdrug application, is limited to prescription

dispensing.

It should be borne in mind that the statutory definitions of prescription drugs apply not only to those which are toxic or habit forming but also to many other drugs which may be unsafe because a layman would not know how to use them properly. Many modern drugs even though safe insofar as inherent toxicity is concerned, must be stricted to prescription sale because of the conditions for which they are intended to be used and the diagnostic techniques and collateral therapeutic measures necessary to their use. For example, mephenesin, an antispasmodic, rarely causes side effects, but requires medical supervision for effective use.

In brief, Rx legend drugs are those that are not safe enough for a layman to use in self-medication. Therefore, the label of such drugs should not and does not contain detailed directions, precautions, etc., that would be needed by a layman to use the drug safely and effectively-indeed it would be impossible to provide such information, otherwise the drug would not be restricted to prescription.

The physician and the pharmacist, however, must have complete information about such drugs. Therefore, the law requires the manufacturer to furnish them with the information needed for proper use of the drug.

On the other hand, the labeling of a drug which is not restricted to prescription must bear adequate directions for safe and effective use and warnings against misuse that may be needed by a layman, and the distributor of an over-the-counter drug is required by law to provide such information in the labeling.

### OVER-THE-COUNTER DRUGS

Drugs that may legally be sold over the counter must bear a "7-point label":

1. The name of the product.

2. The name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.

3. The net contents of the package.

4. Active ingredients and the quantity of certain ingredients. 5. The name of any habit-forming drug

contained in the preparation.

6. Cautions and warnings needed for the protection of the user.

7. Adequate directions for safe and effective use.

The warnings on such drugs are particu-

larly important. Typical warnings tell:

How to use a medication safely, "Do not apply to broken skin"; "Do not exceed recommended dosage." When not to use it, "Do not drive or op-

erate machinery while taking this medication."

When to stop taking it, "Discontinue use if rapid pulse, dizziness, or blurring of vision occurs.

Other warning statements help to answer the important question: Should I see a

"If pain persists for more than 10 days or redness is present, or in conditions affecting children under 12 years of age, consult

a physician immediately."
A pharmacist must be familiar with the active ingredients and labeling of over-thecounter drugs he sells, as well as the drugs he dispenses on prescription. As the licensed expert on drugs, the pharmacist is professionally competent to answer the questions of his patrons about such drugs, without of course attempting to diagnose or to prescribe.

Any drug that does not bear the Rx legend can be sold without a prescription. The consumer has the responsibility for reading and heeding the directions and warnings, if any, which appear on the package, but the pharmacist may render a professional service by calling attention to such directions and Legally, the prescriber need not be consulted about refilling a prescription for a drug that does not carry the Rx legend. However, in the patient's interest a professional determination on this point must always be made by the pharmacist. A physician may write a prescription for a non-legend drug with directions for a dosage that is higher than that recognized as safe for unsupervised use. Such prescription should be handled as though it were for an Rx legend drug and the prescriber consulted before refilling.

### PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

Modern drugs, especially Rx legend drugs, are so potent that many of them can cause serious injuiries or even death when they are improperly used. Therefore, sooner or later the person who "takes a chance" by selling such drugs illegally is likely to find himself in trouble. Every year hundreds of complaints of drug addiction and other harmful effects from improper use of drugs are investigated by Food and Drug inspectors. Although such injury reports are not usually introduced as evidence they are frequently considered by the judge when sentencing the violator. Heavy fines and

prison terms sometimes result.

First offense: Under the law any person who is found guilty of selling Rx legend drugs without a prescription, or refilling a prescription for such drugs without authorization by the physician, is subject to a maximum penalty of \$1,000 fine and 1 year imprisonment for each separate offense. ach sale constitutes an offense.)

The same penalties apply to sales by drug peddlers or prescribers who cause violations by writing fake prescriptions.

Second offense: \$10,000 fine or 3 years' im-

prisonment, for each violation.

### WHAT TO TELL THE PATIENT-OR THE PHYSICIAN

The fact that a physician prescribes a certain amount of a medicine is evidence that this is what he thinks the patient should have. But every pharmacist encounters patients who want to take matters into their own hands, and doctors who are irritated when asked if they wish to approve refills. What should the pharmacist tell such people, that will be persuasive but not alarming or provoking?

Occasionally a pharmacist may need to explain to a patron why he must have a prescription to obtain an Rx legend drug, or the doctor's approval for a refill. One way to do this is to show him the Rx legend itself on some package. Explain that drugs bearing this wording should be used only when prescribed by a physician "If you need this kind of medicine your doctor will prescribe it for you," is a good approach. Point out that the law is "for your protection."

If the patient is asking for a refill without the doctor's authorization the problem may be what to tell the doctor. Busy physicians are sometimes impatient about refill authorizations. This is wrong. They should re-member that when a pharmacist telephones the doctor about a refill he is not only complying with the law but also cooperating professionally in the care of the patient. The good physician wants to know when his patient feels the need for more of the medicine he originally prescribed. He may wish to increase the dose, or cut it down. He may wish to try something else, or to see the patient again before making a decision. Sometimes a very straightforward approach is best: "Doctor, I want to cooperate with you. Under the law I cannot give Mrs. Jones any more - unless you approve it. What would you like me to do?

Your reputation as a reliable pharmacist will be enhanced, rather than impaired, if you take such a position.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The remainder of this booklet will discuss questions frequently raised by pharmacists about the requirements of the Durham-Humphrey amendment. These comments are not to be construed as an interpretation of any State or local pharmacy laws. Comments on these laws should be obtained from the authorities charged with their enforcement. In particular, some State laws restrict to prescription sale certain drugs that are not required by the Federal law to bear the prescription legend. Such laws may also contain restrictions on the sale of drugs by nonpharmacists. While the Federal law does not deal with the question of who may sell over-the-counter drugs, State pharmacy acts in some cases provide for distribution of such drugs exclusively through pharmacies.

Question. How should the refill record be kept in order to comply with the law?

Answer. While the Food and Drug Administration has not issued a regulation specifying the form or manner of keeping a refill record, it is important to keep the record in such a way that when a prescription is pre-sented for refilling the pharmacist can readily tell when the prescription was filled or refilled. Since the pharmacist has to look up the original prescription to provide a refill, perhaps the simplest and most satisfactory way to handle the matter is to keep the refill record on the back or front of the original prescription.

It is urgent that an adequate refill record be kept. Failure to keep a refill record is likely to result in serious violations of the law. Also, it is to the pharmacist's advantage to have complete and accurate refill records so that he can, in the event of an investigation of his practices, show from his records a balance of purchases against legal sales as evidence that he has been complying with the law.

Question. What do I do about refilling a prescription marked "Refill p.r.n.," "Refill ad lib." or some similar designation?

Answer. It is questionable whether any such designation that puts no limit on the frequency of refilling, or the length of time that a prescription may be refilled, constitutes a valid authorization for refilling a prescription. The law gives only a duly licensed physician authority to determine how much of a prescription-restricted drug a patient should get, and a physician cannot delegate to someone else authority that he has by virtue of his license.

This kind of refill authorization is to be discouraged; nevertheless it is sometimes used. The best advice to a pharmacist who receives a prescription so marked is that he use care and professional judgment in handling it; that he refill it only with a frequency consistent with the directions for use, and that he check with the physician after a reasonable time to make certain whether the physician wants the medication continued. If a pharmacist does that, it will be the physician, not the pharmacist, who may be prosecuted for violating the law.

A direction to the patient to take as needed (Sig: PRN) should not, of course, be confused with the prescriber's authorization to refill. It should be noted, too, that a State law or regulation may deal specifically with this question.

Question. From time to time a particular drug is changed from prescription to over-the-counter status. What should the phar-macist do with any leftover stocks of the drug he may have that still carry the prescription legend?

Answer. A drug which bears the prescription legend when it should not, is misbranded and is illegal as an article of commerce. Obviously, a pharmacist should not sell an illegal article. He should either (a) return the drug to the manufacturer, (b) use the residual stock only for filling prescriptions or, (c) undertake relabeling to remove the prescription legend and put on the label adequate directions for use and appropriate varnings where needed, etc. Manufacturers frequently supply sticker labels to facilitate such relabeling.

Question, Sometimes a physician asks that the name of a medicine be put on the prescription package that is dispensed to the Patient. Is this permissible?

Answer. Yes. The law of course requires

the label of a prescription package to carry certain information (the name and address of the dispenser, the serial number and the date of the prescription or of its filling, the name of the prescriber, and, if stated in the prescription the name of the patient, and the directions for use and cautionary statements, if any, contained in such prescrip-tion) but the law does not forbid the addition of other truthful information.

Arguments have been advanced both for and against giving the additional informa-Our only comment has been that, if the physician wants the name of the drug put on the prescription package, it is not illegal to put it there.

Question. Can I give a copy of a prescrip-on? Can I fill or refill a copy of a pretion? scription?

Answer. You can give a copy of a prescription. It should be clearly marked as a copy, and it has no legal status as a valid prescription that can be filled or refilled by a pharmacist. We recognize that a copy of a prescription may be useful for information purposes. From a strictly legal point of view, we think that is the only purpose a copy of a prescription can serve.

The difficulty faced by a pharmacist who wishes to refill a prescription on the basis of a copy is that no matter what kind of refill instructions are marked on the prescription, the pharmacist who receives the copy has no way of knowing of his own knowledge whether or to what extent that pre-scription has been refilled by the pharmacy where it was originally filled. Indeed he cannot ascertain of his own knowledge whether copies have been given to other pharmacies also. His only entirely safe course is to phone the prescribing physician: and then, in practical effect, he is getting a new prescription.

Question. Can I fill a prescription written by a prescriber in another State?

Answer. This situation occasionally arises when a patient has consulted a physician outside the State and has brought a prescription back to his hometown pharmacist for filling. In such cases where a bona fide physician-pharmacist-patient relationship exists usually no question is raised about the technical legality of filling the prescription. Remembering that a professional license in one State does not permit practice in another State, this becomes one of the many areas in which the pharmacist must not only exercise professional judgment but also be certain of the law of his particular State. FDA has questioned the legality of some mail-order businesses that attempt to treat serious disease on a mail-order basis when the physician never sees the patient; but a case involving that type of business has not yet been litigated in the courts.

Question. Can I sell over the counter for veterinary use a drug that is labeled for human use with the prescription legend?

Answer. While it is entirely legal for you to take a product which was intended by its maker for human use and label that product for veterinary use and sell it without prescription (provided, of course, it is a drug which may be legally sold for veterinary use without prescription), you are faced with the problem of supplying complete labeling for the product you sell. Obviously, it re quires special knowledge of veterinary medicine to supply adequate directions for use, appropriate warnings, etc., that should be on the package. If you wish to sell drugs for veterinary use, it is recommended that you purchase such drugs already labeled by the manufacturer for veterinary use with labeling that gives complete directions for such use.

It should be pointed out, also, that certain drugs, even when offered for veterinary use, are restricted to prescription dispensing, If you buy drugs labeled for veterinary use you will find that some bear the legend: "Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to sale by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian, or on his prescription or order.

Question. Sometimes a pharmacist buys an over-the-counter drug in a large package to get a better price. A customer may ask for a smaller quantity. What must the pharmacist put on the label of the repackaged article he sells?

Answer. The law requires adequate directions for use in the labeling of a drug, and appropriate warnings where these are needed for the protection of the user. It is obvious that the purposes of the law are not served if the package which reaches the consumer does not bear such information.

The law provides that a pharmacist will not be charged with responsibility for having sold a misbranded over-the-counter drug if he sells it under the same labeling that was on the package when he received it. Thus, the only entirely safe course for the pharmacist to follow is to put on the label of the repackaged article all the directions for use, warnings, ingredient statement, and any other information that is required by the law, just as they appeared on the original package.

FDA inspectors have investigated injury cases in which the drug responsible was an over-the-counter product that had been repackaged by the pharmacist and dispensed with incomplete labeling. Investigation has disclosed that a disappointingly high proportion of pharmacists do repackage and sell over-the-counter products, including some relatively potent drugs, with wholly unsatisfactory labeling. This has been called to the attention of the major pharmacy organizations with a request for cooperation in securing voluntary compliance with the law.

Some of the more serious violations of this kind have been referred to State boards of pharmacy, or other State enforcement agencies.

Question. What should a pharmacist do with sample packages that may come into his possession?

Answer. He can, of course, give them to physicians; or he can keep them in the original manufacturer's package and use them in filling prescriptions.

Repackaging should not be undertaken without checking on the legal requirements for repacking the particular drug involved. For example, certifiable antibiotics cannot legally be repackaged without obtaining FDA certification on the repackaged article. Similarly, new drugs should not be repackaged without obtaining a supplemental newdrug application. It has been found, too, that in repacking samples different codes of the same material may be mixed, or code numbers or expiration dates may be lost or inaccurately transposed to the new labels. Too often the label used on the repackaged material is incomplete, making the repackaged material illegal and subject to seizure and condemnation proceedings.

Question. Can I accept and return to stock the unused portion of a prescription that a customer may return with a request for

refund?

Answer. It is a very dangerous practice to accept and return to stock unused portions of prescriptions (or, for that matter, unused portions of over-the-counter drugs) that are returned by patrons. Many State boards of pharmacy have issued regulations specifically forbidding this practice, and FDA endorses the actions of these boards as being in the interest of the public health.

There is no doubt that the pharmacist is legally responsible for any hazards of contamination or adulteration that arise by reason of having mixed returned portions of drugs with shelf stock. Investigations of drug injuries have turned up cases where drugs returned by patrons and subsequently resold by the pharmacist were responsible for the injuries. In one instance there was evidence that the patron had deliberately substituted something else for the product which he had used and returned a dangerous substance to the pharmacist to obtain a refund of money.

Question. How long should a prescription be kept?

Answer. This is a matter of business and professional judgment for the individual pharmacist. The statute of limitations for violations of the Durham-Humphrey law is 5 years. Therefore, at the end of that time a prescription would have no value as evidence to establish compliance with the Durham-Humphrey law. During that period, of course, a properly kept prescription record is evidence that the pharmacist has complied with the law.

# Congresswoman Dwyer Reports on the 86th Congress and Union County

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the custom of many Members of Congress-and with a practice I have followed for the past 3 years—I am reporting to the people of the 6th Congressional District of New Jersey on the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

First, I shall review the record of this election-year Congress, and then my own activities as the Representative of the

people of Union County.

I have found it an immensely challenging and rewarding experience to represent the more than half million people of our county in the House of Representatives. With this report go my thanks and gratitude for the privilege of acting in your behalf here in our Nation's Capital.

### A DOUBLE FAILURE

I cannot recall another session of Congress which denied a President so many of his major legislative requests and which failed to enact so much of the program of the leadership of that Congress.

Here are several of the bills which died at adjournment:

Assistance to the States for construction of schools and classrooms.

An increase in the minimum wage, and broader coverage of the wage-andhour laws.

Legislation to help keep passenger trains in operation.

Aid to economically depressed areas. Liberalization of the immigration laws, which have made it difficult to reunite families.

A revised farm program which would ease the burden of surpluses on the consumer and taxpayer.

Establishment of a commission to help assure equal job opportunity under Government contracts.

Home rule for the District of Columbia, where residents are still denied the right to vote.

Creation of new Federal judgeships to help relieve the strain on the Federal

A clean elections bill.

Authority to manage the public debt in a noninflationary manner, and a great many other important measures.

Ultimately, the blame for this failure must be placed on the partisan attitude of an election-year Congress-an attitude which valued political advantage more than legislative achievement, and made reasonable compromise frequently unobtainable.

This means that the 87th Congress will be faced with an unusually demanding schedule of major legislation-legislation, including several bills I have helped get started, which will require of Congressmen their devoted and effective attention if further valuable time is not to be lost.

### ANOTHER BALANCED BUDGET

There was relatively little talk this year about balancing the budget or cutting Federal spending—for several reasons. The economy is in good shape. Employment and personal incomes reached record high levels. The budget submitted by the President to Congress last January indicated a surplus of about \$4.1 billion, and since no budget-busting legislation was allowed to become law, there is reason to expect some kind of surplus next June 30. Since last year's Federal budget was also balanced, this will mean 2 straight years of black ink in the Nation's account books.

We are still benefiting, too, from the big tax reduction which President Eisenhower put through in 1954. Our national tax bill this year is approximately \$10 billion less than it would have been had income taxes not been cut. That is an average tax saving of nearly \$60 for every man, woman, and child in our country today.

Legislatively, the two big issues dominating this 2d session of the 86th Congress were civil rights and medical care for the elderly. In both cases, the legislation finally adopted by Congress fell far short of the hopes of sponsors, although all-out opponents of civil rights and medical care legislation were also displeased.

An intensive, well-organized filibuster by southern Democrats in the Senate stripped the President's civil rights recommendations to little more than a voting rights bill, and even this was hedged about by so many cumbersome procedures that the bill may be difficult to enforce.

### MEDICAL CARE FOR ELDERLY

In the case of medical care for the elderly, Congress established a brandnew program, but it also gave new strength to the political issue by approving the weakest, least adequate version

of the legislation.

The bill finally adopted by Congress did two things, principally: First, it provided more generous Federal grants to States for medical care for people on relief under existing old-age relief programs, and second, it initiated similar medical care programs for elderly persons not on relief but who are determined by States to be unable to pay their medical bills.

While the House was prevented from voting directly on either of the two more comprehensive versions of medical care legislation, it was clear from the Senate voting that the great majority of Senators favored a broader program than the one adopted. This means, I feel sure, that medical care for the elderly will be a major issue in the fall elections and, with the beginning of the 87th Congress next January, renewed efforts will be made to broaden the program or to replace it with a social security-type program. Recommendations of the White House Conference on the Aging, meeting in January, will be important in clarifying this issue.

Although the medical-care legislation was not made a part of the social security system, it was incorporated in a bill making broad changes in the social security laws. Some of these changes will be of special interest to Union County, where 30,000 or more retired people are now receiving social security benefits.

SOCIAL SECURITY CHANGES

The bill made persons eligible for benefits who worked in jobs covered by social security only one calendar quarter of every three quarters, rather than in one of every two. It authorized payment of benefits to survivors of workers who died before 1940 and had at least six quarters of coverage. It increased benefits for surviving children. It brought new categories of employment under social security, including employees of nonprofit organizations.

The bill also changed investment provisions so as to obtain a higher yield from social security trust funds; increased annual authorizations for maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and child welfare; permitted persons receiving aid to the blind to earn additional income without sacrificing benefits; and extended the coverage of the unemployment compensation system.

The bill also made a rather weak gesture in the direction of liberalizing the present earnings limitation which penalizes persons receiving social security who earn more than \$1,200 a year. The change would reduce somewhat the amount of benefits lost by persons earning between \$1,200 and \$1,500—but not much.

The time is long overdue, I believe, when the earnings limitation should be raised at least to \$2,400, as I have proposed in bills I introduced in both the 85th and 86th Congresses. This is not only a matter of justice to people who have earned their social security bene-

fits, but it is also sound national policy to encourage older people who wish to do so to continue to use their experience and talents after they have formally retired. Medical authorities are virtually unanimous in recommending this, and certainly the country cannot afford to lose the skills of its people automatically at age 65.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In the field of foreign affairs, where it is critically important that Congress and the President work harmoniously toward the one great goal of peace and freedom, Congress took significant steps, all of which I supported in the House.

Latin America: Authorized a new program to aid in the economic growth and social development of Latin America—a great continent on which we depend for friendship and help, but which we have often neglected—and to assist the recovery of Chile from the floods and earthquakes which recently devastated that country.

The Foreign Service: Raised the standards for Foreign Service personnel in the State Department by, among other things, requiring greater proficiency in foreign languages by diplomatic personnel assigned to foreign countries and by encouraging the learning of especially difficult languages by Foreign Service officers.

Refugees: Provided for admission of approximately 5,000 refugees, without regard to U.S. immigration quotas, as part of the International Refugee Year program for resettlement of European refugees still in temporary refugee camps.

Congo crisis: Increased the contingency fund available to the President for use in such emergency situations as the Congo crisis.

Cuba: Empowered the President to determine the amount of sugar to be imported from Cuba as an important diplomatic tool in dealing with Cuban Premier Castro; President Eisenhower then abolished the unfilled portion of Cuba's sugar quota for the present year.

NATO! Authorized the appointment of a U.S. Citizens Commission to participate in the NATO Citizens Convention to explore ways to develop democratic freedom by economic and political means

Mutual security: Restored part of the funds cut from the mutual security program after the President warned Congress that the cuts would "jeopardize the security of the country."

International health research: Made it possible for the President, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Surgeon General to conduct an international cooperative program in health research, training, and planning.

IDA: The Banking and Currency Committee, of which I am a member, entered the foreign policy field when we approved legislation authorizing U.S. participation in the International Development Association—an agency designed especially to help such newly emerging nations as those former European colonies in Africa to achieve a degree of economic stability and progress and thus

avoid the chaos we have seen in the Congo. IDA will also place economic assistance on a much more businesslike basis, with other industrialized nations sharing the cost with the United States.

PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE

The Senate alone acted on three additional measures which should be recorded here. It adopted the food for peace resolution endorsing the President's plan to present to the United Nations this month a proposal "whereby we and other fortunate nations can, together, make greater use of our combined agricultural abundance to feed the needy of the world."

The Senate also ratified two treaties: the new Mutual Security and Cooperation Treaty with Japan, and the Antarctica Treaty to restrict the use of that continent for peaceful purposes only. This latter treaty is particularly significant because it marks for the first time since the cold war began that the United States and Soviet Russia, together with other nations, have succeeded in negotiating a binding agreement which prohibits military operations and nuclear testing and provides for complete freedom of inspection and aerial reconnaissance-objectives we have been seeking, on a larger scale, for many years.

The House, too, acted alone in approving two important resolutions—one of which expressed the sense of Congress that the fundamental freedoms and human rights of the people of captive nations should be restored and which urged the President to pursue this goal at international conferences; while the other expressed congressional condemnation of the Nazi-like desecration of houses of worship and other sacred sites earlier this year.

DEFENSE POLICY

The Defense appropriations bill, traditionally the vehicle Congress utilizes to influence U.S. defense policy, provided funds just short of \$40 billionmore than 50 percent of the Federal budget-an increase of about \$780 million over Defense Department estimates. The bill was passed by rollcall votes in the House of 402 to 5 and in the Senate of 83 to 3, and included these principal items: Increased funds for military airlift-transport of arms and men; approval of the controversial administration-proposed aircraft carrier; a goahead for the B-70 supersonic bomber project; doubled funds to prepare for a more complete airborne alert; speeded up the Army's equipment modernization program; greatly increased the immensely successful Polaris missile submarine program; initiated a new Air Force antimissile system; and added funds to increase our antisubmarine warfare capability.

One of the most potentially important changes made by Congress in the defense budget, however, has gone largely unnoticed. This was a 3 percent across-the-board reduction in the appropriation for procurement of military equipment, a cut totaling about \$400 million. Congress insisted on this cut, as the conference report noted, "in an effort to compel prompt remedial action" by the

Defense Department against waste and duplication in military purchasing.

CONGRESSIONAL INTEGRITY

Among congressional achievements which I supported wholeheartedly and of which I am especially proud, was a series of three amendments designed to prevent congressional abuse of certain of its own privileges. The first, which you may remember I discussed in an earlier report to the people, killed an attempt in the House to allow Congressmen in urban areas to use their congressional rank for junk mail, addressed only to occupant. The second prevented Congressmen and other Government officials from receiving free or reducedrate transportation on U.S. merchant ships, most of which are heavily subsidized by the Government. And the third amendment required public itemizing and accounting of all kinds of funds, American dollars and foreign money alike, spent by traveling Congressmen and committee staff members.

This was a good, though too long delayed, beginning toward eliminating conflict-of-interest situations in Congress. I hope that additional progress will be made next year, and I shall continue my own efforts in this direction.

SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Other legislative accomplishments this year, all of which I supported, were these:

Pure food: To protect consumers of foods, drugs, and cosmetics from color additives found to cause cancer when used by human or animals.

Pay raise: A modest one for postal workers and other Government em-

Health training program: To encourage specialized public health training in nursing, engineering, and public health schools

Housing: A limited bill, in place of general housing legislation, to continue three existing programs: the FHA home improvement loan program, the college housing loan program, and the community facilities loan program—which would otherwise have been halted.

Broadcasting: To prohibit payola and other unethical practices in radio and television broadcasting and adoption of regulations and penalties to be enforced by the Federal Communications Commission

Tax revision: To permit taxpayers a personal income tax deduction of all medical expenses incurred by them in the care of dependent parents over 65 years old.

Veterans loan program: Extended for homes, farms or businesses purchased by veterans.

High price supports for wheat: Rejected, as encouraging further overproduction and high prices.

Library Services Act: Extended to bring the riches of the world of books to many who had never known them.

Special milk programs: Continued for children

Obscene mailings: Strengthened Post Office Department's authority to prevent the use of the mails for distribution of obscene or fraudulent matter.

Narcotics: Established a system of licensing and control over the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and passed a House resolution encouraging the President to call a White House Conference on Narcotics to seek ways of controlling this pernicious evil.

Again this year, both my committees—the Banking and Currency Committee and the Government Operations Committee—where so much of the work of shaping legislation is done, were unusually active, in several cases on matters of direct interest to Union County and the metropolitan New York-New Jersey area.

SAVED: \$85 MILLION

The Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, of which I have been ranking minority member, continued our intensive study of various aspects of the Government's multibillion-dollar agricultural price support program, in particular its increasingly costly surplus grain storage activities.

In accord with our recommendation, the Agricultural Department decided recently to reduce the storage rates it pays to commercial warehousemen by an average 19 percent. This will save taxpayers, I am pleased to report, between \$85 and \$100 million in the present storage year.

The chief objective of farm policy, we urged in our reports, should be to assure an adequate supply of food and fiber for consumers at fair prices. We also recommended further economies in the storage of surplus crops and, in an operation involving more than \$600 million a year, economy is very much to be desired.

Additional savings in storage costs should also be realized as a result of the Agriculture Department's adoption of my recommendation that greater use be made of the "mothball fleet" of World War II Liberty ships anchored in the Hudson River for storage of surplus grain. As I pointed out to the Department, these ships provide high-quality storage at much lower costs. The Department's recent decision to more than double existing stocks of grain there was good news, not only for taxpayers but also for the economy of our region.

CONTROVERSIAL BILLS

The Banking and Currency Committee had more than its share of controversy this year. An overall housing bill was blocked by the Rules Committee, and the President vetoed the depressed area bill.

A substitute bill, which I supported strongly, called for nearly as much assistance as the committee bill and would have directed it far more effectively into areas of deep and chronic unemployment, such as former textile towns in New England and coal mining areas in West Virginia—which is the whole purpose of such legislation. Unfortunately, the majority on the committee preferred to have an issue rather than provide help, and so they refused even to consider the substitute.

Among its more constructive accomplishments, the committee approved amendments to the Small Business In-

vestment Act facilitating the extension of credit to small business enterprises, a bill I cosponsored.

A major disappointment, however, was the committee's failure to act on another bill I introduced in the House, the mass transportation bill, which would provide both financial and planning assistance to metropolitan areas to preserve and improve commuter facilities. The bill was especially significant, I believe, because for the first time it approached the commuter problem on a broad basis and integrated the transportation needs of urban areas with all the other aspects of land use and the future growth of our metropolitan regions.

COMMUTER SITUATION

While we persuaded the committee chairman to hold hearings on the bill, at which I testified, he would take no further action without an OK from the House leadership—which, I regret, never came. Nevertheless, this will be a priority matter for the 87th Congress.

The same blindness to the needs of urban areas blocked another of my commuter bills, a measure to require greater consideration of the public interest by the Interstate Commerce Commission before it permits railroads to abandon passenger service. Here, again, the committee—in this case the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee—held hearings on my bill, but then refused—on three separate occasions—to send the bill to the House floor.

Despite these disappointments, I can report some progress in reaching solutions to our grave commuter transportation problem. The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, which was created last year by legislation I cosponsored, began operation this year. As one of three House members of the Commission, I obtained the cooperation of my colleagues in giving the transportation problem priority attention. Specific action will be recommended to Congress and to the States, counties, and cities in metropolitan areas early next year.

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY

One of the most dramatic events of the year was the vote by which the House cited for contempt three officials of the Port of New York Authority following their refusal to submit the authority's files to a House committee investigating the extent of the port authority's jurisdiction. The issue arose, you will remember, when it was learned that the port authority planned to build a huge jet airport in nearby Morris County and to initiate jet operations at Newark Airport.

Since the House had unanimously approved the investigation, and because the Constitution specifically assigns to Congress jurisdiction over interstate compacts, such as the compact establishing the New York-New Jersey Port Authority, the House had no alternative but to approve the contempt citations.

As a result, the issue can now be referred to the Federal courts for an authoritative decision as to the extent of congressional responsibility for interstate compacts. UNION COUNTY IN CONGRESS

Union County was also directly affected by other actions of the 86th Congress:

New Jersey-New York port: The public works appropriations bill included funds for additional navigation work in the port area, for which I testified before the Appropriations Committee. Constant attention to navigation needs in the waters along the shores of Union County and in other parts of the port area is essential for the continued jobproducing growth of this greatest port in the world. The rapid development of our own Port Elizabeth is an impressive example.

Air pollution: A particularly hazardous problem in parts of Union County, it came under renewed attack when we approved legislation authorizing an intensive study of the effects of automobile exhaust fumes on public health. This may lead, I hope, to practical developments reducing or eliminating exhaust fumes.

Teenage drinking: Our campaign to persuade New York State to raise its legal drinking age to 21, in conformity with all five of its neighbor States, received added impetus recently when seven Vermont teenagers were killed on their way back from drinking in New York. Unfortunately, it takes a tragedy like this to arouse the public and their elected representatives to the need for corrective action, but we must seize every opportunity to dramatize the dangers. At my request, Governor Rockefeller has agreed to meet with me to see what can be done, and if nothing else will work, I plan to ask the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to find a way in which our five States can cooperate in bringing pressure to bear on New York.

Highways: The continuing investigation of our national highway troubles by the House Public Works Committee may produce some changes which will help protect our own communities from unnecessary destruction by poorly planned superhighways. Meanwhile, I shall continue to do everything possible to help areas like Springfield and Union in their fight to win approval of more acceptable alternate locations.

Post offices: To meet Union County's postal needs, which have multiplied in recent years under the impact of heavy population growth, new post offices have been authorized this year for Springfield, the Mountainside branch of Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, the Bayway, and North Section stations of Elizabeth, and the Hillside branch of Elizabeth. New buildings in Kenilworth, Roselle Park, and Garwood are scheduled, and a new Muhlenberg area station is under study in Plainfield. In addition, extensive expansion and modernization work has been OK'd for the Summit Post Office. Many other improvements in equipment, facilities and service have been made throughout the county this year. So the many, many hours I have devoted to on-the-spot study of our postal needs and to discussion with regional Post Office officials and the Postmaster General himself are now paying off.

Other Federal-aid programs which I have supported are now contributing to the well-being of our people. For example, funds have been granted for major hospital construction projects in Plainfield and Elizabeth. Public housing, housing for the elderly, and urban renewal projects are in various stages of work in Rahway, Elizabeth, and Plainfield. And a comprehensive project is underway to plan for a water distribution system to serve 30 northern New Jersey communities, including some in Union County.

### HELPING PEOPLE

However, the most rewarding activity of a Congressman, in my judgment, is in the area best described as "helping people." More of my time, I think, is devoted to the multitude of individual problems of individual citizens in Union County than to anything else. This is as it should be, for there is no more important responsibility of a Congressman than to serve as the channel through which individual citizens control their Government.

We cannot always succeed with every request, but we do try. You can be sure, therefore, that your problem is understood, that bureaucratic redtape will be cut, and that within the law and propriety everything that can be done will be done.

This year, to cite a few instances, my staff and I helped to expedite dozens of immigrant visas which meant happy reunions for dozens of families. We helped speed up the issuance of passports, filled requests for thousands of Government documents, answered endless questions about the complexities of Federal regulations, helped servicemen obtain leaves, transfers or, in emergency cases, discharges.

We straightened out numerous snarls which were holding up veterans or social security benefits, including one especially worthwhile case in which a widow of a World War I veteran had been denied for several years her rightful pension benefits.

We have helped to arrange weddings, on the one hand, and obtained the cooperation of diplomatic missions abroad in case of death away from home.

We have obtained military bands for Fourth of July parades, had flags flown over the Capitol for organizations and individuals, and welcomed thousands of you—alone, with your families, or in larger groups—to the Nation's Capital and tried to make your visit here as interesting as possible.

Special mention should be made of Union County's young men at West Point, Annapolis, the Air Force Academy, and the Merchant Marine Academy. Since my election to Congress in 1956, I have made every one of my congressional appointments on a merit basis, as determined by competitive civil service examinations and subsequent Academy exams, rather than on a personal or political basis.

The results speak for themselves. Not a single boy has failed to make good. All of them have ranked well up in their classes, and several have made the dean's

list or other honor rolls—an overall performance well above the average. Union County has a right to be very proud of our representatives in the service Academies and to be confident that their future careers as officers in our Armed Forces will reflect great merit on themselves, their families, and their communities.

### KEEPING IN TOUCH

Finally, as many of you know, I have continued and in some cases expanded my efforts to keep in touch with the people I represent, to seek your views about important issues, and to be ever alert to the needs and interests of Union Countians.

Through my biweekly report to the people, our annual congressional questionnaire, occasional legislative open houses at my home in Elizabeth, a full-time district office, office hours in other communities, a huge volume of correspondence, and as many weekend visits to Union County as I can manage during sessions of Congress, we have kept each other well informed.

I greatly appreciate the effort, the interest and the cooperation you have shown in this mutual endeavor. You have made my work here very worthwhile and very satisfying.

while and very satisfying.

Throughout it all, I am pleased to report, I have maintained a nearly perfect record in answering rollcalls—the point of decision, of course, in every legislative issue. Of the 180 rollcall votes in both sessions of the 86th Congress, I missed only 1, and on that I was paired. This is an attendance record of better than 199 percent and an on-the-record percentage—for 4 straight years—of 100.

In reviewing the year's activities, I have been impressed repeatedly by the way in which everything we do fits together as parts of the pattern of our American way of life. Each of us has a role to play in keeping our country strong and our people free, and in making our America ever more worthy of the traditions and heritage we have received from the past.

Over the Speaker's chair in the Chamber of the House, there has been placed a quotation from Daniel Webster, which may serve to remind us all of the opportunities ahead:

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

Together, we can meet this challenge,

### Why Glen Echo?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, not far from the Nation's Capital in Montgomery County, Md., residents of the Bannockburn community are helping write some fine pages in American history. These men, women, and children are marching in a peaceful picket line as part of their protest against segregation at the Glen Echo Amusement Park.

That community's fight has been described in detail by one of the "fighters," Hyman H. Bookbinder, in his article entitled "A Community Joins the Fight," which appeared in the July-August issue of the AVC Bulletin. The article, and one other, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, follow:

[From the AVC Bulletin, July-August 1960]

### A COMMUNITY JOINS THE FIGHT (By Hyman H. Bookbinder)

Montgomery County, Md., is right above the District of Columbia border. It is, to all intents and purposes, part of the Nation's Capital, except that as part of Maryland it has the right to vote. And it has used that vote to elect a liberal county government and a liberal Congressman. Many thousands of Government workers live in the county.

The county has for many years boasted of a superb school system, and after the Supreme Court decision it carried out its integration plans quickly and successfully. So much so that when community leaders were consulted about appointing a Negro principal for the Bannockburn Elementary School, which at the time had only white students because there were no Negro children in the area, the response was unanimously affirma-

A couple of months ago, nobody would have suggested that there was any civil rights problem in the area. Today, the

county is full of it.

Glen Echo Amusement Park in the county is a private enterprise with a large swimming pool and a collection of Coney Island rides. It has been closed to Negroes for years, but even liberal Montgomery County never seemed to care very much. Recently, however, some members of the community were distressed at the fact that the county's official recreation program was using Glen Echo Park for its swimming activities. This meant that its buses and its personnel were being used to take white children to Glen Echo, while other children were being sent to the public pools in the District of Columbia. This was considered both illegal and im-

The Bannockburn community is adjacent to the Glen Echo community. It consists of about 200 private homes, and started out about 10 years ago as a co-op. It has a higher than average proportion of residents with labor and ADA-type backgrounds. There are a number of AVC members, too. It was no surprise, therefore, that action against the county's use of Glen Echo Park should initiate here. The PTA and the civic association soon passed appropriate resolutions.

On June 30, however, the pattern of protest was changed sharply. Lawrence Henry, a divinity student at Howard University, showed up with picket signs outside the park He was joined by some other students, both colored and white, who had formed a nonviolent action group. That group had just succeeded in breaking the color bar in northern Virginia restaurants through the sit-in device. Numerous arrests have taken place as a result of various legal tests which were made.

That appearance by Henry and his followers had led from one exciting thing to another in the nearby communities of Montgomery County and throughout the Washington area. As of this writing, the park refuses to yield, and it may successfully hold out until the Labor Day closing.

In nearby Bethesda, a movie theater was picketed round the clock for 100 hours—"1 hour for each year since the Civil War." A Rockville restaurant abandoned segregation after several weeks of picketing led to a policy declaration by the mayor and town council. Several Bethesda restaurants did like-

The biggest victory of all, however, is what all of this has done to the community itself. As it has done elsewhere, the student sit-in movement has sensitized the area of activity, and encouraged others to participate in the fight for human rights. As a parent of a couple of teenagers, I shall forever be grateful for what this has done to educate all the kids in the area.

They saw many of their parents practice what they had been preaching: walk the picket lines, prepare food for the pickets, write letters to Glen Echo and to public officials, attend meetings of the county council,

and all the rest.

They saw at first hand that the fight against Negro discrimination is part of the struggle against anti-Semitism and every other form of intolerance. This they learned when the American self-styled Nazi leader Lincoln Rockwell counterpicketed us with his obscene and hateful signs.

They got into the act themselves. What some of us were beginning to fear was a lost generation, with no sense of purpose or sense of urgency, isn't quite so lost. Dozens of Bannockburn teenagers have walked that picket lines for hours on end. And they have spent hours talking with the Negro students, learning directly and personally what civil rights really means.

What started as a small student protest at Gien Echo soon became a community responsibility. Then groups throughout the Capital area joined the fight. AVO brought out impressive groups. A Capital area committee for equality has been formed to work

on all remaining problems.

I like to think there is a great lesson to learn from the Glen Echo experience. Most Americans believe in the furtherance of civil rights; they would like to see all segregation and discrimination just disappear tomorrow morning. But they don't know how to-or perhaps would rather not-get involved in the actual fight to secure equal rights for all. But once challenged, or given a specific objective, they will respond. They certainly will not patronize establishments known to be segregated; they will sign petitions or write leters when asked; some will walk picket lines; others will feed the pickets.

Unhappily, in these last few years the American people have not been challenged sufficiently and dramatically. President Eisenhower has not once declared that he thinks the Supreme Court decision is right; never has he made a direct and dramatic appeal to the school boards of the Nation to implement the law of the land. He has been content to declare simply that Americans must obey the laws of the land.

My Bannockburn community may be a cut above the average. Perhaps there aren't too many communities where its people will walk picket lines 7 days a week, or hold meetings till 2 in the morning, or invite 50 or 60 pickets to dinner. But I think there are millions of people who will respond if given the opportunity. The sit-in movement has thrown out a challenge to all of us. We dare not reject the challenge.

On Wednesday evening, August 24, five Members of this House went to the scene of the fight for right. I am proud to have been one of them.

I reported to my constituents a few days later in my weekly report to weekly newspapers. That report "Why Glen Echo?" follows:

WHY GLEN ECHO?

(By Representative CHARLES O. PORTER)

The grass is worn bare on the plot of Federal property near the entrance to the parking lot of the Glen Echo Amusement Park in Maryland, a 20-minute drive from Capitol Hill. The oiled surface in front of the main entrance to the amusement center also has been worn down. Nearly every day for 2 months the parking lot has been less than half full.

Americans of all ages, black and white, have been peacefully marching each day from around 5 p.m. to 1 a.m. in protest of the segregation policy of this public ac-commodation located in a State that claims to be integrated.

The now self-sustaining picket line at Glen Echo follows the successful peaceful "sit-ins" at many Virginia restaurants.
This second step has taken longer, but the

walls are tumbling.

On Wednesday evening, August 24, four other Members of the House of Representatives and I drove to Glen Echo. Four of us walked in the picket line at the parking lot water in the picket line at the parking low-entrance. I carried a sign upon which was written "Democrats Support Your Party Platform—Stay Out." My friend SEYMOUR HALPERN, Republican, of New York, carried a sign which stated "Republicans Support Your Party Platform—Stay Out."

Marching with us were Representative CHARLES DIGGS, Democrat, of Michigan, and Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Dem-ocrat, of New York, Representative BYRON JOHNSON, Democrat, of Colorado, simultaneously conferred with members of the peace-

ful picket line.

Students are leading this crusade. The night I marched I was able to arrange that we Members of Congress met with the manager of Glen Echo. He agreed to arrange a meeting between us and the park owners, Abram and Samuel Baker, as soon as possible. Before then, no negotiations had been held. This was a step forward on a long but important road toward equal rights for all citizens.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE SUB-SEQUENT TO THE SINE DIE AD-JOURNMENT

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AFTER SINE DIE AD-JOURNMENT

The President, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On September 8, 1960:

H.R. 2069. An act for the relief of James

H. Presley;

H.R. 3313. An act to amend section 200 of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 to permit the establishment of certain facts by a declaration under penalty of perjury in lieu of an affidavit, and for other

H.R. 4059. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code relating to actions for infringements of copyrights by the United

States:

H.R. 6597. An act to revise the boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument and provide an entrance road or roads thereto, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6871. An act to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act, to authorize project grants for graduate training in public health, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7124. An act to require the payment of tuition on account of certain persons who

attend the public schools of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9432. An act for the relief of Maj. Edmund T. Coppinger;

H.R. 9958. An act for the relief of Brook-

lyn Steel Warehouse Co.;

H.R. 10921. An act to amend section 35 of chapter III of the Life Insurance Act for the District of Columbia;

H.R. 11813. An act to amend the Menomi-

nee Termination Act;

H.R. 12533. An act to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to increase the penalties for violation of that act, and for other

H.R. 13021. An act to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile, and for

other purposes:

H.R. 13053. An act to increase the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police, the White House Police, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 13161. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

On September 13, 1960:

H.R. 383. An act to authorize the annexa tion of certain real property of the United States by the city of Wyandotte, Mich.;

H.R. 4428. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of John David Almeida, a minor;

H.R. 5396. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for transfer of cases between the district courts and the Court of Claims and for other purposes;

H.R. 7877. An act for the relief of Vladi-

H.R. 7990. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land of the United States to the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma;

H.R. 8424. An act to amend section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to positions in the Library of Congress; H.R. 8665. An act to amend the act en-

titled "An act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital" to provide for the construction of such memorial by the Secretary of the Interior;

H.R. 10311. An act providing that certain provisions of Public Law 335 dated October 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 724), shall apply to the Mercedes division of the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Texas;

H.R. 10548. An act to amend the Helium Act of March 3, 1925, as amended, for the defense, security, and the general welfare

of the United States;

H.R. 11561. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to convey part of lock and dam No. 10, Kentucky River, Madison County, Ky., to the Pioneer National Monument Association for use as part of a historic site;

H.R. 11573. An act to provide for the free entry of an electron microscope for the use of William Marsh Rice University of Houston, Tex., an electron microscope for the use of the University of Colorado Medical Cen-Denver, Colo., and for other purposes;

H.R. 12043. An act to amend sections 22, 23, and 24, title 13, United States Code, and

for other purposes; H.R. 12383. An act to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12458. An act to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped;

H.R. 12574. An act to amend the Long-shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, so as to provide that an injured em-ployee shall have the right to select his own physician, and for other purposes:

H.R. 12580. An act to extend and improve coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and to remove hardships and inequities, improve the financing of the trust funds, and provide disability benefits to additional individuals under such system; to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; to improve the unemployment compensation provisions of such act; and for other purposes;

H.R. 12699. An act to cancel a deed of trust to the United States from the predecessor in name of Gallaudet College and any evidences of indebtedness related to the same transaction, to quiet the college's title to property belonging to it, and for other pur-

H.R. 12993. An act to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended:

H.R. 13066. An act to amend section 4(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended:

H.J. Res. 311. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a statute of Taras Shevchenko on public grounds in the District of Columand

H.J. Res. 704. Joint resolution to remove copyright restrictions upon the musical composition "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag," and for other purposes.

On September 14, 1960:

H.R. 816. An act to convey certain lands in Oklahoma to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1526. An act for the relief of F. P. Tower, Lillie B. Lewis, the estate of Manuel Branco, John Santos Carinhas, Gomez Carinhas, and Manuel Jesus Carinhas;

H.R. 3536. An act for the relief of Guada-

lupe Villarreal, Jr.;

H.R. 4306. An act to provide education and training for the children of veterans dying of a disability incurred after January 31, 1955, and before the end of compulsory military service and directly caused by military, naval, or air service, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7810. An act to credit periods of internment during World War II to certain Federal employees of Japanese ancestry for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement and the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951;

H.R. 8156. An act for the relief of Jack Kent Cooke;

H.R. 8166. An act for the relief of the Crum-McKinnon Building Co., Billings, Mont .:

H.R. 9715. An act for the relief of Otis Drinkard;

H.R. 10087. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to elect an overall limitation on the foreign tax credit;

H.R. 10586. An act to enable the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. to convey title to certain lands in Idaho to the Pocatello First Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints;

H.R. 10960. An act to amend section 5701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the excise tax upon cigars, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11322. An act for the relief of Col.

Joseph A. Nichols; H.R. 11380. An act for the relief of Mr. Joe

H.R. 12536. An act relating to the treat-ment of charges for local advertising for purposes of determining the manufacturers sale price:

H.R. 12759. An act to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 784. Joint resolution amending the act of July 14, 1960, to extend the time within which the United States Constitution One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary

Commission shall report to Congress and including certain amendments relating to housing

On September 15, 1960:

H.R. 2565. An act to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military res-

H.R. 10341. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit institutions to strengthen their programs of research and research training in sciences related to health:

H.R. 12659. An act to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic

acid, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 402. Joint resolution granting the consent and approval of Congress for States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact related to the regulation of mass transit in the Washington, District of Columbia metropolitan area, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 723. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold the 1962 world sport parachuting championships at Orange, Mass.

On September 16, 1960: H.R. 10841. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place bamboo pipe stems on the free list.

### HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLU-TIONS DISAPPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The message further announced that the President had disapproved bills of the House of the following titles:

On September 8, 1960:

H.R. 6767, RAYMOND BAURKOT

I have withheld my approval from H.R. 6767, for the relief of Raymond Baurkot.

This bill would permit the filing of a tax refund claim that was in fact filed after the deadline date set by law.

Public Law 85-859 provided for the refund of internal revenue taxes paid on certain liquors lost as the result of a major disaster occurring prior to the date of enactment, September 2, 1958. It required that claims be filed on or before March 2, 1959. The claimant filed on March 16, 1959, for a refund of \$382.10 paid in taxes on beer destroyed in a 1955 flood. He asserted that he had telephoned the branch office of the district director's office in Easton, Pa., on February 26, 1959, and was informed by an unidentified person that he had a "couple of months" in which to file.

The Easton branch office has no record of any such request for information from Mr. Baurkot. That office, moreover, does not itself handle alcohol-tax problems. Its standard procedure is to refer such inquiries to the assistant regional commissioner's office in Philadelphia which has general supervision over such matters.

Information concerning Public Law 85-859 and its filing requirements were widely disseminated to the liquor industry by the Internal Revenue Service. It appears that the claimant received the industry circular published by the Service but thereafter misplaced it. This circular set forth the March 2 deadline and specifically provided that inquiries regarding claims should be addressed to the assistant regional commissioner's office.

Under these circumstances I am unable to approve this bill. The statutory period of limitations, which the Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential to the achievement of finality in tax administration. Efficient administration of the tax laws is dependent upon taxpayers meeting statutory deadlines. To grant special relief in this case would be to discriminate against other similarly situated taxpayers and to create an undesirable precedent.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. THE WHITE HOUSE, September 8, 1960.

On September 8, 1960:

H.R. 7242, BANKRUPTCY ACT-STATUTORY LIENS

I have withheld my approval of H.R. 7242, to amend sections 1, 57j, 64a(5), 67b, 67c, and 70c of the Bankruptcy Act, and for other further purposes.

I recognize the need for legislation to solve certain problems regarding the priority of liens in bankruptcy, but this bill is not a satisfactory solution. It would unduly and unnecessarily prejudice the sound administration of Federal tax laws. In some cases, for example, mortgages would be given an unwarranted priority over Federal tax liens even though the mortgage is recorded after the filing of the tax lien.

This and other defects of the bill can, I believe, be corrected without compromising its primary and commendable purpose. The Treasury Department and the proponents of H.R. 7242 have been working toward solution of recognized problems in present law, Further cooperative efforts should produce satisfactory legislation that would avoid the undesirable effects of this bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. THE WHITE HOUSE, September 8, 1960.

On September 14, 1960:

H.R. 2074, ERIC AND IDA MAE HJERPE

I am withholding my approval from H.R. 2074, for the relief of Eric and Ida Mae Hierpe.

In their income tax return for 1952 these taxpayers reported as income certain disability payments received by Mr. Hjerpe from his employer. During 1952, however, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit had held such disability payments excludable from gross income, even though the Internal Revenue Service had ruled to the contrary, and in 1957 the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed.

The taxpayers' claim for refund, based upon the excludability of the disability pay received by Mr. Hjerpe, was filed almost 4 years after the 1952 return had been filed and approximately 10½ months after the expiration of the applicable 3-year statutory period of limitations. The claim was accordingly disallowed.

The last Congress enacted legislation to grant general relief, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to taxpayers who had paid income tax on disability pay excludable from gross income under the Supreme Court decision. Relief was not provided,

however, for taxpayers who, as in the case at hand, had not attempted to protect their rights by filing timely claims for refund.

H.R. 2074 would direct the payment to Mr. and Mrs. Hjerpe of \$1,096.48 as a refund notwithstanding their late filing and failure to qualify under the general relief legislation. The bill is similar to several others from which I have withheld my approval in the past.

The statutory period of limitations, which the Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential in order to achieve finality in tax administration. A substantial number of taxpayers paid income tax on disability payments received by them and failed to file timely claims for refund. To grant special relief in this case, where a refund was not claimed within the time prescribed by law, would constitute a discrimination against other similarly situated taxpayers and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am compelled to withhold my approval of the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. THE WHITE HOUSE, September 14, 1960.

On September 14, 1960:

H.R. 7618, H. P. LAMBERT CO., INC., AND SOUTHEASTERN DRILLING CORP.

I am withholding my approval from H.R. 7618, a bill for the relief of H. P. Lambert Co., Inc., and Southeastern Drilling Corp.

The bill would waive the applicable statute of limitations and permit a claim for refund of duty paid on certain nondutiable equipment imported into the United States.

The claimants requested that certain oilfield equipment be entered under provisions of the tariff act affording dutyfree status to property originally manufactured in the United States. The equipment was admitted duty-free after the Lambert Co., the brokerage firm in the case, had posted a bond to assure production of the documentation required to establish U.S. origin. At the request of the brokerage firm, the time covered by the bond was extended on several occasions. At the end of 2 years, and when no further request for extension had been received, customs officials personally contacted the firm and advised that the duty would be payable if the requisite documentation were not furnished promptly. Despite this notice and despite a subsequent assessment of the duty, of which the brokerage firm was apprised and which it could have protested within 60 days, the Lambert Co. failed to produce proof of U.S. origin until after its consideration was barred by applicable law and regulations.

Statutes of limitations should be set aside only when justified by compelling equitable considerations. No such considerations appear here. The only extenuating circumstance advanced in this case is that the notice of the assessment of duty was sent to the wrong party. I am advised, however, that the notice was properly sent to the brokerage firm as the party liable for the payment of duty.

Furthermore, the firm, presumably wellversed in the customs laws, had not only been given repeated extensions on the bond it posted but had also been specifically advised of the imminence of an assessment of duty.

For these reasons I am unable to approve this bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
THE WHITE HOUSE, September 14, 1960.

# LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: Provided, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Gov-ernment officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

### RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in Statuary Hall, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

### CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

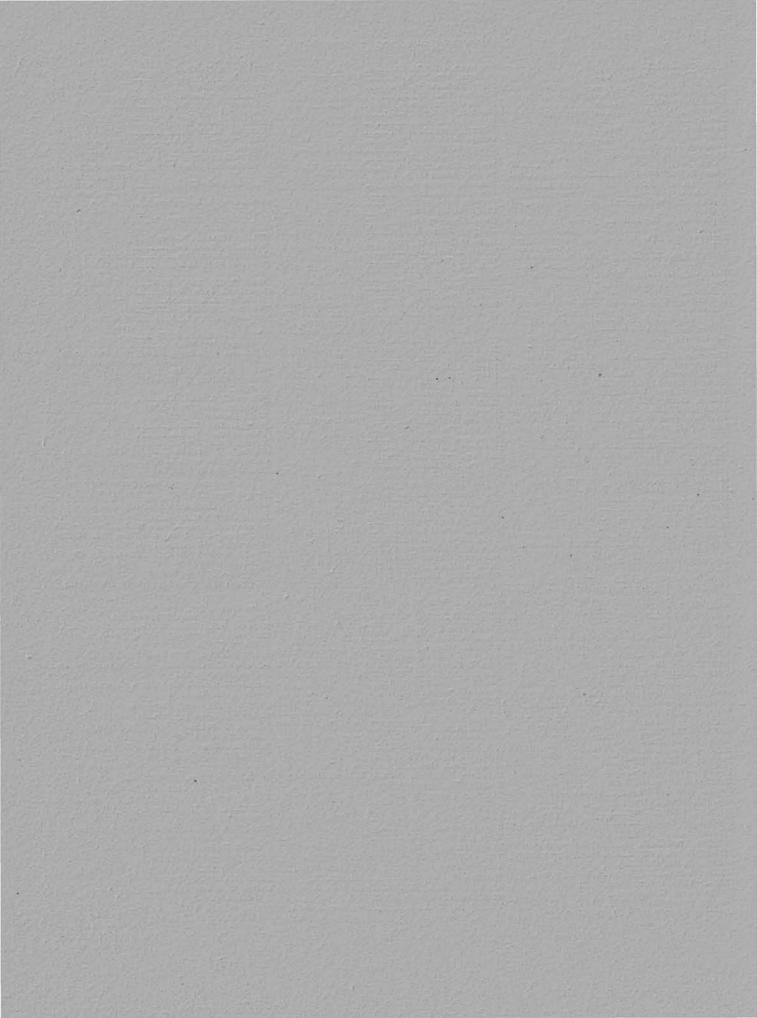
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Metcalf, Lee, Mont.  Meyer, William H., Vt.  Michel, Robert H., Ill.  Miller, Clem, Calif.  Miller, George P., Calif.  Miller, William E., N. Y.  Bethesda, Md.  Milliken, William H., Jr.,  Pa.	(Mrs.), N. Y. Saund, D. S. (Judge), Calif Saylor, John P., Pa Schenck, Paul F., Ohio2601 Woodley Pl. Scherer, Gordon H., Ohio Schwengel, Fred, Iowa Scott, Ralph J., N. C Selden, Armistead I., Jr., 1213 Lily Dhu	Officers of the House Clerk—Ralph R. Roberts. Sergeant at Arms—Zeake W. Johnson, Jr. Doorkeeper—William M. Miller, 3119 N. Harrison St., Arlington 7, Va. Chaplain—Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., 1421 Montague St. Postmaster—H. H. Morris.
Metcalf, Lee, Mont.  Meyer, William H., Vt.  Michel, Robert H., Ill.  Miller, Clem, Calif.  Miller, George P., Calif.  Miller, William E., N. Y. 6605 Radnor Rd.,  Bethesda, Md.  Milliken, William H., Jr.,  Pa.  Mills, Wilbur D., Ark. 2701 Conn. Ave.	(Mrs.), N. Y. Saund, D. S. (Judge), Calif- Saylor, John P., Pa Schenck, Paul F., Ohio2601 Woodley Pl. Scherer, Gordon H., Ohio Schneebell, Herman T., Pa. Schwengel, Fred, Iova Scott, Ralph J., N. C	OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE Clerk—Ralph R. Roberts. Sergeant at Arms—Zeake W. Johnson, Jr. Doorkeeper—William M. Miller, 3119 N. Har- rison St., Arlington 7, Va. Chaplain—Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., 1421 Montague St.
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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 106

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1960

No. 152

# Appendix

# NOTICE

The last issue of the daily Congressional Record for the second session of the Eighty-sixth Congress will be published not later than Wednesday, September 21, 1960. It is requested that copy and proofs of speeches withheld for revision, or extensions of remarks as authorized by either House, be submitted to the Government Printing Office or to the Congressional Record Clerk, Statuary Hall, Capitol, before that date.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

CARL HAYDEN, Chairman.

Activities of the Committee on Un-American Activities During the 2d Session of the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following report on the activities of the Committee on Un-American Activities during the 2d session of the 86th Congress. This report covers the period from January 1, 1960, to and including September 1, 1960.

Under date of September 18, 1959, I inserted in the Record a report on the activities of the Committee on Un-American Activities during the 1st session of the 86th Congress.

REPORT ET CHAIRMAN FRANCIS E. WALTER ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES DURING THE 2D SES-SION OF THE 86TH CONGRESS

During the period beginning January 1, 1960, and ending September 1, 1960, the committee interrogated 108 witnesses in public session.

### AIR RESERVE TRAINING MANUAL

In February 1960, the Secretary of the Air Force, Dudley C. Sharp, was quoted in the press as categorically repudiating the Air Reserve Center Training Manual as representing Air Force views. Much of the manual dealt with problems of Communist infiltration of church groups in the United States. Some of the material contained in the manual was derived from publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities. Accordingly, Secretary Sharp was invited to appear before the committee to testify on the subject matter.

In response to committee questions, Secretary Sharp testified, among other things, that he did not intend in his prior statements to repudiate the integrity, validity, or accuracy of the testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities which is quoted in the manual.

COMMUNIST TRAINING OPERATIONS—ACTIVITIES AND PROPAGANDA AMONG YOUTH GROUPS

Continuing a series of hearings on Communist training operations, begun in 1959, the committee held hearings in Washington on "Communist Activities and Propaganda Among Youth Groups." These hearings explored the history and background of Communist penetration of youth groups, surveyed typical Communist propaganda publications which are entering the United States destined to schools and colleges, and developed factual information respecting the Communist-controlled youth festival held during the summer of 1959 in Vienna, Austria.

### ESPIONAGE

Pursuing its continuing investigation of Communist espionage operations in the United States, the committee released testimony taken in executive session from Lt. Col. Frantisek Tisler, former military and air attaché of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington.

Colonel Tisler had defected and asked for political asylum in the United States on July 25, 1959. He testified that he had been trained in espionage techniques before coming into this country in 1955 and that, from the time of his arrival until his defection, he had served as chief of the Czechoslovak Military Intelligence Directorate Residentura which had its headquarters at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, D.C. In this capacity, he stated, he had five officers serving under him—four attached to the Embassy and one to the Czechoslovak United Nations delegation in New York. Prior to leaving Czechoslovakia, Colonel Tisler said, he was told that his title of military and air attaché was primarily a legal cover for espionage activities and that his principal job would be to recruit U.S. agents and get information from them on classified U.S. materials. He estimated that during the period of his services in the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, 45 percent of the Embassy personnel and personnel of the U.N. delegation in New York was engaged in espionage activities against the

He also testified that an American Communist, Antonin Krchmarek, of Cleveland, had been in frequent contact with Embassy personnel during this period; that the Embassy had provided funds for Krchmarek's defense when he was on trial under the Smith Act; that Krchmarek had contacted the Czechoslovak Foreign Institute (a propaganda agency) when he visited that country in 1950, and that Krchmarek had provided information to Czechoslovak Ambassador Petrzelka on the U.S. Communist Party, the 1958 elections and other matters for transmittal to the Communist Government of Czechoslovakia.

Colonel Tisler also identified Charles Musil, editor of a Czechoslovak language newspaper in Chicago, as an intermediary between Krchmarek and the Czechoslovak Ambassador.

When Krchmarek and Musil testified on May 26, 1960, they repeatedly invoked the fifth amendment in response to questions concerning the testimony of Colonel Tisler. Krchmarek, however, did deny that he had ever received funds from the Czechoslovak Embassy or any of its personnel. He also said that he had never given any classified information to the Czechoslovak Ambassador.

Musil denied that the Embassy or Czechoslovak Government had ever paid any expenses for him, or that he had served as an intermediary between Krchmarek and Ambassador Petrzelka. NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMUNIST PARTY

In hearings held in San Francisco in May, during which 42 witnesses testified, the committee explored the organization and operations of the northern California district of the Communist Party. In the course of these hearings, this unit of the Communist Party demonstrated its strength-and danger-as a Soviet fifth column operating on American soil. By means of a carefully organized campaign and with the assistance of a number of Communists fronts, as well as some non-Communist groups and individuals, it not only succeeded in turning out thousands of demonstrators to protest the committee hearings, but also prodded hundreds of them into mob violence on the second day of the hearings. On the very first day of the hearings, a group of hardcore leaders of the northern California district of the Communist Party succeeded in taking virtual control of the hearing room and forcing suspension of proceedings for a period of about 40 minutes. Despite the disruptive activities of these Communists and their dupes, however, the hearings produced extensive information on Communist Party strategy and tactics on the national level, as well as in California.

# COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES AMONG THE SEAMEN AND ON WATERFRONT FACILITIES

The grave danger to the Nation's security posed by the lack of any effective waterfront security program was highlighted in hearings held by the committee in Washington, D.C.

Support for a bill introduced by the committee chairman to correct this situation—which has been brought about by court decisions invalidating the former seamen's security program, was voiced in the hearings by Vice Adm. James E. Hirshfield, Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard; Ray R. Murdock, Washington counsel for the Seafarers International Union of North America; H. Howard Ostrin, general counsel of the National Maritime Union, and Hoyt S. Haddock, director, seafarers section of the maritime trades department, AFI—CIO.

Two former Communists who had served in the waterfront section of the Communist Party in various U.S. ports, pointed out that Communist seamen were a grave security threat because they could be used for espionage and communications networks, for sabotage, and in the smuggling of Communist espionage agent and couriers into and out of the country.

Representatives of the maritime unions pointed out that under present conditions the United States has no jurisdiction over seamen employed on fiag of convenience ships, which are owned by U.S. civilians but sail under foreign flags with largely foreign crews.

Nine witnesses, all of whom currently hold papers as seamen or ships' radio operators, invoked the fifth amendment when asked questions concerning Communist Party membership and Communist activities.

COMMUNIST PENETRATION OF RADIO FACILITIES

The threat to the integrity of the Conelrad defense system, stemming from Communist radio operators, was explored in committee hearings conducted in Washington on H.R. 12852, a bill introduced by the chairman. This bill, designed to cope with Communist infiltration in the field of radio communications, prohibits the issuance of a radio operator's license to any individual who willfully fails or refuses to answer certain questions relating to Communist activities when summoned to appear before designated Federal agencies.

Representatives of the FCC, the Air Force, broadcasting and cable companies testified in the hearings, in addition to a number of uncooperative witnesses who either hold licenses or have applications for them pending before the FCC and who invoked the fifth amendment on present Communist Party membership.

### REPORTS

### COMMUNIST TARGET: YOUTH

The Communist success in the student riots during the May hearings of the committee in San Francisco proves that it can happen here, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated in a report entitled "Communist Target: Youth," published by the committee.

The Communists demonstrated in San Francisco just how powerful a weapon Communist infiltration is, Mr. Hoover stated. He continued:

"They revealed how it is possible for only a few Communist agitators, using mob psychology, to turn peaceful demonstrations into riots. Their success there must serve as a warning that their infiltration efforts aimed not only at the youth and student groups, but also at our labor unions, churches, professional groups, artists, newspapers, government, and the like, can create chaos and shatter our internal security.

"Throughout the world today, governments are toppling with stunning rapidity. Whether large or small, the role Communists are playing in these events must not be discounted. The growing strength of our Nation over the years has not proven a deterrent to relentless efforts on the part of the Communist Party, U.S.A., to destroy our security and prepare our Nation for a similar fate."

Commenting on Communist infiltration and agitation tactics among youth, Mr. Hoover stated:

"The successful Communist exploitation and manipulation of youth and student groups throughout the world today are a major challenge which free world forces must meet and defeat. Recent world events clearly reveal that world communism has launched a massive campaign to capture and maneuver youth and student groups."

In the United States the Communist Party is engaged in a major campaign among youth, with campuses throughout the Nation as prime targets for Communist inflitration and recruitment efforts, Mr. Hoover warned.

Using the Communist success in inciting the student riots against the House Committee on Un-American Activities as an illustration, he stated that it is particularly unfortunate that the many youth and student groups in our Nation today are totally unaware of the extent to which they can be victimized and exploited by the Communists.

### WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

The first volume of a selected chronology of major developments in the history of world communism, covering the years 1818–1945, was prepared for the committee by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

The volume documents the expansion of communism throughout the globe and, in the words of the committee chairman, provides "a basis of judging the continuity, tenacity, and all-encompassing character of the world Communist movement."

The chronology reveals that Communist Parties in all nations, including the United States, have, throughout their existence, followed slavishly the orders of the Kremlin.

Subsequent volumes will document major Communist developments through the year 1957, and an index to the overall chronology will be published.

### CONSULTATIONS

### Lest we forget

This pictorial account of communism in action—a vivid portrait of what communism really is as opposed to what it claims to be—is composed of photographs of events in the Soviet Union and 11 other nations which have become captives of communism. A commentary on the pictures and their sig-

nificance is given by Klaus S. G. Romppanen, president of The Fight for Freedom—a Pictorial Exhibit from which the photographs were obtained.

The "liberating" Communist troops, torture instruments and chambers, mass graves of the murdered victims of communism, the "living dead" survivors of Communist concentration camps and organized starvation campaigns portrayed in this document throw the cold light of undeniable truth on the terror and violence used by Communists to subject the captive peoples of Europe to Communist domination and to crush the resistance of rebellious nationality groups within the Red empire. The photographs drive home, in a manner which words alone cannot, the true nature of the enemy that this country and all humanity faces.

### SOVIET JUSTICE AND SLAVE LABOR CAMPS

A detailed account of the mockery that is Soviet justice, from initial arrest without any legal authority to final imprisonment in Siberian slave labor camps, was given the committee by Adam Joseph Galinski, a for-mer Polish Government official who had fought in both the anti-Nazi and anti-Communist undergroud in Poland before spending almost 12 years in the Soviet prisons and slave labor camps in the Vorkuta area. Mr. Galinski also described the horrible conditions under which inmates of Soviet labor camps and prisons live. He stated that no one, not even Soviet Communist Party members, was allowed inside Soviet slave labor camps and described certain accounts of conditions in these camps, written by Americans who had allegedly visited them, as a tale out of "A Thousand and One Nights." could account for the reports of these people which contradict all he learned of Soviet slave labor camps during his 12 years imprisonment, he said, only by information he heard while a prisoner that the Soviet Government operated "showplace" prisons which were populated by secret-police personnel posing as prisoners in order to hoodwink visiting foreigners. He branded as false the reports that the MVD (secret police) had been shorn of power over Soviet slave-labor camps in 1953. He also stated that America was a legend with the prison-ers; that they hated the regime and looked forward to the downfall of the Communist

### COMMUNIST ECONOMIC WARFARE

Under present conditions trade with non-Communist nations may play the most important role in Moscow's drive for world domination, Dr. Robert Loring Allen, associate professor of economics at the University of Oregon, stated in a consultation with the committee. Military action is increasingly risky for the Soviet Union because of U.S. preparedness and the tremendous destructive power of nuclear weapons. The Kremlin is therefore stressing the use of nonmilitray weapons. Trade, Dr. Allen said, appears to most people to be a completely neutral, nonideological act. For this reason the Soviet Union, which uses trade as a weapon of conquest, might find it possible to utilize it in areas where other weapons such as political pressure, propaganda, and military action were not feasible. Trade is probably the cheapest and most profitable of the nonmilitary weapons in the Soviet arsenal, he said.

For the time being, Dr. Allen stated, the primary aim of the U.S.S.R. is not necessarily Communist Party rule of other nations but rather the transfer of their sovereignty to Moscow. This can be accomplished through trade which, in the vital economic field, can give the Soviet Union effective domination of other nations.

He also said that the Soviet Union has certain built-in advantages in its use of economic weapons against other nations: Soviet trade negotiators have behind them the full power of their Government, an element which their opposite numbers lack; loan negotiations provide a means for obtaining detailed information on a nation's economic condition, and trade relations provide openings for political propagands and also for the achievement of Soviet foreign policy objectives through economic pressure.

DUPING POREIGNERS IN RED CHINA

A carefully calculated and highly organized procedure costing huge sums of money and including thousands of persons has been developed by the Red Chinese govern-ment to deceive visitors to that country, according to Robert Loh, who escaped through Hong Kong in the summer of 1957, after serving as a showcase capitalist and receptionist-host for visiting foreigners in Red China. Certain cities, he explained, have been designated by the regime for visits by foreigners. In each one there is a bureau employing thousands of interpreters and other highly trained personnel to take care of the visitors and to see that they are permitted to enter only certain mills, factories, and homes. Special hotels have been designated for the housing of visitors. These, too, are staffed with specially trained personnel and feature restaurants and shops in which are found better food and products at lower prices than are available to the Chinese people.

When important foreign dignitaries visit a city such as Shanghai, he revealed, as many as half a million people will be selected and trained to give the dignitary a

proper "spontaneous" reception.

This huge Chinese operation of deceit has been so carefully prepared that the regime is successful in deceiving even trained newspapermen and skeptical anti-Communists

who visit the country.

In China, Mr. Loh said: "Whatever the foreign visitors ask, they are bound to hear lies. No truth can be heard." He also said that the Chinese Communists use the same tactics of deception on visiting Communists that they use on the non-Communists.

### LEGISLATION

Based upon extensive investigations and hearings, the committee reported favorably to the House the bill (H.R. 12753) introduced by the chairman to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, so as to require the registration of certain additional persons disseminating political propaganda within the United States. On August 22, 1960, the bill passed the House.

The committee also reported favorably the bill (H.R. 11580) introduced by the chairman to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, so as to provide that no individual who willfully fails or refuses to answer, or falsely answers, certain questions relating to Communist activities, when summoned to appear before certain Federal agencies, shall be employed on any merchant vessel of the United States, or within certain waterfront facilities in the United States.

### On Labor Day, 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON, HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, an article which recently appeared in the Daily Journal of Elizabeth, N.J., gave a pre-Labor Day description of the accomplishments of the American labor force and some of the areas where additional achievement is necessary.

Among those groups that await improvement, for instance, are the migrant farmworkers. As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, I have seen firsthand evidence of this need, and I am grateful for the notice given by the Journal to it. The editorial points out also that problems exist for the aged, the Negro, members of other minority groups, and those displaced by automation.

The editorial also points out that much credit is due to labor for "the ingenuity and foresight that have made America the world's prime industrial power." We, in this Nation, welcome the annual reminders of the contributions of labor to our general well-being.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### ON LABOR DAY, 1960

After a long look at the status of the American workingman on Labor Day, 1960, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell sees a few clouds on an otherwise bright horizon. The plight of the migratory farmworker,

which has been thrust into national attention by Senator Harrison A. Williams, Ja., another Union County figure on the Capital scene, is troubling the Labor Secretary.

The migrant, who averages less than \$1,000 a year while all around him enjoy abundance, must be afforded an equal economic

opportunity, Mr. Mitchell says.

Problems also exist for the aged, the Negro, and other members of minorities because of discriminatory hiring practices. Automation, the shift of industrial bases, shrinking markets, and exhaustion of resources contribute to difficulties for thousands of others, according to the Labor Secretary.

But for the vast majority of the American labor force, 1960 marks a high point. The gross national product of their efforts is valued at a half trillion dollars, more than ever recorded. Personal income is at an all-time high, and employment totals are inching toward a record. The Secretary terms it a remarkable level of well-being.

American labor can take pride in the statistics cited by Mr. Mitchell for in a large measure it is responsible for them. It has supplied not only the muscle, but much of the ingenuity and foresight, that have made America the world's prime industrial power.

In cooperation with American management, labor has shown the world that the workingman can advance and prosper in societies other than those controlled by the state. The worker's high standard of living in the United States is the Nation's most, potent weapon in the propaganda war.

Understanding between labor and capital, though sometimes obscured by dispute and strike, is at the highest level in its history. In this lies the hope that the clouds that spot the bright horizon soon will be blown away.

# Congressman Moeller Reports to His District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

# HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, for more than three score years, the 10th

Congressional District of Ohio—the great district I now have the honor and privilege to represent in Washington—was served by my good friend, the late Tom Jenkins, of Ironton.

During his many years of service, Tom Jenkins kept his district informed about what was going on in Washington, particularly those legislative issues affecting the 10th District. I have tried to do the same by sending a periodic newsletter, prepared at my own expense, except for the privilege of the frank, to the people of the 10th District. This newsletter, "News Briefs From Washington," has been so well received that the initial printing of 3,000 copies has been increased to 7,000. These are distributed solely to constituents who have specifically asked me to send the newsletter whenever it is issued.

The overwhelming response in favor of my newsletter now prompts me to prepare and circulate a concise report on the 86th Congress for the information of all residents of the 10th District. Every public official in or out of office, in my opinion, has the just and proper obligation—and I might add, the moral duty—to comply with that Biblical injunction: "Give an account of thy stewardship." Luke 16: 2.

While it is obviously impossible to record in this brief account every word and every action I took in behalf of the people of the 10th District, I am placing into the public record this summary of my efforts and work in their behalf and my personal views and stand upon some of the great issues which came before the Congress.

Some of the most satisfying and rewarding moments of my work during the past 2 years for the 10th District came from the very many favorable results I managed to obtain for those persons who came to me for help. While vitally important to the people concerned, these problems often found quick solution either through a phone call to the Federal officials in charge or a telegram or letter to the field office having jurisdiction. Others were more challenging, requiring concentrated effort and many hours of work. At all times, however, it was my privilege to share the problems and uncertainties of someone in need and deserving of help. The cherished and heartwarming expressions of thanks from the very many people I have managed to help will remain always with me as the greatest reward public service can offer.

Early in the 86th Congress, Mr. Speaker, I was tremendously pleased to be given the highly coveted assignment to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, the new major standing committee of the House which is the legislative pioneer on the vital problems of space research and development. Dealing with highly technical, scientific research activities and exercising jurisdiction over almost entirely new frontiers of science, the committee has been one of the busiest and hardest working in the House, so much so that it has earned the Holmes Alexander Award as the Outstanding Congressional Committee of the Year.

In the second session alone, this committee conducted some 27 investigations, in many of which I was privileged to participate, whose scope ranged from exploration at the bottom of the sea to Army plans for construction on the moon. My experience and background on this vital committee have already provided direct benefits to Ohio and I shall continue my efforts to see to it that our State receives its equitable share of all Federal awards dealing with space research, missile and allied activities.

The distinguished chairman of this committee, the Honorable Overton Brooks, has indeed been kind to single out my work as a member of subcommittee No. 2 and the special investigating subcommittee. Just recently, Chairman Brooks wrote me in part, as follows:

I would like to take this opportunity to let you know how much I value your efforts on behalf of the committee during the past

on behalf of the committee during the past 2 years, and how much I have enjoyed the close association we have had in working together to make the committee what it is together.

today.

Your contributions to the success and recognition of the committee are immeasurable. Among these, I feel you have made a major contribution because of your work on subcommittee No. 2 and the special investigating subcommittee, and your record of attendance at committee meetings is outstanding.

As a freshman Member of Congress, I was deeply honored-and in a sense overwhelmed-by my designation early in the 86th Congress to be an official delegate of the U.S. House of Representatives to the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference in London. My attendance at this conference, made up of some 650 delegates from the NATO countries of the world, was a stimulating and instructive experience in international relations. It was my good fortune to be named a member of the Spiritual and Cultural Committee at the London Conference which attracted such world leaders as Prime Minister of England Harold Macmillan: Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin; the late Clement Attlee, former Prime Minister of England; Dr. Richard Jaeger, vice president of the West German Parliament; and Nils Langhelle, president of the Norwegian Parliament.

Mr. Speaker, the 86th Congress dealt with many issues. In fact, the House alone during 1959 and 1960 considered nearly 2,000 individual pieces of legislation. Of necessity, I am prevented from full comment on all this varied and extensive legislation and, therefore, will touch only upon some of the major legislative issues affecting the people of the 10th District.

One of the greatest tragedies I have observed during my professional life and more recently during my service in Congress has been the spectacle of many of our older citizens, in what should be the golden years, actually finding themselves in the evening of their lives in privation and want. After a lifetime of toil in industry or on the farm, after spending their earnings in bringing up, supporting, and educating their children, and after contributing their productive years to the strength and wealth

of this Nation, these worthy folks often find themselves discarded and unwanted. The plight of these good people has been of deep personal concern to me and that is why I actively supported and worked for the liberalization of the social security program. My live interest in the aged, based upon conditions I have observed personally, has been intensified by the very many pleas for assistance which have been reaching me in increasing number.

As they enter the fifties and sixties, many American citizens are faced with new problems and new changes in their lives. Often the serious illness of one partner has meant exhausted savings, depleted resources, and often the bare necessities of life if public charity is to be avoided.

While the Congress has grappled periodically with the problem of adequate social security retirement benefits to meet steadily rising living costs, this year a small step toward effectuating a medical care program for the aged was taken by the 86th Congress with the passage of H.R. 12580, which I supported.

However, this is not the complete answer to the high cost of hospitalization and chronic sickness for the aged and their families. Many instances have come to my attention where substantial, hard-working people, suffering from chronic illness after and sometimes before retirement, have had their entire life savings eaten away by heavy medical expenses for hospital, medical, and nursing care.

For the rich and poor alike, this is no problem. The rich can afford to pay. The poor have our social and welfare agencies to which they can turn. For the rank and file of our people, for the hard-working little businessman, the great middle class, professional people and the like who cannot turn this burden over to others, the high cost of medical and hospital care is truly staggering.

I pledge myself anew to continue my work in the Congress to correct the imperfections and injustices of our present laws dealing with the aged so that all these worthy persons, who are truly one of America's great assets, instead of an unwanted liability, such as is now tragically often the case, may enjoy the peace of mind that comes from security from want and misery. This is the sacred cause to which I shall continue to devote unstinted energy and devotion.

Mr. Speaker, inflationary conditions present another tremendously serious problem to all Americans, whether young or old. Constantly rising prices bring new demands for corresponding rises in wages and thus the vicious spiral continues unabated to the point where purchasing power lags far behind consumer prices. The Federal Government must encourage and stimulate increased industrial production and capacity; not hinder or obstruct small business through bureaucratic interference, confiscatory taxes, and the unwise manipulation of interest rates.

The Presidential veto of the depressed areas bill, which had my strong support and vote because of its tremendous potential to the 10th District, was most unwise. I believe the President was not given all the facts when this bill came to him for signature. In May of this year, I urged the President to sign this needed legislation and during the debate in the House, I cited the three counties in Ohio, including our own Meigs County, where this Federal program would do much to revive industrial growth and help provide jobs for our people.

I shall continue to work vigorously in Congress for a Federal program of action to provide jobs—and that is what my people want, not handouts—to maintain a greater and more prosperous

American economy.

It is my belief that we should rehabilitate those areas in need in our own country instead of fostering industries abroad which compete with American plants. I sponsored legislation to protect American industry against foreign competition and will continue my fight in the next Congress to obtain adequate safeguards to protect our industries and the jobs of American workers against the influx of cheaply produced foreign goods which are flooding this country. cut-throat foreign competition is threatening our industries and prosperity, reducing Federal revenue and creating unemployment in many areas of the country and is hurting our own industries in Ohio. I cite particularly those producing clay products, glass, leather goods including baseball gloves, and canvas footwear. Ohio cannot afford to lose any industries in competition with the 10 and 12 cents an hour wages in some countries of the world which have built up their industries under our foreign aid program at the expense of the heavily taxed American worker and American industry.

We must not promote the disintegration of our own essential domestic industries at the expense of our own hardworking people who pay the bill for grandiose foreign aid handouts. I, for one, will continue to seek a more realistic regard and consideration for the interest and needs of American workers and American industries and the general

prosperity of the Nation.

Another pressing domestic problem in an area where the Federal Government plays a vital role is the completion of the comprehensive program to end disastrous floods in the Ohio Basin. Much has been done to alleviate flood conditions in many parts of the basin, but there still is work to be done, especially in those areas which were hit by last year's floods.

During the 86th Congress, I vigorously worked for the vital Belleville locks and dam project, which upon completion will do so much to prevent a repetition of the disastrous floods of the past. I held many conferences with the Army engineers in Washington and in Ohio on this \$57 million project and also sought the aid of my colleagues on the House Appropriations Committee, including Ohio's distinguished Congressman Mike Kirwan, to make available the necessary funds to get this project underway.

My pleas were successful and the Army engineers will now be able to complete the necessary detailed planning of the Belleville project with the \$250,000 appropriated by Congress this year. The Congress voted \$125,000 last year for pre-

liminary Belleville planning.

While additional funds for actual construction would have been desirable. budgetary restrictions and professional engineering estimates have deferred construction until such time as the planning is in the advanced stages. The Belleville work, which will require 5 or 6 years to complete, will be the largest Federal project ever constructed in the 10th District and, naturally, I shall seek construction funds in the next Congress. I have already been assured of the support of the Army engineers and some members of the House Appropriations Committee in this vital matter.

During the 86th Congress, Mr. Speaker, I sought by voice and by vote to support a truly people's government. I have worked for world peace and freedom for oppressed people everywhere, being the sponsor of the Peace Agency bill which has attracted wide interest and support. I have stood for tolerance and understanding, supporting such bills as civil rights, expanded social security. Federal pay raise, emergency housing, extension of GI home loans, minimum wage, and many other progressive measures.

I believe that it has become generally recognized in the 10th District that I have acted at all times to insure, by voice and deed, higher standards of living for our people, that I have sought equal opportunities for the humblest citizen, that I have worked for health and education benefits, that I have supported legislation providing more generous aid for the aged, the needy and the infirm, that I have actively promoted legislation seeking to encourage small business and American industry.

These are all on the public record. These are actions that have received the unqualified endorsement of very many individuals and groups within the 10th District who have given me their wholehearted approval of the record of honorable public service I have sought to

give my district.

For the second time, I am sponsoring for the 10th District a U.S. Government Day, which has attracted wide attention and support from the various Federal agencies which serve Ohio. has been termed an unprecedented service to the district in some quarters because in no other part of our great land has there been such an extensive program evolved for the sole benefit of a congressional district so that the people might meet and discuss problems of mutual interest directly with the Federal Officials concerned.

In addition, this year with the cooperation of the various school leaders in my district, it was possible for me to bring to Washington at my expense several outstanding boys and girls who saw their Federal Government in action. This program received wide acclaim in educational and other circles and attracted wide interest not only in Ohio but throughout the country. These talented youngsters spent a week as my guests in Washington where they took active part in the operation of my office and also had the opportunity to observe, in between several rounds of sightseeing, the intricate workings of their Federal Government.

These are simply some of the highlights so to speak, Mr. Speaker, of my first term of office as Congressman from the 10th District of Ohio. As it can be seen, I have always endeavored to work in the best interest of the people of my district and have done my very best to provide them with responsible representation, clothing the office with the dignity and honor it deserves. I know that the people of the 10th District, mindful of the many years of dedicated service rendered by the esteemed Tom Jenkins to this district, and knowing what I have sought to accomplish for this same district, will want to continue the record of devoted and honorable service.

### Tributes to Dr. Herbert Borchardt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD, tributes, two of them from official bodies, to the late Herbert Borchardt. I should like also to record briefly my own tribute to Dr. Borchardt whose death in June has taken a keen spirited public citizen from us.

A great many men would have been justifiably content to have been the authority Dr. Borchardt was on childhood nutrition and its effect on children's teeth. His wide-ranging mind, his compassion for his fellow man and his devotion to public welfare brought him into the arena of public affairs, and it is his contributions in this service which have brought the tribute which I am asking to have printed.

As an effective fighter against communism his assistance to liberal causes and their adherents was most effective. particularly among veterans who respected him highly for the part he played in their affairs as commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the District of Columbia. Someday his part in the senatorial campaigns in the West in 1954 where his quiet but effective manner in setting the issue straight will be enshrined in history as it most deservedly should.

It, therefore, gives me particular pleasure to request that the tributes from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Citizens' Advisory Council of the Government of the District of Columbia, the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, the short eulogy from his funeral service, and an editorial from the Washington Evening Star, June 18, 1960, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have learned with deepest regret of the death on Thursday, June 16, 1960, of Dr. Herbert Borchardt; highly respected public official and distinguished civic leader.

Dr. Borchardt acquired an enviable reputation for his remarkably successful career: for his human understanding in dealing with the things that are most important to American life; freedom, culture, and security. His high principles contributed much in making this a better world in which to live. Admired by his many close friends and business associates, he was recognized for his selfless devotion to work in the public service.

Dr. Borchardt was one of our finest citizens. He has served as a trustee of the District Public Library, a member of the Citizens' Advisory Council, commander of the District Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and was a past commander of

the Army and Navy Union.

The Commissioners extend to his sister, Miss Selma M. Borchardt, their sincerest and most heartfelt sympathy for the loss of a brother whose tenderness and understanding have been recognized and lauded by his many friends and associates.

This resolution will be forwarded to Miss Borchardt and a copy will be spread on the minutes of the Board of Commissioners.

ROBERT E. MCLAUGHLIN. DAVID B. KARRICK. A. C. WELLING, Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

JUNE 16, 1960.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA CITIZENS' ADVISORY COUNCIL

Whereas the Citizens' Advisory Council of the District of Columbia is deeply shocked to learn that Dr. Herbert Borchardt, member of the Council since July 1, 1957, passed away on Thursday, June 16, 1960; and

Whereas Dr. Borchardt rendered 3 years of outstanding and devoted service to the Council, participating actively in studying many of the problems submitted to the Council by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: and

Whereas his loss will be keenly felt and his memory will be cherished by the members of the Council and his many friends and

associates in the District government; and Whereas in Dr. Borchardt's death, the Council has lost a forceful leader, a wise counselor, a kindly man, and a dear friend, and desires to express its great appreciation of his fine qualities and to enter this testimony to the memory of one it can ill afford to lose: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Citizens' Advisory Council of the District of Columbia, extend to his family their heartfelt sympathy.

This resolution shall be forwarded to the sister of Dr. Borchardt, Miss Selma M. Borchardt, and a copy spread on the minutes of the Citizens' Advisory Council.

EDWARD BURLING, Jr., Chairman, Citizens' Advisory Council.

RESOLUTION OF THE GREATER WASHINGTON CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO, MEMO-RIALIZING DR. HERBERT BORCHARDT

Whereas Dr. Herbert Borchardt, a delegate to this council and its predecessor, the Central Labor Union, for a period of approxi-mately 25 years, passed away on June 16, 1960: and

Whereas it is the desire of this council to appropriately express its grief upon the loss of a beloved and devoted member; and

Whereas Dr. Borchardt, although qualified to serve in other fields, elected to spend most of his time in promoting the welfare of the people of the Nation's Capital in particular and the country in general, especially attempting to help those who were least capable of helping themselves: Therefore he if

Resolved. That this council offers the sincere condolence of all of its delegates to the bereaved family of Dr. Borchardt and expresses its deep sense of gratitude for the contribution made by this devoted citizen, soldier, humanitarian, and trade unionist throughout the years of his lifetime.

# A EULOGY OF Dr. HERBERT BORCHARDT (By Chaplain John Lambrides)

"I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in Me tho he were dead, yet shall he live. Whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die."

We have gathered here to pay our last respects and to bid farewell to our comrade, Dr. Herbert Borchardt, who at the time of his departure was commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of the District of Columbia.

Some lives are capped with one crowning achievement, like the topping of a cake. Other lives are ingrained throughout with good deeds like the grains of fine wood or marble. Such was the life of Herbert Borchardt. His sister, who was his lifelong companion, declares that her brother's entire life was a eulogy. From his youth up, Herbert befriended the unfortunate and was ready to give a helping hand to those in distress. He bore arms as a courageous soldier on the field of battle, and he bared his arms as a public-spirited citizen in the field of progressive legislation. Borchardt was blinded to color, creed, or class distinction. There was no "other side of the track" for this good man whose sole aim was to do good.

Herbert Borchardt always knew which side he was on. He never lost his sense of direction, and he always faced and paced toward the goal of service for his God and country. He loved our flag, and his loyalty

never flagged.

The commander was known and respected on the Hill, and he was known and trusted in the halls of the District. No one doubted his motive. He was dedicated to the preservation of his country, and for provision of veterans who bore the marks of military service. He never married, but he was faithfully wedded to his work as an ambassador of good will. He was keenly interested in the hospitalization of veterans. He was a loyal friend to Mount Alto Hospital, and urged recognition of the urgent need for a new veterans' facility in the Nation's Capital. The finest memorial to departed comrades, he held, would be to provide modern hospitals for their living comrades—the veterans.

The career of Commander Borchardt did not run down. He was active to the very end—until the final summons came. The hundreds of you whe have come here to these services have expressed your love and your respect by your presence, and you and many others have also said it with these magnificent flowers.

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying, write, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them." Revelations 14: 13.

[From the Washington Evening Star, June 18, 1960]

### DR. HERBERT BORCHARDT

With the death at 67 of Dr. Herbert Borchardt, Washington has lost a native son who rose to prominence as a promoter of community betterment. In and out of public service he devoted long hours and much energy to causes which he believed would

benefit his fellow citizens and thus would make the Nation's Capital a more attractive place in which to work and live. ing his country in combat in World War I, Dr. Borchardt became interested in veterans affairs and was elected commander of the District Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He also took an active part in the trade union movement, especially as it related to the Federal establishment, and was a delegate to the Central Labor Union for a quarter of a century. His knowledge of labor problems led to his appointment as a representative of the interests of labor on the Commissioners' Citizens Advisory Council. And, meanwhile, he served the whole community as a trustee of the Public Li-brary. His friends and his associates in many civil, patriotic, trade, and other fleids of endeavor will miss his good counsel and leadership.

Congressman Harold R. Collier Reports to the People of the 10th District of Illinois

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I take this opportunity to provide the residents of the 10th Congressional District of Illinois with a brief résumé of major legislation and of my activities as their Representative in the 86th Congress.

Looking back over my 4 years as a Member of Congress of the United States, I say unhesitatingly that my two greatest concerns have been maintaining peace in a world of great international tensions, as well as a strong national defense through military and economic stability.

In spite of the delicate and critical situations which have developed in the face of Communist threats, we can still look with optimistic hope that a permanent peace will be achieved. To accomplish this, we have strengthened our national defense to a point where today we are the most powerful nation on earth. This has been accomplished in the face of maintaining a balanced budget in both 1959 and 1960.

Certainly our national security is dependent upon the economic strength of our free-enterprise system, which can only be weakened unless prudence in national fiscal affairs is exercised by those who control the Federal purse strings.

While there are those in the Congress who prefer to avoid any discussion of the national debt through expansion of increased Federal spending programs, we must inevitably face this problem realistically if we are to keep our internal security abreast in strength with our national defense.

We must never lose sight of the fact that the services and the doles provided by the Federal Treasury come alone from tax dollars. We must remember, too, that tax dollars sent to Washington

for expenditure by the Federal Government shrink in their spending power because of excessive administrative costs of bureaucracy. The businessman, factory workers, and housewife alike feet the squeeze of inflation and higher taxes, and a retiree and pensioner is in no way immune from the effects of inflation. It is my opinion that a good legislator must keep this in mind when the temptation of yielding to pressure groups confronts him, particularly during an election year.

The 86th Congress has certain achievements to which it can point with pride and failures which certainly the American public have been quick to recognize.

SUMMARY

The 86th Congress convened on January 7, 1959, and adjourned September 1, 1960. The Senate was in session 280 days and the House 265 days. Both Houses filled nearly 36,000 pages of the Congressional Record. From the standpoint of legislation introduced, there were 20,164 public and private bills, joint resolutions, and so forth, introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives. Only a fraction of these bills were finally enacted into law. To date, 1,130 new public laws have resulted from the work of the 86th Congress; many of these were private bills or legislation of a minor nature, however.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

During the 86th Congress I served as a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs during the first session and the full session on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Both are major legislative committees. I am also on the Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. In extracurricular duties in Washington, I was the past year reelected to the board of governors of the National Rocket Society, vice president of the Illinois State Society of Washington, and a member of the legislative Republican policy committee of the House.

### HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD

After many years of deliberation, the 86th Congress voted statehood for Hawaii in one of the most historic actions in recent history. As a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee during the 85th Congress and the 1st session of this Congress, I helped formulate the legislation which granted statehood for the Territory of Hawaii, as well as our 49th State, Alaska, which gained its status as a State a year prior.

### NATIONAL DEFENSE

With a current defense budget of approximately \$40 billion, we have built a well-balanced, flexible and retaliatory force to keep the peace, and I have supported necessary appropriations for these measures. My support of our national defense program is based on my convictions that we must be constantly alert and ready to meet any additions and revisions necessary to produce the unmistakable margin of military supremacy upon which our national security rests. A strong national defense is, in the world in which we live today,

a deterrent to war; for those who would attack us would do so perhaps quickly if we were a vulnerable nation.

LABOR

Enactment of the Landrum-Griffin bill went down in history as the major legislative achievement of this past Congress. After many months of hearings by the McClellan Subcommittee on Labor Union Abuses, Congress passed this law in one of the most heated legislative sessions in history. There were those who said the law did not go far enough and others who insisted that it went too far. The fact of the matter is that the Landrum-Griffin bill, while not everything that the proponents and opponents found entirely satisfactory, was basically a sound and effective compromise. It prescribed regulations for the accounting and reporting of union dues and funds and outlawed blackmail picketing and secondary boycotting.

Title I of the act, generally known as the bill of rights, is designed to guarantee rank-and-file workers important, fundamental democratic rights within their unions. Many examples could be cited to demonstrate this legislation has had a wholesome impact upon the conduct of union affairs.

BUDGETARY ANALYSIS

In his state of the Union address in January, President Eisenhower predicted a budget surplus for 1960-61. As the current session came to an end, it appears that this surplus will approximate \$1 billion.

There were certain legislative proposals which would have completely eaten away this surplus and created a deficit had it not been for the efforts of the determined minority and executive leaders to hold the line. Certainly, however, the pressures were perhaps greater in this election year than at any other time during my tenure of office. Ardent supporters of the big spending programs will undoubtedly renew their fight when the 87th Congress convenes in January. There are those who have little conception of the costs of the national debt which has accumulated over the past three decades. As a matter of fact, if all the spend-ourselves-rich bills had been passed, it is estimated that our annual budget would be in excess of \$125 billion annually. So much for the budget.

THE FARM PROGRAM

The patchwork quilt of farm legislation with its system of controls offers no visible solution in our agricultural economy. Such proposals as might have been identified as a reincarnation of the old Brannan plan were offered during this session. Needless to say, the basic impracticality of the program doomed it to failure. The Senate did pass a wheat bill which would have cut both acreage allotments and support prices. All in all it seemed that there were those in Congress who obviously preferred a political issue to any possible solution. As a result, one program after another went down the drain and into pigeonholes and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson was made the "whipping boy" as every sound program was watered down until nothing workable remained.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICAL CARE

The proposed Forand bill which would have provided medical care for a portion of the elder citizens failed. Instead, the social security legislation adopted liberalized the \$1,200-a-year earning limit for recipients and further provides disability payments at any age instead of a proposal lowering the retirement age for the men to 62 years.

The medical care bill for elder citizens finally adopted provided for \$202 million a year in Federal contributions to the States to help pay medical bills for elderly people on the welfare rolls.

The fight over this legislation was one of the major political issues of the session, and the medical care bill finally adopted was the result of a complete inability to agree on any of the more sweeping proposals.

TAXATION

A bill to permit American business firms that operate in more than one foreign country the option of lumping all their overseas profits and losses in figuring taxes was adopted this year. A bipartisan majority supported this program which they said encourages overseas assistance in undeveloped countries. This, however, remains to be seen.

There were many proposed tax changes but most were put over until next year when rate cuts, as well as an overhauling of depreciation provisions

will be a major issue.

Congress did reduce transportation excise tax from 10 percent to 5 percent but reversed the original House position on a bill to remove the excise tax on telephone service. Your representative was one of those who introduced original legislation in these fields.

### A WELL-INFORMED CONSTITUENCY

In my opinion, a well-informed constituency is paramount to an understanding of a Congressman's work and the important functions of government. For this reason, I established a policy of publishing a newsletter on congressional activity as well as my stand on every major legislative issue. More than 500,000 of these were mailed to citizens and taxpayers in my district. Everyone who indicated his or her desire to be placed on my mailing list received these reports. In addition, my staff sent out news releases regularly and special reports on more complex legislations.

I also conducted a public opinion poll throughout my district in the form of a questionnaire sent to approximately 50,000 homes representing a random cross section of the people.

Shortly after my election to Congress, I established a district congressional office which was open this past session every day 8 hours to assist the public in problems which arose while Congress was in session and during the recess.

Following adjournment of Congress in August of last year, I remained in my district until we reconvened and delivered 60 speeches of a nonpolitical nature on congressional activity, appearing before civic and church groups, service organizations, and even high school classes throughout the district.

My staff assisted several hundred residents of the district who visited Washington with their families during the past 4 years. In fact, we dedicated our efforts to being as close to each and every citizen as was humanly possible because we felt the need of bringing the activities of the Federal Government close to those who are affected by the laws which we pass and who must assume the burden of the cost of the vast operation of the Federal Government. My district office is located at 6608 West Cermak Road, Berwyn, Pioneer 9–4115. I welcome the opportunity to hear from you.

### Poland and America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. PAT McNAMARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, at their 15th biennial national convention, the Polish Legion of American Veterans adopted a series of significant resolutions.

The resolutions reflect a great awareness by this group of patriotic American citizens of the basic conflict that exists in our world today—the conflict between freedom and totalitarianism.

Perhaps it is natural that the members of the Polish Legion of American Veterans would exhibit this awareness. These men are, of course, veterans of the American Armed Forces, and thus they know the horrors of war.

At the same time, however, they have another common bond, that of a cultural relationship with a Polish homeland, and quite frequently, a blood relationship with those who are citizens of that nation.

We all are proud of our Americanism, but we also can be proud of the homeland of our fathers. In the case of Polish-Americans, this pride is tempered by the fact that Poland is still under the heel of communistic totalitarianism.

The fact that Poland, no doubt because of the will and the spirit of her people, has done much to resist total communistic encompassment, still does not ease the pain that exists when there is not complete freedom.

Thus, the resolutions adopted by the PLAV take note of the need for their America to remain strong and also of the necessity that the plight of Poland and her sister nations not be forgotten.

I ask unanimous consent that excerpts from these resolutions be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpts from the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE POLISH LEGION OF AMERICAN VETERANS AT THEIR 15TH BIENNIAL NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, ILL.

1. As loyal patriotic American citizens, we pledge our loyalty to the United States of America, and we hereby renew our military oath to defend and fight for your country.

2. In memory of those comrades who have given their lives for their country and in honor of those who have suffered combat wounds and disabilities, we pledge ourselves to fight communism at home and throughout the entire world in order that we spread democracy and promote free enterprise everywhere.

3. On this 21st anniversary of the invasion of Poland and the commencement of World War II and in light of Soviet domination of Poland through military occupation, we pledge ourselves to continue our demands for the restoration of freedom to our brothers in Poland. We urge the President of the United States to use his high office for this

We urge that military appropriations of the United States be kept at a high level with the primary goal being an adequate military defense and that fiscal and budgetary considerations be made secondary. We urge a reappraisal of our entire defense policy in order to determine its adequacy with the following objectives in mind: (a) An adequate retaliatory force to deter any ag-gressor in a nuclear war; (b) an adequate Military Establishment to assure victory in the cold war; (c) economic power sufficient to assure victory in economic warfare with Communist imperialism.

5. In this presidential election year we urge the candidates for that high office to use restraint in their campaign promises, in order that the cruel hoax perpetrated by one of the candidates in 1952 should not be repeated, when he promised to wage war for the liberation of Poland; he gained votes at the price

of human misery.
We further urge that our Government carry on its dealings with the people behind the Iron Curtain on a high plane and at a realistic level so that there be no repetition in any part of the world of the 1956 Hungarian uprising with its bloodletting; this uprising was the result of false hope of liberation and aid which had been prom-

ised to the Hungarian peoples.

6. The impending visit of Mr. Khrushchev to the United Nations and the United States is met with mixed feelings by the PLAV. In the light of the aborted summit conference of May 1960 and the indignities to which President Eisenhower was exposed in Paris at that time, we, of the PLAV, urge that there should be no enthusiasm shown for Mr. Khrushchev on his arrival in the United States. However, in the event that the head of the Russian Government desires to confer with our President on the subject of disarmament, or to discuss other problems in order to relieve world tensions, we feel that it is the duty of President Eisenhower to receive Mr. Khrushchev for this purpose. It must never be said that the United States is unwilling to discuss world problems with those whose views differ from our own. A fallure to accede to the request for a conference with Mr. Khrushchev would be utilized to the fullest by the Russians in their propaganda in the uncommitted parts of the

7. We support our comrades in arms—the Veterans of Foreign Wars-in their stand that American schools should teach all children the basic principles of communism. This course should be included in order that our children may compare our way of life with the Communist methods and in order that they may determine for themselves the superiority of democracy and free enterprise over totalitarianism and communism.

8. We urge that the Federal Government assist primary and secondary education throughout the entire United States by substantial appropriations in order that (a) the education standards of the entire country be raised to the highest level possible; (b) that those portions of the country whose stand-ards fall below the national average be elevated in order that all children in the United States be given the same education; (c) that gifted children be given the opportunity for advanced training and study on a college and graduate level, without regard to their own financial situation.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, it is vitally important that we Americans never forget that millions of human beings-literally, our brothers and sistersare forced against their will to live under dictatorship.

As soon as this is forgotten, as soon as we become complacent with our material benefits and lazy in our minds, we, ourselves, run the risk of becoming easy prey for the dictatorship of the Communist or the Fascist.

But when we keep firmly in mind that totalitarianism has subjugated millions of persons, and will take over still more if left alone by the free world, then we will be constantly alert to the dangers.

We cannot, of course, be content only with combatting the Communist ideology in our own Nation. This is not good enough. It is intolerable to the American concept of freedom that people anywhere can be deprived of their liberty by force

That is why the fate of Poland-the dramatic fight of the Polish people-is also our fight.

In the case of Poland, we have a unique opportunity to combat communism.

In the first place, the peoples of America and Poland are historically friendly. Millions of Poles have emigrated to the United States, many of them to my own State of Michigan.

This has established a strong bond between our two countries, a bond which, we trust, never will be severed.

But there is another common ground between us: the inherent love of freedom

The Polish Constitution of 1791 is a remarkable document, one that established a parliamentary system and which

All power in civil society is derived from the will of the people.

Unhappily, events in Europe conspired to stifle that birth of freedom-stifle in but not kill it, because freedom's flame still burns.

We will never forget when that flame burst out in 1956 when the heroic people of Poznan turned on their Communist oppressors.

The common bond of the love of freedom and the cultural ties between our two countries make it all the more necessary that our Government maintain a constructive relationship with the Government of Poland, even though it is a Communist government.

In so doing, we can help keep the flame of freedom burning, and we can show the people of Poland that their faith and their hopes have not been shattered.

In recent years, more than \$200 million in agricultural commodities have gone to the people of Poland.

We must continue that sort of properly administered aid. We must liberalize our immigration laws to provide a haven for the displaced.

We must keep alive the traditions and the heritage of Polish freedom, as with the issuance in October of a "champion of liberty" commemorative stamp honoring Ignace Jan Paderewski. I am honored to serve, incidentlly, on the Paderewski Centennial Committee.

I must make special note, however, of the resolution numbered 5 which I have

placed in the RECORD.

This resolution emphasizes the danger in making false promises to the people of Poland and the other Communistcontrolled countries; promises too often recklessly made by some politicians. These can lead only to bloodshed and not to freedom.

But with the constructive efforts I have mentioned, I believe that the day will come when, with the help of God, Poland will again be free.

### Hon. Carl Durham

SPEECH

## HON. RALPH J. SCOTT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, prior to coming to Congress, I was not acquainted with Carl Durham, but many of my friends who did know him invariably spoke of him as being about the finest gentleman you ever saw. During the 4 years I have been privileged to know and be associated with him, I have come to that identical conclusion. On every occasion, under all circumstances. he is a gentleman in every sense of the term. No Member of the House is held in higher respect and esteem by those who know him than CARL DURHAM.

It has been said, "Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner, nor fashionbut in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, politeness toward those with whom we have dealings, are its essential characteristics." CARL DUR-HAM has all of these characteristics and has maintained them through the performance of his trying duties in one of the most important, influential, and sensitive positions in the Congress as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

No Member of Congress whom I have known has approached the performance of his duties more conscientiously or with a deeper sense of personal responsibility than CARL DURHAM. In the histories that will be written of this period there will certainly be a chapter devoted to the use and development of atomic energy. Carl Durham's name will as certainly be listed high among those whose good commonsense, courage, and vision made immense contributions to the wonders of this, the atomic age.

I join my colleagues in expressing regret that CARL has seen fit to retire and in wishing him many years of happy retirement in an atmosphere more restful and peaceful than that in which he has labored so long and so well.

## Testimonial Dinner for James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to speak a few words of praise on behalf of a respected and dedicated public servant whom I am fortunate indeed to count as a fellow resident of the State of New Jersey. He occupies with distinction and high ability one of the most sensitive Cabinet posts in the Eisenhower administration, that of Secretary of Labor.

In the 7 years that he has held that important office, he has been the valued and trusted adviser to both President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon. He is held in high esteem by working men and women everywhere. He is respected by members of the business community. And he has won the admiration and affection of those who work under him in the Department of Labor.

I am sure, Mr. President, that everyone in this Chamber knows that I am referring to the Honorable James P. Mitchell. Because he is a friend of the workingman, because he is a statesman in labor affairs, because he has administered his office with dignity and fairness Secretary Mitchell was recently honored at a testimonial dinner sponsored by the leaders of the unions which comprise the AFL—CIO and by the United Mine Workers. It is the first time in history that such a high tribute has been accorded a Secretary of Labor by leaders of the labor movement.

His testimonial, which was signed by the James P. Mitchell testimonial dinner committee in recognition and appreciation of the years of service he has rendered to the working men and women of America as Secretary of Labor, was presented him "on behalf of the working men and women of the United States as a symbol of affection and esteem to their friend, the Honorable James P. Mitchell, in grateful appreciation and recognition of his untiring and selfless devotion to their welfare, in tribute to his intelligent statesmanship and competence as a public administrator, and for his human understanding, wise counsel and good sense in providing extraordinary leadership as Secretary of Labor in advancing the welfare of the people of the United States."

I ask now, Mr. President, unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD the text of the address by President Eisenhower at the testimonial dinner.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, PRESI-DENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT TESTI-MONIAL DINNER HONORING JAMES P. MITCHELL, U.S. SECRETARY OF LABOR, JUNE 20, 1960

Mr. Chairman and distinguished guests, I feel that there is something possibly sym-

bolic about my appearance here this evening. I stand in front of you in plain view, and for some years I have been the target for some of the sharpest barbs that some of you have had to launch in my direction, and I don't know of any time when I've been more exposed than I am at this moment.

But there are two specific areas outside of our common patriotism and love of country in which I find myself always in agreement with the AFL-CIO and indeed the other unions here represented. Those two are: In our recognition that we are but one Nation in the world and that our own prosperity, our own progress, and our own peace depend upon our friendship with those nations and our leadership of them in the paths of peace; and the second: Our common admiration for your guest of honor, Jim Mitchell.

Now. I'd like to talk for just a moment about these two subjects. Time and again I have been encouraged in heart-warming fashion by the members of all our unions in efforts to increase the spirit of friendship and the depth of understanding between this Nation and other nations who, like us, believe in the dignity of man and his possession of inalienable rights given to him by his Creator.

There is in the Cabinet a committee that has as its job trying to promote better markets throughout the world, so that our economy may prosper as we help others to prosper. As their purchasing power rises, our prosperity rises with it.

This is the kind of thing that we understand together and this is the kind of thing in which the AFL-CIO has always been in the forefront in supporting. I cannot tell you how much this has meant to me, because there are those shortsighted people who believe that by building around ourselves walls, walls of guns and walls of tariffs, that we can live in a secure and prosperous isolation.

My friends, you at least, the people of these organizations, have shown that they recognize the falsity of any such belief and indeed have been on the positive side of working to destroy such illusions and delu-

sions in this country.

Fortunately, the number of people that so believe is diminishing, and I am completely sure that part of that result has been because of your enlightened efforts, and for this, on behalf of the entire Nation, I must thank you.

Now, I get to my second subject, Jim Mitchell.

I was once told by a very distinguished soldier that practically every general's reputation as it was recorded in history was a result of his skill in picking a chief of staff. I rather think, if I am going to live in history, one of the reasons is the wisdom I had in selecting Jim Mitchell as your Secretary of Labor. Because he and I both have learned this about the leaders of labor. They do not see eye to eye with us always, but they respect a man of courage, of honesty, of integrity, and who tries to dig under the facades of slogans, of wisecracks, and to get at the facts, get them out so that people looking together at the same problem are not talking about something that is false or distorted, but things as they are, the realities of situations.

I have had the great fortune, the great good fortune of having Secretary Mitchell at my side now these 7½ years. For that good fortune, I thank the Almighty, because he has constantly championed the cause of labor as such and its right to get its proper due because the people who with their hands and their heads and their thinking produce the wealth of this country are entitled to their proper dues and at the same time say that in a free enterprise country, if we're to be preserved as such, that we must recognize the needs for profit, because if there

are no profits there will be no investments and free labor as we know it will not continue to exist.

This is the kind of thing he's taught, the kind of thing he's preached, outside and within the confines of the Cabinet room.

Each of us, you of labor, we of Government, have got a very deep responsibility to the United States, the Nation that we believe under God is destined to lead the entire earth to better paths, finer paths, toward peace and justice in this world.

And so I think, regardless of the points of difference you have found and discovered and criticized within this administration, which was not only your right and probably at times your accurate calculation—I don't know—

But I say this, no man has ever been more dedicated to the idea that whatever is good for the United States is good for labor than has Jim Mitchell.

And, therefore, as I salute you, all of you, of the labor movement, I salute him and his family who are so fortunate to be here as part of the group that you're honoring along with him this evening.

Thank you and good night.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, at this point I want to submit for the RECORD a letter written to Secretary Mitchell on the occasion of the testimonial dinner by the top career civil service officials of the Department of Labor.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 29, 1960.

Hon. James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MITCHELL: The honor paid you tonight by the American labor movement is will deserved. You have made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the working people of our Nation.

We career civil-service officials of the U.S. Department of Labor desire to express our own admiration, affection, and respect for you. We consider ourselves most fortunate to have had your wise, fair, and able leadership during the past 7 years. It has been a pleasure, a privilege, and an inspiration to work with you.

Your distinguished service as Secretary of Labor has brought prestige and respect to the Department of Labor. Under your direction, its services to the people of our Nation have grown immeasurably.

Sincerely,
Millard Cass, Deputy Under Secretary;
James E. Dodson, Administrative Assistant Secretary; Nelson M. Bortz, V. S. Hudson, Seymour L. Wolfbein, Charles D. Stewart, Deputy Assistant Secretaries; Harold C. Nystrom, Acting Solicitor; John Leslie, Director of Informa-tion; Edward E. Goshen, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; Robert C. Goodwin, Bureau of Employment Security; A. W. Motley, Bureau of La-bor Standards; Hugh W. Bradley, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights; Aryness Joy Wickens, Economic Adviser to the Secretary; Edward J. McVeigh, Director of Personnel; Leonard R. Linsenmayer, Bureau of International Labor Affairs; John L. Holcombe, Bureau of Labor-Management Reports; Ewan Clague, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Clarence T. Lundquist, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division; Frances A. Ambursen, Women's Bureau.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Finally, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for inclusion in the Record several news-

paper editorials, as well as a column by a respected newspaper commentator, which will show the extent of the public's awareness of, and appreciation for, the fine record of Secretary Mitchell.

There being no objection, the editorials and column were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, July 1, 1960]

A TRIBUTE TO MR. MITCHELL

The testimonial dinner given to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, sponsored by 28 top leaders of the American labor movement, was a tribute to a man who has amply deserved it. The occasion was unique both because of the kind of people responsible for it and the character of the recipient himself. It would be almost unbelievable, if it hadn't happened, that so large and influential a group of unionists, whose politics are traditionally Democratic, should honor a Cabinet member in an administration whose policies labor has so bitterly attacked.

Remarkable, too, is the man who for almost 7 years has kept the confidence and respect of a Republican President and members of his Cabinet and of leaders of organized labor—with all of whom he often differed widely. This could only have been done by an unassuming person of stubborn integrity, dedicated to the welfare of the Nation's workers, intimately familiar with the conditions of their life and well aware both of the possibilities, and the limitations, of methods to improve their lot.

Mr. Mitchell, in short, is an idealist of rare sophistication. We, too, applaud his achievement.

[From the Washington Post, June 29, 1960] SALUTE TO JAMES P. MITCHELL

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell will be the recipient of a unique tribute tonight. He is to be honored at a testimonial dinner sponsored by President George Meany, of the AFL-CIO, and numerous other leaders of the labor movement in recognition of nearly 7 years of public service in his present post. The event is the more noteworthy because Mr. Mitchell is part of an administration that is often criticized as being probusiness, and he has himself sometimes felt the barbs of sharp labor criticism.

When Mr. Mitchell was chosen in 1953 to succeed Martin P. Durkin as Secretary of Labor, some union leaders found the appointment incredible. For a long time his standing among the labor chieftains seemed very doubtful. As the years passed, however, his sincerity in promoting the welfare of labor has come to be widely recognized. Secretary Durkin had tried to bring about a spectacular agreement upon modification of the Taft-Hartley Act and failed. Secretary Mitchell concentrated on more basic and immediate problems, and he has succeeded in considerable measure both in improving working conditions and in securing amendment of the Taft-Hartley law.

His efforts in behalf of migratory workers have been especially outstanding. In many instances he has contributed to better understanding between employers and employees and to the settlement of stubborn disputes over wages and working conditions. Though he advocated many of the stiff legislative reforms that were written into the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosures Act of 1959, some of which were vehemently opposed by organized labor, his persistent work for advancement of the status of wage earners has earned their respect and appreciation. It is refreshing that political differences have been laid aside for recognition of Mr. Mitchell's good work in behalf of all those who toil.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, June 28, 1960]

TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR JIM MITCHELL

Tomorrow night in Washington a large group of the top labor leaders of the country are tendering a testimonial dinner to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

This is a truly remarkable acknowledgment of the public service of one of the most effective men ever to occupy labor's chair in the President's Cabinet. During the 7 years Jim Mitchell has been Secretary, he has worked indefatigably to bridge the historic gap which has unfortunately existed between all Republican administrations and the organized labor management.

On the record and behind closed doors, Secretary Mitchell has won the personal respect of the great majority of labor leaders. Dealing with a group which has traditionally demanded 100 percent compliance as the price of their affection—and then will rarely bestow it on a Republican—Jim Mitchell has been no doormat.

More important, however, he has inculcated a sense of mutual give-and-take which has been helpful and which will bear even more fruit in years to come. The dinner is of such importance that the United Mine Workers are joining with the AFL-CIO in honoring Mr. Mitchell.

Jim Mitchell needs no accolade such as this to give him his "well done," but it must, nevertheless, be reassuring to him to know that his 7 years of dedicated public service are being recognized by the most important men in the labor movement today and, beyond this, by the public as well.

[From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen-Patriot, July 1, 1960]

A GREAT SECRETARY OF LABOR

The testimonial dinner tendered Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell by the Nation's labor leaders (James R. Hoffa excepted—he was not invited) was a tribute to a man who has done a fine job.

It was unusual in that the guest of honor and President Eisenhower may have been the only Republicans in a crowd of Democrats.

But partisan politics did not keep the men who lead the Nation's unions from their expression of gratitude for the work of a friend. They also recognize the fact that the Cabinet post most directly concerned with their interests finally is being given the stature it deserves.

Mitchell might be classed as the first great Secretary of Labor. Since the Department was created as a separate agency in 1913, it has been filled with a succession of comparatively weak administrators or labor men who were so close to the forest they couldn't see the trees.

Strangely enough, the Labor Department fell to its lowest estate under the direction of Miss Frances Perkins during the Roosevelt administration when labor exerted the greatest influence on government.

In his first appointment to the Department, President Eisenhower repeated the mistake of his predecessors by naming a card-carrying plumber, Martin P. Durkin. On his departure the President turned, not to a labor man, but to a labor expert in the form of Mr. Mitchell.

The result obviously has been pleasing to the unions and to Mr. Eisenhower. With one voice they praised this man who has served so well in a difficult time.

[From the Kansas City Star, June 18, 1960]
LABOR HONORS THE SECRETARY

James P. Mitchell became Secretary of Labor in 1953 with the promise to do "the best possible job for the people of the United States." Now we hear testimony to his success from a source that traditionally has taken a dim view of Republican Secretaries of Labor. The American labor movement will honor Mitchell at a testimonial dinner in Washington June 29.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of labor's tribute is that only a few months ago union leaders were still roundly denouncing the Secretary for his part in writing the labor law of 1959. For that purpose, the dusty old phrases once applied to Taft-Hartley were hauled out. Apparently the union leaders are beginning to realize that they can live with—and prosper under—the 1959 law. It is by no stretch of the imagination the slave labor act that it has been called. Perhaps the Mitchell dinner is a small indication that labor is beginning to realize as much.

Mitchell has been no exception to the rule for men in his job. He has been attacked by both labor and management. That's the nature of his post. But he has worked hard at steering a moderate course in the public interest. He has been the President's articulate spokesman on industrial relations. He has worked closely with business and labor and, as all Cabinet officers do, occasionally has "put his foot in his mouth." He has infuriated some labor leaders, but one union man recently commented:

"He understands our problems. He speaks our language."

No doubt Jim Mitchell still has his share of critics, but he certainly has some solid accomplishments for his record.

[From the New York Herald Tribune, June 26, 1960]

LABOR'S FRIENDLY CRITIC

(By Roscoe Drummond)

Washington.—The interests of American labor have never been better represented in Government than during the 6-year tenure of James P. Mitchell in the Eisenhower administration.

Partisanship and Presidential politics aside, the labor leaders are giving almost unanimous evidence of their high regard for Mr. Mitchell with a testimonial dinner in Washington June 29 sponsored by the combined union movements, including the CIO-A. F. of L. and the United Mine Workers.

U.S. labor leaders are rarely united on anything. They are completely united in paying this tribute to Mr. Mitchell for his role in the conduct of the Labor Department and in labor-management affairs in an administration toward which they have been critical and distant.

There is no political purpose in this gathering of some 500 leaders of the labor union movement to express their appreciation for his public service. Though not one of their own—like Martin Durkin—Mr. Mitchell has proved an able spokesman for but not a prisoner of organized labor. Nearly all of his hosts will be supporting the 1960 Democratic presidential nominee a month hence. On this occasion they will be acknowledging the fairness and the effectiveness of Secretary Mitchell, who is working for the nomination of Vice President Nixon.

Mr. Mitchell would himself not be averse to being Mr. Nixon's running mate and it is known that this would give President Eisenhower no pain. Other than Attorney General William Rogers, no one has worked more intimately with the Vice President than Secretary Mitchell. They have been close allies in the administration. Together they negotiated the settlement of the steel strike last fall. They have developed great respect for each other.

The labor movement's testimonial dinner does not imply political support for Secretary Mitchell if he becomes the Republican vice-presidential candidate. He would be entirely

on his own. It also does not imply that the union leaders like everything in Mr. Mitchell's record.

It is Mr. Mitchell's foremost conviction that U.S. unions must do more than they have thus far in seeing that their own interests are parallel with the public interest.

Too many labor leaders." Mr. Mitchell told me on one occasion, "tend to make the same mistake which many industrialists made a half century ago when their attitude was interpreted as being-'the public be damned.' There is a disregard of public opinion on the part of quite a few labor leaders. Their sense of public responsibility is not equal to the powerful role they play in public affairs.

"The American labor leader has become too important and powerful a figure not to heed fully his responsibility to the community and to public welfare. Unions operate in a much wider area now, one far removed from the basic bargaining operations. They influence legislation. They administer funds. They invest their members' money. They publish newspapers. They take part in oversca programs and international conferences. They take economic, social, and educational actions which have little bearing upon their traditional bargaining function."

Mr. Mitchell is not suggesting in the least that labor's national role should be narrowed but rather that its national responsibility should be equal to its power. What he is saying is that he would like to see labor more consistently and, symbolically, accept the motto that "what's good for the Nation is good for labor"—rather than vice versa.

One thing is certain: a great merging of national interest is needed to produce the increased productivity and economic growth to win the contest with the Soviets during the decade of the sixties.

[From the Decatur (III.) Review, June 27, 19601

TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR MITCHELL

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell will be honored Wednesday night by a wide range of top labor leaders in the Nation. The testimonial dinner is doubly noteworthy because of Mr. Mitchell's political affiliation, one few

labor leaders share.

Secretary Mitchell has served the Eisenhower administration for 6 years. Most of the country's top labor officials feel, on the Whole, that he has done a fair and effective Job in labor-management relations. His role in helping settle the long and costly steel strike is a recent example. His work in the Eisenhower Cabinet has earned him strong support for the Republican vice presidential nomination, a possibility discussed by columnist Victor Riesel elsewhere on this page.

The testimonial dinner, however, does not mean labor goes wholeheartedly for the Secretary of Labor, nor does it mean he is completely in agreement with the labor union leaders. In an interview with Roscoe Drummond, New York Herald Tribune service columnist, Mr. Mitchell gave some of his basic views on labor leadership:

"Too many labor leaders tend to make the same mistake which many industrialists made a half-century ago when their attitude was interpreted as being 'the public be damned. There is a disregard of public opinion on the part of quite a few labor leaders. Their sense of public responsibility is not is not equal to the powerful role they play in public affairs.

The American labor leader has become too important and powerful a figure not to heed fully his responsibility to the community and to public welfare. Unions operate in a much wider area now, one far removed from the basic bargaining operation. They influence legislation. They administer funds. They invest their members' money. They publish newspapers. They take part in overseas programs and international conferences.

They take economic, social, and educational actions which have little bearing upon their traditional bargaining function."

These are telling words. Labor today must broaden its range of public responsibility. The power of such unions as the Steelwork ers and the Teamsters over the Nation's functioning is obvious. To go with that power, Secretary Mitchell rightly says, there must be a sense of public responsibility.

[From the Union City (N.J.) Hudson Dispatch, July 2, 1960]

LABOR LEADERS DINE SECRETARY MITCHELL

We thought we had seen just about everything in our long career as a newspaperman but something new was added Thursday night when between 400 and 500 American union labor leaders gave a testimonial dinner at \$20 a plate to none other than Republican Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, of New Jersey.

This was a most extraordinary turn of events, for it is estimated that 90 to 95 percent of organized labor's tycoons vote straight down the line Democratic. such a dinner been staged for New Deal or Pair Deal Democratic Secretaries, it would have been taken as a matter of course.

Not so in the case of the Labor Secretary in President Eisenhower's Cabinet, who has survived 7 years at the laborious post, and we hasten to say no pun is intended.

To make dinner even more remarkable, Mr. Eisenhower, enmeshed in the amenities attendant upon the visit of the King and Queen of Siam to Washington, managed to break away long enough to put in an appearance at the Mitchell tribute. He joined in the festivities and lauded the man who has been his labor aid since 1953.

The idea behind the unusual affair was stated to be personal and nonpartisan. Labor leaders said they wanted to express their appreciation of Mr. Mitchell's efforts on behalf of the workers, even though they felt he had not been able to deliver on issues they regarded as top priority.

"There have been times, we know, when Jim Mitchell could have done a much more effective job for labor's justified objectives if he had enjoyed greater authority—times when it appeared he was fighting with both hands tied behind his back," William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of AFL-CIO. said

Others who spoke were Jacob Potofsky, president of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and George Harrison, president of Railway and Steamship Clerks. George Meany, president of AFL-CIO, was honorary

On the dinner committee were such union labor bigwigs as Walter Reuther of United Auto Workers, A. E. Lyon, of Railway Labor Executives Association, and Thomas Kennedy, who recently succeeded John L. Lewis as president of United Mine Workers. Particularly noticeable by his absence was James R. Hoffa, beleaguered boss of the Teamsters' Union.

Those who promoted the tribute to Secretary Mitchell declared the dinner was not a political insurance affair. Much was made of this point by Arthur J. Goldberg, counsel for the Steelworkers, who with AFL-CIO Vice President Joseph D. Kiernan, handled many details of the unprecedented testimonial.

[From the Elizabeth (N.J.) Journal, July 1, 19601

### LABOR'S LOVE FOR MITCHELL

Organized labor is the most militant segment of the Democratic Party and when it arranges a tribute for a Republican Cabinet official on the eve of a presidential campaign, the motives speak for themselves.

The dinner that 500 labor leaders held to honor Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell was formal acknowledgment that in his 6

years in Washington, he has done an outstanding job. President Eisenhower's appearance spoke for administration approval.

Just as significant as the list of those who turned out to honor Elizabeth's Jim Mitchell was the absence of James R. Hoffa. The Teamster leader, whom many regard as the symbol of what's wrong with labor, had no reason to honor the hard working Secretary.

Mr. Mitchell has been among the foremost in the fight to clean up unionism. He consistently has defended the good in the labor movement despite the unpopularity of the cause among some members of his own party.

The Secretary's accomplishments in establishing good will with a traditionally hostile group stand out even more sharply when they are compared with the failings of some other members of the Eisenhower team. Mr. Mitchell has been an unsung, but valuable, member of the administration.

The remarkable aspects of the labor tribute were well publicized and undoubtedly one of the most interested readers of all the news copy was Richard M. Nixon. Mr. Nixon, presumably mulling over vice presidential possibilities, must be giving considerable thought to Mr. Mitchell.

[From the Asbury Park (N.J.) Press, July 3, 19601

### MR. MITCHELL'S PERFORMANCE

The testimonial dinner given to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, by hundreds of union leaders emphasizes the unique role Mr. Mitchell has filled with distinction as a member of President Eisenhower's Cabinet

It is no secret that many of the union leaders prefer a Democratic administration to a Republican administration. A number of the speakers at the dinner made this point clear, but they also said that in the difficult assignment Mr. Mitchell has carried out for President Eisenhower there is almost unanimous agreement that only a person of Mr. Mitchell's ability could have met the tests that confronted him.

New Jersey residents will be quick to join in organized labor's admiration for Mr. Mitchell. They have noted that he has been available for all interests whenever management or labor have required his services. Moreover, they have come to respect the understanding and ability he has brought to the function of Government in resolving controversies which affect the Nation's wel-

Mr. Mitchell has been honored by many of the Nation's leading colleges for the administrative talents he has contributed as a member of the President's Cabinet. is because he has consistently devoted his efforts toward more efficient use of the Nation's manpower and has repeatedly sounded the call for young people to prepare themselves for the serious tasks ahead when the Nation must rely on today's students as its leaders of the future.

Mr. Mitchell, as a New Jersey resident, has honored his home State by the distin-guished service he has rendered to the Eisenhower administration and the Nation. President Eisenhower, as stated by Jacob Potof-sky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, "reflected great credit on the administration by the appointment of the Secretary of Labor."

In the closing days of the Eisenhower administration many have expressed the view that Mr. Mitchell would add competence and stature to the Republican presidential ticket as a nominee for vice president. Whether political considerations will dictate this turn in his career must await developments. But in any event the Nation should make certain that Secretary Mitchell is not lost to the public service.

HIGH TESTIMONIAL TO A REPUTATION

Labor Secretary Mitchell has a right to feel that his integrity and fairness have been unusually well certified.

For close to 7 years he has given satisfaction to a Republican administration as one of its Cabinet officers.

A few nights ago he was honored with a testimonial dinner tendered him by 28 of organized labor's principal leaders. These men, traditionally Democratic and often hostile to the administration of which Secretary Mitchell is a member, wanted him to know that he is appreciated and trusted.

Plainly Secretary Mitchell has achieved exceedingly well in his dealings with men and the affairs under his jurisdiction.

He told us once that between his family's desires and the need to attend to his personal fortunes he wouldn't be altogether sorry to be out of public life. If he does leave it when the next inauguration occurs, he will do so with a hearty "well done."

[From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, July 1, 1960]

### LABOR'S SECRETARY

When a Cabinet officer in an administra-tion often accused by labor of being probig business hails a union leader, it's worth mentioning. But when the combined AFL-CIO leadership, plus that of the United Mine Workers, goes out of its way to fete a cabinet officer in the same administration, that's really news.

Such an event was held the other evening in Washington, where 800 labor leaders and guests—including President Eisenhower—gathered to honor Secretary of Labor James Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell took over his Cabinet post nearly 7 years ago under inauspicious circumstances. He was succeeding a trade union official—Martin Durkin—as Labor Secretary. He was moving into an administration already under fire from unions for supposed business influence. And his own background in the field of business was viewed dimly by many union chieftains. Yet, through the years, Mr. Mitchell proved to be an eloquent and sincere spokesman for

the cause of the laboring man. He fought hard for labor's causes in administration circles, and not always successfully. He managed to reflect the views and objections of union leaders in administration thinking to a far greater degree than labor thought possible. And he gradually won the respect and admiration of some of his stanchest critics within the family of labor.

Jacob Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' president, expressed labor's view of Mr. Mitchell probably as well as anyone at the recognition dinner when he said, "It is no secret that we of labor have not viewed with enthusiasm some of the present administration's appointees. But there was one appointment that we believe reflects great credit on the administration and that is the appointment of the present Secretary of Labor.

The timing of labor's honoring Mr. Mitchell, on the eve of a presidential campaign, was not lost on political observers. And labor may yet see more of him, even though the present administration is drawing to a close. For just a few hours before its big dinner for him, one labor official—Lee Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association-called upon the Republican Party to nominate Secretary Mitchell as its vice-presidential candidate.

Obviously, from labor's viewpoint, it could do worse.

[From the Detroit Free Press, July 6, 1960] Report to the People of the First Congressional District of Idaho

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. GRACIE PFOST

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, as you know, this recently adjourned session of the 86th Congress was one of the longest and most spirited in history. I was kept busy representing the people of Idaho not only in the House, but also on my committee assignments with the House Interior Committee and the Public Works Committee. As part of my duties as chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee I steered through Congress scores of important measures vital to our State and the Nation. In addition, I testified before both House and Senate committees on various matters affecting the Gem State. I took part in House debates on many bills and answered the many thousands of letters from the people in the First Congressional District of Idaho. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission of which I am a member, has also required much of my time in studying the recreation, conservation, and development needs of our country.

### IDAHO MATTERS

Important to Idaho was an amendment to the \$2 billion omnibus highway bill under which our State will get some \$2 million in extra funds for forest access and development roads during the next 2 years. Legislation which I cosponsored expanded the Federal school milk program and provided Idaho schoolchildren with more than 5 million half pints of milk during the past school year.

The State's library program was aided through passage of the Library Services Act under which Idaho will receive almost \$73,000 in Federal funds next year, and roughly similar amounts for the succeeding 4 years. Two of my bills clarifying land titles for the Nez Perce Indians were approved. I backed legislation authorizing the Government to strike 10,000 special centennial medals for the celebration of Idaho's 100th anniversary as a Territory in 1963. I sponsored a bill transferring a 2,400-acre area along the Cascade Reservoir in Valley County from the Reclamation Bureau to the Forst Service, thus paving the way for its development as recreation and camping sites.

### FARMING

Little was done to help the farmer in the 86th Congress, mainly because of the wide gap between the congressional viewpoint and that of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration. A bill designed to benefit the wheat farmer, which I cosponsored, was vetoed by the President. Another bill I sponsored to lift the income level of the small family farmer also fell by the wayside. Net farm income is still \$3.5 billion below 1952, even though the Republican administration has spent more on its farm programs in 7 years than was spent by all previous administrations since the Department of Agriculture was founded in 1861.

I sponsored a bill under which funds were appropriated to underwrite a more effective program for eradication of the dread cattle disease, brucellosis. The administration tried to cut this program back drastically. I was able to cut redtape and help secure a number of rural electrification loans, including \$284,000 for the Idaho County Light & Power Co-op Association.

After viewing frost damage to the fruit of Canyon, Gem, and Payette Counties. I helped get them designated as emergency loan areas for the farmers. Congress rewrote the sugar laws and there is a good chance Idaho's sugar beet quota will be increased in the near future. I vigorously opposed extension by the United States of its sugar-buying agreement with Castro's Communistcontrolled Cuba, and I sponsored a price support bill to improve conditions for the dairy farmers which is now law.

#### MINING

I sponsored-and helped push through the House-a bill to aid the hard hit lead-zinc industry, including many small mine operators in Idaho. As you know, the measure was killed by a Presidential veto. I supported a depressed areas bill. under which the Government would have pumped fresh economic life into depressed areas, including Shoshone County, but this, too, was vetoed. I also went to bat for our torpedoed cobalt industry, urging that domestic minesmainly in Idaho-be favored over foreign imports.

### BUDGET

The 86th Congress pared White House budget requests by \$211.6 million. brought the overall amount by which Democrats have slashed administration budgets during the past 7 years by \$12.7 billion. And, despite taxing you more than ever before in American history, this administration has added \$20 billion to the national debt during those years. The interest on the national debt alone is now costing us taxpayers more than \$8 billion a year—almost \$1 million every hour. Roosevelt's highest peacetime budget totaled just \$9 billion and Mr. Truman's peacetime budget \$39 billion. Truman trimmed the national debt by \$3 billion during his 7 years in office.

### MEDICAL CARE-SOCIAL SECURITY

Congress approved a very modest medical-care-for-the-aged program. measure will largely help those presently on public assistance, if the State provides enabling legislation to match Federal funds. Congress also made slight improvements in social security lawsraising the earning limitation from \$1,200 to \$1,500 for those who must work to supplement their income.

### SCHOOLS

I supported a broad school program designed to strengthen the Nation's educational system, with no Federal control. Despite official figures from the U.S. Office of Education showing the Nation to be short 132,000 classrooms this fall, with 800,000 children on double shifts, the House Rules Committee blocked final action on the measure.

In summary, the adjournment of the 86th Congress marked the longest period of divided Government in history. For 6 years, the executive branch of the Government has been controlled by one political party and the Congress by another. This past Congress did not accomplish all I had hoped for, but it faced up to some of the most controversial issues of our times. In view of the circumstances, its achievements were substantial. Important gains were made for both Idaho and the Nation.

### Three Hundred Years Old

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, President Eisenhower has signed a resolution for the creation of a National New Jersey Tercentenary Commission. The Commission will work with a State commission now at work in the preparation of plans for observances, celebrations, and historical research.

The Long Branch (N.J.) Daily Record has expressed the genuine feeling of appreciation that the people of New Jersey feel for the national interest thus demonstrated in the anniversary of one of the Original Thirteen Colonies.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the

Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD

Last week the House of Representatives passed a resolution creating a New Jersey Tercentenary Celebration Commission. This resolution had been previously introduced in the Senate jointly by Senators Case and Williams of New Jersey and with its passage by the House now only awaits the President's signature to become law. This is an important law of real significance.

In 1964 New Jersey will celebrate her tercentenary. In 1664 the Duke of York deeded to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret that land which became known as New Jersey and immediately thereafter Berkeley and Carteret published a declaration of law for this colony which became known throughout American history as "The Magna Carta of New Jersey." The 300th anniversary of these events is one in which all citizens of this State can take pride.

The creation of a New Jersey Tercentenary Celebration Commission is an act with far-reaching significance for the citizens of the north Jersey shore area. The Commission, which will have 15 members, 7 to be appointed by the President plus 4 Members of the House of Representatives and 4 Members of the Senate, will work with county

and local patriotic and historical groups to promote interest in the development and of the rehabilitation of historical sites, the publication of historical data, and the promotion of interest in New Jersey's long and glamorous history among the people of our neighboring States and abroad.

In a resort area, the creation of such a Commission is of particular significance as it is another factor which will draw people to this area and help those who promote it to take a deeper pride in its past as well as its present and its future.

### Furcolo Education Insurance Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, a distinguished former Member of this House, Foster Furcolo, now the Governor of Massachusetts, has been acclaimed all across the Nation for his education insurance plan. Under this plan, every high-school graduate can attend the college of his choice for which he qualifies academically regardless of his family's financial resources. I take great pleasure in inserting into the Record an analysis of the Furcolo education insurance plan:

FURCOLO EDUCATION INSURANCE PLAN

1. ORIGIN OF THE FURCOLO EDUCATION
INSURANCE PLAN

Gov. Foster Furcolo first publicly announced the existence of his education insurance plan at the Governors' conference in Montana in July 1960. Subsequently, on July 20, 1960, Gov. Foster Furcolo released a more detailed analysis of his new and revolutionary education insurance plan. At that time, the Governor stated: "Under this plan, for the first time in the history of America, lack of money no longer will prevent any youngster in the country from obtaining a higher education." The Governor stressed that under this program no change of any kind is required in the educational curriculum or method of teaching or scholastic standards. "A student has the identical choice of courses and colleges as he does now," Furcolo pointed out. "My plan does not require any change in the admission standards and procedures now established by the individual colleges."

When Governor Furcolo was a Member of Congress, he proposed a revolving fund to make loans to needy students. That proposal, now in effect under the title of the National Defense Education Act, has enabled thousands of students to go on to higher education.

"In the original Federal scholarship plan," Governor Furcolo explained, "I had incorporated certain applications of insurance principles in the use of revolving funds that later led me to explore the possibility that there might be a fuller solution to the financial problems of higher education by applying certain fundamental principles of insurance and ioan funding. In the course of exploration, I met with various insurance experts who were pursuing the same possibility. The result is the education insurance plan.

After developing the plan in detail, Governor Furcolo then submitted it to friends and advisers from extensive studies of its

application of these principles to the problems of financing higher education.

When lengthy study and review disclosed no apparent flaws, it was then quietly submitted to a few financial and insurance experts. After these preliminary studies were completed, Governor Furcolo's advisers and expert assistants concluded that the plan was basically sound and workable. Governor Furcolo then publically released the plan to the Nation at the Governor's Conference in Montana in June 1960.

"I am releasing a broad outline of this education insurance plan in the belief that the time has come when this plan should be carefully studied by educators, insurance and financial experts, and parents across the Nation," Governor Furcolo told the conference of the Nation's Governors in Montana. "This wider study is required in order to detail precisely how this plan may be applied and adapted to the needs of individual colleges and their students."

The first announcements of the Furcolo plan were greeted with enthusiastic approval by educators, insurance experts and interested parents all across the Nation. Thousands of letters poured into the Governor's office from every part of the country. Most of the letters were from anxious parents and students who hoped that the plan could be placed into immediate operation. Many letters, however, came from experts who made numerous suggestions.

The Furcolo education insurance plan has now passed the preliminary stage. A committee of experts who are in agreement on the practicality of the plan is now being formed to actually write the small print and negotiate the first underwritings by insurance companies and the details of financing.

#### II. BASIC INFORMATION

The essence of the Furcolo education insurance plan is to enable every qualified high-school graduate to attend the college of his choice regardless of his family's financial resources. This is achieved by reducing the annual cost for the student to no more than 35 percent of the normal total charges by the college of his choice for 1 year's tuition, room and board, books, and other standard fees. This reduction is achieved by spreading the payments over a longer period of time, usually 20 years; this is made possible by combining several well-recognized principles of insurance and finance.

Three alternative methods of applying these principles have been developed after thorough consultations with the various experts. Under each method of the Furcolo education insurance plan, as student applies in the normal manner to the college of his choice for admission. If the college accepts him, he and his parents or guardian sign a contract with a nonprofit educational foundation under which they jointly and separately agree to pay a level annual sum for the next 20 years; in return for which the foundation pays the college in the student's name the total amount of fees, including tuition, room and board, and books, and other standard fees for each of the 4 years. The annual payment by the student and/or his parents is 35 percent of the fees paid to the college in his name for 1 year.

# III. FIRST APPLICATION: 20-PAYMENT LIFE AT 5 PERCENT INTEREST

Under the first application of the Furcolo education insurance plan, the foundation purchases a 20-payment policy on the individual student that consists chiefly of the features of life insurance, with considerable reduction from the ordinary premium rates because of the grouping of great numbers of such students. The annual payment by the student and/or his parents to the foundation includes sufficient funds to meet the annual premiums on the insurance policy, a reserve for lapsed premiums and contingencies and annual payment of interest at 5

percent on the amount advanced in his name to the college. At the end of 20 years, the foundation will receive the cash surrender value of the policy including accumulated dividends, which is then used to repay the loan or principal advanced in the student's name to his college. The foundation may have additional money from the principal and interest of the reserve and contingency funds and the principal and interest of the death payments, which normally occur in approximately 70 of each 1,000 individuals

of this age group.

A substantial lapsed-premium and contingency fund is built up in the first 4 years, while the student is still attending college. Annual payments of interest are made only on the sums actually advanced in the student's name to the college. That portion of the student's annual payment which, beginning with the fifth year, will be utilized for the payment of 5 percent interest, but which need not be fully expended for interest in the first 4 years, is accumulated at interest in the reserve fund. In the fifth year, therefore, a substantial premium reserve fund of approximately 150 percent of the annual payment by the student is accumulated. It is believed that this reserve fund plus the comparatively small additions to this fund made annually from the student's payments will provide sufficient security to insure the fiscal soundness of this application of the Furcolo education insurance plan as a whole.

The nonprofit foundation, which is the vehicle for this application, need not have substantial assets of its own. Apparently, the contractual obligations on the part of the student and his parents, plus the safety factors arising from the reserve funds from all of the students to cover those few students and parents who will default and whose obligations cannot be collected, will be sufficient to enable the foundation in turn to borrow the money it advances to the various colleges.

Two main sources of such borrowings by the foundation have been explored. first is the insurance company with whom the policies are written. Such a loan has several attractive features for an insurance company. The total face value of all the policies for the students participating in this plan amounts to several millions of dollars each year. The annual payment of interest at 5 percent, while below the cur-rent money market rate, is sufficiently secure and close to the current rate of interest in the open market so as to justify the loan by the insurance company, especially since a worthwhile social purpose is thereby served. Governor Furcolo has been approached by several existing charitable foundations with substantial assets which are anxious to determine if they can assist this program by serving as a coguarantor for the education foundation or by being responsible for the payment of whatever sums are required in order to increase the annual interest rate above the 5 percent paid for by the student to whatever percentage, such as 51/4 or 51/2, that would be required in the prudent judgment of the directors of the insurance companies concerned. The other source of such borrowings by the foundation is the pension funds and other funds of large labor unions. Some unions have indicated an interest in participating on terms similar to those outlined above, perhaps with the additional provisions that a priority be established, at least initially, for those student applicants who are the sons and relatives of the members of the union.

The experts who were consulted in the further exploration of the Furcolo education insurance plan believe that this is the most practical application for immediate widespread use. The expenses of administration under this application would be borne by the insurance broker who would bear these ex-

penses from his commission which, in turn, would probably be at a lower rate than that usually paid if these policies were sold on an individual basis. There are some savings for the insurance company in that the insurance company bills only the foundation for the one sum of all premiums due and the insurance company receives one check each year for all of the premiums due in that year. This saving in administration by the insurance company enables the insurance company to underwrite the millions of dollars of insurance at lower than usual premiums. The annual payment of interest at 5 percent, with the additional percentage above being paid by charitable foundations with substantial assets if this is necessary, is sufficient to justify the loan of the principal involved by the insurance companies to the educational foundation.

The use of an educational foundation in this application enables a thousand or more students from one community, State, or region to apply to one source for financial aid even though they prefer to go to colleges with greatly varying annual charges. Under this application, the colleges themselves need make no commitments as to any percentages of present or future students who would participate in this plan.

IV. SECOND APPLICATION: ANNUAL AMORTIZA-TION OF PRINCIPAL AT 4 ½ PERCENT INTEREST

Under the second application of the Furcolo education insurance plan, the educational foundation takes out group-creditor insurance on the unpaid balance of the principal borrowed by the foundation and advanced to the colleges in the names of the individual students. The cost of such insurance is extremely low. The remainder of the annual payment by the student is used by the foundation in turn to make an annual amortization payment of principal and an annual payment of interest at 41% percent on outstanding principal, in a manner very similar to that of payments on a 20-year home mortgage. Since the maximum pay-ment of interest and principal under this application begins in the fifth year, a very substantial reserve fund is accumulated by the end of the fourth year. That portion of the student's annual payment which, beginning with the fifth year, will be utilized for the amortization and interest, but which need not be fully expended for these purposes in the first 4 years, is accumulated at interest in the reserve fund. In the fifth year, therefore, a substantial premium reserve fund of approximately 270 percent of the annual payment by the student is accumulated. In other words, the accumulated reserves at the end of the fourth year under this application are over almost one-fourth of the entire amount advanced to the student. It is believed that this reserve fund, which is even more substantial than under the first application, will provide sufficient security to insure the fiscal soundness of the second method of applying the Furcolo education insurance plan

Under this second application, there may be a greater need for a contribution by other charitable foundations in the form of annual supplementary payments so as to enable higher interest payments than the 4½ percent financed by the student. The lower interest rate, however, is partially offset by annual amortization payments and by the increased safety factor because of the higher accumulated reserves at the end of the fourth year.

V. THIRD APPLICATION: 20-PAYMENT LIFE WITH DEFERRAL OF INTEREST UNTIL THE 20TH YEAR

The third application of the Furcolo education insurance plan requires a total deferral of interest payments for the 20 years during which a 20-payment life policy matures. Under this plan a much greater face policy is purchased by the foundation with

the total cash and accumulated dividend value at the end of 20 years being sufficient not only to repay the moneys advanced in the student's name to the college of his choice, but also for the payment of simple interest at 5 percent or 6 percent. Under this application, at the end of the 20th year. the foundation receives a substantial sum above that which is required for repayment of principal and payment of interest. additional income arises from the death payments which will have occurred in the instance of approximately 70 students out of 1.000 and from the reserve fund, slightly higher than under the first application. attractive feature of this third application is that the foundation thereby acquires a sur-plus disposable income which it may then use to encourage the expansion and improvement of educational facilities, or a combination of both. This third application is possible only for those comparatively few educational institutions with substantial uncommitted endowment funds.

#### VI OTHER APPLICATIONS

There have been other suggested methods of application of the fundamental principle of the Furcolo education insurance plan; that is, the reduction of the anual cost to the student of approximately one-third of the annual college cost by the stretching out of payments over 20 years. These other applications are still undergoing preliminary exploration by various experts. clusion is perfectly clear: the principles and objectives of the Furcolo education insurance plan are sound and practical and are sufficiently flexible so that they may be applied with many variations. The variety of variations is in effect a guarantee that a practical method of application can be devised and adopted to meet the needs of any reasonable group of students and colleges.

### VII. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In order to place the need for the Furcolo education insurance plan in perspective it should be recalled that approximately 70 percent of those parents who have children under 18 years of age expect to send their children to college. Only 40 percent of these parents now have a savings plan specifically to meet these college expenses. The median saved by this 40 percent annually is only \$150—about one-tenth of what is required for one student for 1 year at an average college.

Further, the costs of a college education are rising rapidly. Obviously, the amounts now being saved are not nearly enough to meet the educational expenses of our children. It should also be remembered that the size of the average family has been increased in recent years so that parents are faced with the prospect of sending not one but two, three or more children to college in a relatively short space of time.

One of the incidental effects of the Furcolo education insurance plan is that it allows the student himself to pay for his own education. Every able-bodied American youth at the age of 18 can almost certainly earn the very small annual payments required to meet 1 year's payment for tuition, room and board, and books at college.

The average American youth can earn this \$300 or \$400 in the summer between school years or with a modest amount of part-time work during the school year. One of the additional advantages of the Furcolo education insurance plan is that even the poorest student will now have the time not only for attendance in class but also for private study, extracurricular activity and the bull sessions that are invaluable parts of a college education.

Many responsible educators are greatly concerned over the possibility that private educational institutions may be priced out of the market by the unavoidable increase in

costs and the competition from public-supported institutions. One of the great benefits of the Furcolo education insurance plan is that the annual cost for the student who attends the highest priced private institution is only a few hundred dollars greater than the student who attends the least expensive State university. Further, one of the benefits of this plan is that it provides a means by which the higher priced private institutions may confidently expand their existing facilities since this plan guarantees they will not be priced out of the educational market.

It should be realized that this plan becomes meaningful when the total fees which have to be paid for the student to the college reach \$1,000 or more a year. This figure is reached even at the least expensive State university where the tuition fee is low when the cost of room and board, books, etc., are added to the tuition charge. For any institution which has large numbers of both day students and boarding students, two separate rates may be established. This presents no great difficulty.

Accommodations can be made for those

Accommodations can be made for those students who wish to do graduate studies. Such accommodations can easily be com-

The Furcolo education insurance plan has been developed in part with the expert assistance of the American Educational Insurance Fund, Inc., which prepared the original actuarial figures. While the underlying principles of this plan are fairly easy to comprehend, care should be taken that when specific figures are computed for a particular college or foundation, the assistance of competent and informed insurance analysts who are familiar with the many insurance and investment intricacies of this plan is necessary.

This Furcolo education insurance plan is in conformity with the basic principles of life insurance underwriting. It should be realized that these students constitute a preferred risk group.

Apart from any insurance principles whatsoever, it is certainly preferred that we do everything within our power to insure that no qualified American youth is denied access to a college education for financial reasons.

## Wrong Man for the Job

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. ERNEST GRUENING

OF ALASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Congressional Record an editorial from the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard Times of August 31, 1960, entitled "Wrong

Man for the Job."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WRONG MAN FOR THE JOB

Political campaigns often produce strange statements, but few as astounding at Richard Nixon's announcement that, if elected President, he will assign Henry Cabot Lodge to try to bring lasting peace to the Middle East.

Nixon told the Zionist Organization of America he would give Lodge, retiring U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and his vice presidential running mate, "primary responsibility" in the "search for practical means to achieve (this) lasting peace." It would be virtually impossible to suggest a field in which Lodge would be more likely to fail. It was Lodge who, by direct action in the U.N. caused the failure of allied military operations that would have saved the Suez Canal for unrestricted use by the free world.

The sequence of events by which Lodge achieved this result tells its own tragic story:

On October 9, 1956, former Secretary of State Dulles, recognizing that the Suez Canal is a basic factor in the Middle East problem, told the U.N. Security Council there was "little chance" of settling the Suez situation as long as any nation could use the vital waterway as an instrument of its national policy.

Dulles stood firmly behind British-French proposals for international control of the

By November 1 of 1956, Israel had launched an attack on Nasser and Britain and France had gone to the aid of Israeli forces in Egypt. The military action followed weeks of fruitless negotiations, during which Nasser, his government shaken by Egypt's domestic problems, became increasingly irresponsible and belligerent.

Rapid successes brought the three allies to within hours of complete victory—a triumph which promised solution of the Middle East's basic issues.

By late November, however, the United Nations had before it an Afro-Asian resolution calling for withdrawal of British, French, and Israeli forces from Egypt "forthwith," and without any prior commitments whatsoever from Egypt.

Lodge wanted to please the Afro-Asians. Bypassing the State Department, which had instructed him to abstain from voting

had instructed him to abstain from voting on the resolution, Lodge telephoned President Eisenhower's chief of staff, Sherman Adams. Adams boldly authorized Lodge to defy Dulles and follow his own inclinations.

Lodge voted in favor of the Afro-Asian resolution. That single vote did more harm to this Nation's relationships with Britain, France, and Israel than all that had gone before. It was cast after the British and French already had agreed in principle to withdraw from the Suez and advised Israel to this effect.

Lodge's vote on the Middle East weakened the Western alliance, established Nasser unshakably in power, whether or not his people wanted him; humiliated America's friends and perpetuated Middle Eastern problems to the present hour.

As recently at last July 30, the London Daily Express commented editorially, "Bitter is the price that the United States is paying for the disastrous Suez policy of Mr. Lodge. The United States made excuses for Egyptian brigandage in stealing the Suez Canal."

Now, by some unfathomable Nixonian reasoning, the Vice President sees in Lodge, architect of Middle Eastern disaster, the man most likely to succeed in solving some of the very problems he created.

Allies of the United States in the Middle East and elsewhere may wonder how wrong the Vice President can be.

## Social Security Amendments of 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. BYRON L. JOHNSON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my

remarks in the Record, I include an analysis of the provisions of the Social Security Amendments of 1960 and its potentialities by Wilbur J. Cohen, professor of public welfare administration, University of Michigan School of Social Work.

Prof. Wilbur J. Cohen, of the University of Michigan School of Social Work, the eminent authority on social security legislation, has prepared for publication in the journal of the American Public Welfare Association, Public Welfare, a thoroughgoing analysis of the provisions of the social security amendments of 1960 and their potentialities.

I include it here in the RECORD for the attention and consideration of my collegues:

THE SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1960: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE LEGISLATION AND ITS POTENTIALITIES

(By Wilbur J. Cohen, professor of public welfare administration, the University of Michigan School of Social Work)

The Social Security Amendments of 1960 contain modest but important improvements in the social security program. The final changes were largely noncontroversial in character and were adopted with bipartisan and wide support.

In the 25th anniversary year of the social security the Congress examined proposals relating to every title of the Social Security Act. As a result of this consideration, Congress developed legislation which made changes and improvements in nearly all of

the programs in the act.

The major issue before the Congress in the 1960 legislation was how to extend medical services to the aged. The legislative process was marked by controversies in both the House and Senate over establishing some type of contributory insurance plan for medical services for the aged. The Forand bill utilizing the contributory social security approach was defeated in the House Committee on Ways and Means. The Anderson-Kennedy amendment utilizing the same approach was defeated in the Senate. Likewise, the Javits amendment providing for Federal grants to the States for subsidizing voluntary health plans for the aged, supported by President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon, was defeated in the Senate.

The evidence presented to the congressional committees indicated that the cost of adequate medical care for older people was increasing. The Congress concluded that these costs derive, to a large extent, from the fact that impressive improvements have been made in medicines and medical technology, which assist in diagnosis and treatment, and from improved hospital and other facilities, and their wider availability to the public. The knowledge that these costs are unpredictable, and sometimes very heavy, especially for older men and women living on reduced retirement incomes, became a matter of grave concern to the Congress.

As a result, the legislation provides for a program of Federal assistance to the States for an expanded program of medical care for persons aged 65 and over. Under this plan the Federal share of existing old-age assistance plans will be increased to encourage States to strengthen their medical programs for these people or to initiate new programs. In addition, Federal money will be made available, on liberalized matching formula, to assist the States in aiding those aged persons, many of them otherwise self-sufficient, who need help only in meeting the costs of medical care.

In addition to these changes the new legislation improves and expands the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. On a selective basis it extends coverage and improves certain benefits. This is done without increasing the contribution rates.

The unemployment insurance program is improved. For the first time in 25 years the Federal contribution rate is increased. This will enable the Federal loan fund to be built up to \$550 million instead of \$200 million. Coverage is also broadened somewhat.

The authorization for Federal grants for maternal and child health services, crippled children services and child welfare services is increased to \$25 million annually.

The exemption of earned income in the aid to the blind plan is increased and the continued approval of the Missouri and Pennsylvania blind assistance plans is extended to June 30, 1964.

The old-age assistance provisions of the law as well as the new medical care provisions are amended so that Federal funds may be obtained for any medical care in behalf of an individual, who is a patient in a medical institution as a result of a diagnosis that he has tuberculosis or psychosis with respect to any period before the individual has been a patient in such an institution as a result of such diagnosis, for 42 days.

OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE (OASDI) IMPROVEMENTS

## 1. The disability insurance program

- (a) Removal of age 50 eligibility requirement: An estimated 250,000 people—disabled insured workers under age 50 and their dependents—will qualify for benefits through removal of the age 50 qualification for benefits.
- (b) Trial work period: The law strengthens the rehabilitation aspects of the disability program by providing a 12-month period of trial work, during which benefits are continued for all disabled workers who attempt to return to work, rather than limiting this trial work period to those under the formal Federal-State vocational rehabilitation plan, as in existing law.
- (c) Waiting period: The law provides that the disabled worker who regains his ability to work and then within 5 years again becomes disabled will not be required to wait through a second 6-month waiting period before his benefits will be resumed, as was required previously.

### 2. Liberalized insured status requirement

The new law liberalizes the insured status requirement by making eligible for benefits persons who have one quarter of coverage for every three calendar quarters elapsing after 1950 (or age 21) and before retirement age (65 for men, 62 for women), disability or death. The old law required one quarter of coverage for each two quarters so elapsing. (No change would be made in the requirement that a person must have a minimum of six quarters of coverage or the provision giving permanent insured status to persons with 40 quarters of coverage.) The change makes the requirement in the short run comparable to that which will prevail in the long run (permanent insured status with 40 quarters of coverage in a working life). For example, a person reaching retirement age in 1960 would need to have only 13 quarters of coverage to be insured, whereas under present law, he would need 18 or 19 quarters of coverage. About 400,000 people—workers, dependents, and survivors—will be eligible for benefits as a result of this change.

 Improved benefit protection for dependents and survivors of insured workers wives, widows, children, husbands, and widowers

The new law will increase the benefits payable to children in certain cases and would provide benefits for certain wives, widows, widowers, and children of insured workers who are not now eligible for benefits.

(a) Survivors of workers who died before 1940: Survivors of workers who died before

1940, and who had at least six quarters of coverage, would qualify for benefit payments. About 25,000 people, most of them widows aged 75 or over, would be made eligible for benefits for the first time by this change.

benefits for the first time by this change.
(b) Increase in children's benefits: The benefits payable to the children of deceased workers, which now can be somewhat less than 75 percent of the worker's benefit depending on the number of children in the family, would be made 75 percent for all children, subject to the family maximum of \$254 a month, or 80 percent of the worker's average monthly wage if less. About 400,000 children would get some increase in benefits as a result of this change.

### 4. Liberalized retirement test

A new principle is incorporated in the retirement test. Under the old law a beneficiary under age 72 lost 1 month's benefit for every \$80 (or fraction thereof) by which his annual earnings exceeded \$1,200. Under the new law, a beneficiary can earn up to \$300 additional (above the \$1,200) and can retain one-half of such additional earnings. Any earnings above \$1,500 will result in a reduction of benefits of \$1 for each \$1 of earnings. The change is generally more favorable to retired persons who work and introduces an incentive element into the fettrement test between \$1,200 and \$1,500.

### 5. Increased coverage

The coverage of the program would be extended to additional people—parents who work for their sons and daughters in a trade or business, workers in Guam and American Samoa, American citizens employed in the United States by foreign governments and international organizations, and certain policemen and firemen under retirement systems.

Another opportunity would be provided for an estimated 60,000 ministers to be covered under the program. If the States take advantage of the opportunity offered them, nearly 2½ million employees of State and local governments could obtain coverage for certain past years on a retroactive basis. Other provisions would facilitate coverage for some of the noncovered people employed in positions covered by State or local retirement systems and for the 100,000 noncovered employees of certain nonprofit organizations.

### 6. Investment of the trust funds

The law makes certain changes in the investment provisions relating to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and Federal disability insurance trust fund so as to make interest earnings on the Government obligations held by the trust funds more nearly equivalent to the rate of return being received by people who buy Government obligations in the open market.

These changes make for more equitable treatment of the trust funds and are generally in line with the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Social Security Financing.

7. Technical and minor substantive changes

The new law makes a number of amendments of a technical nature. These provisions will correct several technical flaws in the law, make for more equitable treatment of people, and simplify and improve the operation of the program.

# 8. Financing and actuarial status of the trust funds

The improvements provided in the new law in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program will not necessitate an increase in social security taxes to keep the program actuarially sound. Both trust funds will remain in actuarial balance.

# 9. Scope of Advisory Council on Social Security Financing

The Social Security Amendments of 1956 authorized the establishment of periodic

advisory councils to study and report on the financing of OASDI. The new law provides that the council to be appointed in 1963 is to make findings and recommendations with respect to extension of coverage, adequacy of benefits, and all aspects of the OASDI program in addition to those relating to financing. Under this amendment the council can consider medical care proposals.

THE MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS

The new law provides that the authorization for annual appropriations for the maternal and child health services program be increased from \$21.5 million to \$25 million; the crippled children's services from \$20 million to \$25 million; and the child welfare program from \$17 million to \$25 million. A new authorization for research and demonstration projects in the child welfare services program permits grants to public and other nonprofit institutions and agencies for this purpose.

IMPROVEMENTS IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The changes made in the legislation improve and extend the Federal-State program of unemployment insurance. The changes were noncontroversial. The new law:

Increases the net Federal unemployment tax (the tax that may not be offset by a credit for taxes paid under a State program) from three-tenths to four-tenths of 1 percent on the first \$3,000 of covered wages.

(2) Provides that the proceeds of this higher Federal tax after covering the administrative expenses of the employment security program will be available to build up a larger fund for loans to States whose reserves may become depleted. The loan fund is increased from a maximum of \$200 million to \$550 million or four-tenths of 1 percent of total wages subject to State unemployment taxes, whichever is higher.

(3) Makes improvements in the arrangements for financing the administrative costs of the program by building up a revolving fund of \$250 million for such expenditures.

- (4) Tightens the conditions relating to eligibility for and repayment of loans.
- (5) Extends the coverage of unemployment insurance to some 60,000 to 70,000 additional employees such as those working in Federal Reserve banks, Federal credit unions, and commercial and industrial activities of nonprofit institutions.
- (6) Provides that Puerto Rico will be treated as a State for the purposes of the unemployment insurance program.

CHANGES IN AID TO THE BLIND PROGRAM

## 1. Increase in the income exemption

Effective July 1, 1962, a State agency, in determining need for blind assistance, must disregard the first \$85 of earned income per month plus one-half of earned income in excess of \$85. Until July 1, 1962, a State is permitted to disregard the first \$85 per month and the excess or to continue to apply the \$50 per month exemption in the old law.

### 2. Missouri and Pennsylvania plans

Special legislation providing for the approval of the Missouri and Pennsylvania blind assistance plans expire June 30, 1961. This temporary provision is extended to June 30, 1964.

### MEDICAL SERVICES TO THE AGED

The new legislation makes three basic changes in the existing old-age assistance provisions (title I) of the Social Security Act to encourage the States to improve and extend medical services to the aged:

- (a) Increases Federal funds to the States for medical services for the 2.4 million aged persons on old-age assistance;
- (b) Authorizes Federal grants to the States for payment of part or all of the medical services of a group of persons totaling about 10 million who may, at one time or another,

be in need of assistance in paying their medical expenses;

(c) Instructs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop guides or recommended standards for the use of the States in evaluating and improving their programs of medical services for the aged.

After extended debate Congress designed a Federal-State matching program based upon principles of Federal-State cooperation. This program is established under title I of the Social Security Act, thereby providing additional matching funds to the States to (1) establish a new or improve their existing medical care program for those on the old-age assistance rolls, and (2) add a new program designed to furnish medical assistance to those needy elderly citizens who are not eligible for old-age assistance but who are financially unable to pay for the medical and hospital care needed to preserve their health and prolong their life. This twofold plan would thus cover all medically needy aged 65 or over, whether or not they are eligible for old-age assistance, or whether or not they are eligible for the benefits under the social security or any other retirement It accomplishes this objective program. within the framework of a Federal-State program with broad authority allowed to the States as to the programs they will institute, improve, and administer in meeting the health needs of the aged when illness occurs or continues.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED RECEIVING OLD-AGE
ASSISTANCE

### 1. Purpose

The provisions of title I provide Federal funds to the States for medical services to aged individuals who are determined to be needy by the States. States provide needy aged persons with "money payments" for medical services and also provide "vendor payments" to the suppliers of medical care (for instance, doctors, hospitals, and nurses). Congress found that these provisions vary greatly. Some States have relatively adequate provisions for the medical care of needy aged persons; others have little or no provision. The increased Federal financial provisions in the new law are designed to encourage the States to extend comprehensive medical services to all needy persons receiving monthly assistance payments. Participation in the Federal-State program is completely optional with the States, with each State determining the extent and character of its own program, including the standards of eligibility and the nature and scope of benefits.

### 2. Effect of the legislation

Prior to the 1960 legislation the Federal Government made available to the States funds for medical services to needy aged persons, but Federal financial participation was limited to a stated statutory proportion of average assistance expenditures up to \$65 per month.

To encourage all States to develop a comprehensive medical care program, additional Federal funds will be available to the States, effective October 1, 1960, as follows: A provision is added to the existing law to provide for Federal financial participation in expenditures to vendors for medical services of up to \$12 per month in addition to the existing \$65 maximum provision. In effect, the Federal maximum is raised from an average of \$65 to \$77 a month. Where the State average payment is over \$65 per month, the Federal share in respect to such medicalservices costs would be a minimum of 50 percent and a maximum of 80 percent, depending upon each State's per capita income. Where the State average payment is \$65 a month or under, the Federal share, in respect to such medical-services costs, would be 15 percentage points in addition to the existing Federal percentage points (50 to 65 percent); thus, for these States the Fed-

eral percent applicable to such medical-services costs would range from 65 to 80 percent.

A State with an average payment of over \$65 a month would never receive less in additional Federal funds in respect to such medical-services costs than if it had an average payment of \$65. For example, if a State has an average payment of \$67, including an average of \$10 in such medical-services costs, and has a Federal medical percentage of 70 percent, it will receive an additional Federal payment per recipient of old-age assistance (over previous law) of the larger of (a) 15 percent of \$10, or \$1.50, or (b) 70 percent of \$2 (i.e., the excess of the average payment over \$65), or \$1.40.

As to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, their additional matching for vendor medical expenditures will be on up to an additional \$6 a month per recipient rather than the additional \$12 a month for the States and the District of Columbia. This was done because their matching maximum for old-age assistance is an average of \$35 a month per recipient in contrast to \$65 for the States. Under existing law there are also dollar maximums applicable to Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands for the public assistance programs, these are increased proportionately on condition that the additional increases are used for vendor medical expenditures under the old-age assistance.

The payments under this program would be made directly to providers of medical services.

#### 3. Eligibility

Each State has the responsibility of determining the standard of eligibility for the medical care it provides aged persons. For aged persons receiving money payments the State must take into consideration any income and resources of the individual.

#### 4. Scope of medical services

There is no Federal limitation on medical services provided under the bill. Each State may determine for itself the scope of medical services to be provided in its program.

### 5. Federal matching

The bill provides for an increase in Federal funds for medical services. The formula, as outlined above, would result in Federal funds in addition to those presently provided. Additional Federal funds may be obtained only for medical services, within the \$12 per recipient maximum for payments, made directly to providers of the medical services. States have the option of transferring part or all of the money payments now made for medical services to vendor payments.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE AGED NOT RECEIVING OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

### 1. Purpose

The new law amends existing title I to make it clear that States may extend their assistance to cover the medically needy. The States would have a financial incentive to establish such programs where they do not exist or to extend such programs where they are not adequate in coverage or comprehensive in the scope of benefits.

A State desiring to establish a program for assisting low-income individuals in meeting their medical expenses would submit an amendment of its old-age assistance plan which, if found by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to fulfill the requirements specified in this title, would be approved for Federal matching. A number of the plan requirements are substantially the same as those in the present public assistance titles. Other plan requirements are directed specifically to accomplishing the purposes of the new title, to assist aged persons who are able to meet their expenses other than their medical needs.

A State would have broad latitude in determining eligibility for benefits under the program as well as the scope and nature of the services to be provided within the limitations prescribed. Thus, each State would determine the tests for eligibility and the medical services to be provided under the State program within the limitations described below. Federal financial participation would be governed by the establishment of an approved plan subject to the criteria and limitations prescribed in the law.

#### 2. Eligibility

Benefits under a State program may be provided only for persons 65 years of age or over to the extent they are unable to pay the cost of their medical expenses. Under this program, it will be possible for States to provide medical services to individuals on the basis of an eligibility requirement that is more liberal than that in effect for the States' oid-age assistance programs. The State plan could not be approved if it includes any residence requirement which excludes any individual applying for medical assistance for the aged who resides in the State.

Section 1 of the Social Security Act is amended to provide that one of the objectives of the title is to furnish medical assistance to individuals who are not recipients of old-age assistance but whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the costs

of necessary medical services.

It would cover all medically needy aged 65 or over; it would cover every such person. including those under the social security system, railroad retirement system, civil service system, or any other public or private retirement system whether such person is retired or still working, subject only to the participation in the program by the State of which they are resident; it would cover the widows of such workers as well as their dependents who meet the age 65 requirement and are unable to provide for their medical care. There are many individuals who have not worked under the social security program or any other retirement program for a sufficient time to ever become eligible for retirement benefits; any or all of these groups would be able to receive medical assistance under the State health plan.

A State may, if it wishes, disregard in whole or part, the existence of any income or resources, of an individual for medical assistance. An individual who applies for medical assistance may be deemed eligible by the State notwithstanding the fact he has a child who may be financially able to pay all or part of his care, or that he owns or has an equity in a homestead, or that he has some life insurance with a cash value, or that he is receiving an old-age insurance benefit, annuity or retirement benefit. The State has wide latitude to establish the standard of need for medical assistance as long as it is a reasonable standard consistent with the objectives of the title. In establishing such standard a State must comply with all other applicable provisions of sec-tion 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended by the new law.

This is based on the grounds that an aged individual who has adjusted his living standard to a low income, but who still has income and resources above the level applicable for old-age assistance, might be unable to deal with his medical expenses. The Congress intends that States should set reasonable outer limits on the resources an individual may hold and still be found eligible for medical services. Individuals who are recipients of old-age assistance in any month would not be eligible for participation in the medical assistance program in that month.

### 3. Scope of benefits

The scope of medical benefits and services provided will be determined by the States. The Federal Government, however, will participate under the matching formula in any program which provides any or all of the following services, provided both institu-

tional and noninstitutional services are avail-

- (1) Inpatient hospital services;
- (2) Skilled nursing home services;
- (3) Physicians' services;
- (4) Outpatient hospital services; (5) Home health care services;
- (6) Private duty nursing services;
- (7) Physical therapy and related servfces.
  - (8) Dental services:
- (9) Laboratory and X-ray services; (10) Prescribed drugs, eye glasses, dentures, and prosthetic devices;
- (11) Diagnostic, screening, and preventive services; and
- (12) Any other medical care or remedial care recognized under State law.

The Federal Government will not participate as to services rendered in mental and tuberculosis hospitals.

The description of the care, services, and supplies provided with Federal financial participation which may be provided for recipients of medical assistance for the aged is intended to be as broad in scope as the medical and other remedial care which may be provided as old-age assistance under title I of the existing law with Federal financial participation. The various types of care and services have been enumerated primarily for informational purposes. A State may, if it wishes, include medical services provided by osteopaths, chiropractors, and optometrists, and remedial services provided by Christian Science practitioners.

The medical provisions permit the States to utilize, at their option, existing voluntary health insurance plans if they instance, a State may make payments to Blue Cross, Blue Shield, or group practice prepayment plans for any medical services. More-over, a State may utilize one or more of these plans in one or more communities. It is not necessary for the voluntary plan to be statewide in operation as long as the State provides for the payment on behalf of individuals on a statewise basis of the medical services covered in the State plan. A State may, if it wishes, pay for such services on a premium, fee for service, salary, or per capita basis, or any reasonable combination of such methods.

The eligibility conditions and the scope of medical services provided must be statewide in operation and be available to all persons in the State in similar circumstances. the State may select more than one method to carry these policies out. For instance, it may insure part of the hospitalization costs through a Blue Cross plan by paying the premium therefor; and if the State wishes, any part of the hospital cost not met through such insurance might be paid in part or whole by the State welfare agency. The State welfare agency could arrange through the State health department and a State visiting nurse agency to pay for visiting nurse services. All of these alternatives are available to a State provided it makes available the same content of medical service to all persons it has determined to be eligible under the income standards it has selected itself.

### 4. Federal matching

The Federal Government will share with the States in the cost of the new medical assistance program in accordance with the matching formula prescribed by the new law. The Federal share of the cost will be determined in the same general manner as now provided for the portion of the old-age assistance payments between \$30 and \$65 per month; that is, the Federal share will depend upon the per capita income of the State as related to the national average, but with a range from 50 to 80 percent. For Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands the matching will be on a 50-50 basis. no maximum upon the dollar amount of Federal participation in the new program. Appropriation requirements, therefore, would depend upon the programs developed by the States. Thus, the total cost would depend upon the scope of services offered and the number of persons found eligible by the States under the respective State plans.

The Federal Government will participate in the cost of administering these programs on a dollar-for-dollar basis, as is now true in the case of the four public assistance programs.

In recognition of the fact that some States might be able to take advantage of the Federal funds for this program very quickly, Congress set the effective date for the new program as October 1, 1960.

#### 5. Plan requirements

There are 10 plan requirements which a State must meet to obtain Federal funds and which apply to both old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged. Nine of these are identical with those in the previous

- (1) Provide that it will be in effect in all political subdivisions and be mandatory upon those subdivisions if administered by them;
- (2) Provide for financial participation by the State:
- (3) Provide for establishment or designation of a single State agency to administer or supervise administration of the plan:

(4) Provide for giving claimants a fair hearing if their claims are denied or not acted upon with reasonable promptness:

(5) Provide methods of administration

found necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan-these must include a merit system for personnel;

(6) Provide for making of necessary reports to the Secretary;

(7) Provide safeguards against use and disclosure of information concerning applicants for and recipients of assistance, except for purposes directly connected with the ad-

ministration of the plan;
(8) Provide all individuals wishing to do so an opportunity to apply for assistance, and provide that assistance will be furnished with reasonable promptness to those who are eligible; and

(9) Provide, if the plan includes assistance for or on behalf of individuals in private or public institutions, for the establishment or designation of a State authority or authorities to be responsible for establishing and maintaining standards for such institutions.

The new plan requirement is one which states that a State plan must include reasonable standards, consistent with the objectives of title I for determining the eligibility of individuals for old-age assistance or medical assistance and the extent of such

The amended law retains the provisions included in the law in 1939 that the State plan for old-age assistance must provide for taking into consideration any other income and resources of an individual in determining his need for old-age assistance. requirement is omitted for medical assistance to the aged.

There are four new plan requirements for the medical assistance for the aged. The State plan must-

- (1) provide for inclusion of some institutional and some noninstitutional care;
- (2) prohibit enrollment fees, premiums, and similar charges as a condition of eligibility;
- (3) include provisions, to the extent required by the Secretary's regulations, for the furnishing of assistance to residents of the State who are temporarily absent therefrom;
- (4) provide that property liens will not be imposed on account of benefits received under the plan during a recipient's lifetime and limit recovery of benefits paid from the re-cipient's estate after the death of any surviving spouse.

The act provides that nothing in the amended title I is to be construed to permit a State to have in effect with respect to any period more than one State plan approved under such title.

#### MEDICAL GUIDES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As recommended by the Advisory Council on Public Assistance, appointed pursuant to the Social Security Amendments of 1958, the law instructs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop guides or recommended standards for the information of the States as to the level, content, and quality of medical care for the public assistance medical programs. He would also prepare such guides and standards for use in the new programs of medical assistance for the medically needy aged. It is expected that the Secretary will appoint an Advisory Commit-tee on Public Assistance Medical Care with whom he will consult on the medical assistance program. In these ways it is expected that the additional Federal funds made available in this bill will be channeled as rapidly as possible into an improvement in and extension of medical services to needy aged persons. Under existing provisions of law the Secretary has authority to make any recommendations for changes in the program should any changes become apparent in the administration of the program. These provisions should insure the development of an effective and efficient program adapted to the needs of the aged, and to the differences among the States.

According to Senator Kerr, it is hoped and expected that States will make every effort to take advantage of the new legislation on October 1. Those States which do not have sufficient legislative authority or appropriations to take advantage of it were encouraged by him to do so as rapidly as possible. The Secretary was requested to make a report to the Congress by March 15, 1962, as to the steps taken by the States to carry out the purposes of the legislation. Such report shall include whether the States have utilized the additional funds to extend and improve their medical program for needy individuals, and the Secretary's recommendations for obtaining the proper level, content. and quality of medical care in those States which he finds have not done so.

The Secretary was also requested to make study of all the medical resources available to meet the needs of public assistance recipients and to report his finding to the Congress. According to the House commit-tee report: "The information is of vital importance to the Congress in considering the problems of medical care needed by the lowincome people of the Nation. The committee expects the Department will obtain the cooperation of the States and various other public and voluntary agencies and organizations in making the study" (p. 58).

### NUMBERS OF PERSONS AFFECTED AND COSTS

Under the revised title I, State plans (with Federal matching funds) could provide po-tential protection under the new program of medical assistance for the aged to as many as 10 to 15 million persons aged 65 and over whose financial resources are such that, if they have sizeable medical expenses they will qualify. These 10 to 15 million persons would include the vast majority of the 12 million individuals aged 65 and over who are receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits—as well as other aged persons, too. Each year, after all State plans are in full operation, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare estimates one-half to 1 million persons may become ill and require medical services that will result in payments under this title.

In the first year after enactment of the law, when relatively few States will probably have had an opportunity to develop comprehensive plans (although it is expected that

all States now not having comprehensive medical programs for their old-age assistance recipients will adopt or extend such programs) an estimated additional \$60 million in Federal funds would be expended for medical assistance for the aged. In addition, increased Federal funds for matching vendor medical-care payments in respect to the 2.4 million old-age assistance recipients are estimated at about \$140 million. Thus, under both programs combined, the additional Federal cost would total about \$200 million. The Department estimated that the States and localities would participate to the extent of about \$60 million. The combined tent of about \$60 million. The combined Federal, State, and local funds involved might be around \$260 million.

With respect to costs after the new programs have been in effect for several years, it must be considered that the old-age assistance roll is decreasing slowly, but that States with no vendor medical payments now (or with small payments of this type) will probably develop quite comprehensive medical-care programs for the old-age assistance recipients. The increased Federal funds for matching the vendor medical-care payments of old-age assistance recipients are estimated at about \$175 million annually in the long run. In addition, an estimated \$165 million in Federal funds for medical services for the aged may be provided in a full year of operation after the States have had opportunity to develop these programs (and this figure could even be somewhat higher if all States had relatively well developed and comprehen-Thus, under both programs sive plans). combined, the annual Federal cost would total about \$330 million. The State and local funds would be in the neighborhood of \$170 million. The combined total thus would be about \$500 million.

### CONCLUSION

The 1960 legislation does not compare in scope or significance with the Social Security Amendments of 1950, 1954, 1956, or 1958. By rejecting the contributory social insurance approach for meeting medical care costs for the aged and instead extending the pub-He assistance approach, the Congress flaunted the principles it has reiterated on several occasions. However, it should be recognized that this same experience occurred in 1950 when Congress rejected disability insurance and enacted disability assistance only to make disability insurance the basic program in 1956.

If major reliance is placed on the public assistance approach for meeting medical care needs of the aged, it is likely that the potential cost may be in the neighborhood of \$1.5 to \$2.5 billion annually from general revenues. It is reasonably certain that the States will not be able to meet their share of such costs and hence the potential will not be realized. The issue still remains, then, what additional mechanism needs to be created to make public assistance medical care a supplementary or second line of defense instead of a primary resource.

The congressional debate indicated that there was bipartisan support for some additional Federal action to deal more effectively with the problem of medical care for the aged. It is likely, therefore, that the next session of Congress will see some additional legislation enacted which is not based upon the public assistance approach.

Many States cannot take full advantage of the 1960 legislation without new legislative authorization and appropriations. Consideration should be given to calling special sessions of the State legislatures to implement the new legislation. States which have administrative authority to implement the new legislation in part or in whole should make every attempt to do so.

The 1960 legislation does introduce some important new principles: the abolition of

any residence requirement for medical assistance, the Federal financial share for medical assistance without any dollar maximum; and the introduction of the incentive principle in the retirement test in OASDI. Moreover, the abolition of the age 50 limitation in the disability insurance program is notable achievement. Four years previously the disability insurance program was enacted in a most controversial and close debate. The program was enacted in the Senate in 1956 by only one vote to spare. Yet, despite the opposition of the medical societies, insurance companies and employer groups to its enactment, the administration of the program has been a success. Its extension in 1960 is ample testimonial to the fact that each step in the evolution of social legislation is won the hard way, over tremendous opposition, and criticism. Then when enacted, it eventually becomes part and parcel of the American way of life and accepted by most of those who originally opposed it.

The 1960 legislation is thus another step in the process of social legislation which will continue.

## Tells Story of First French Visit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON, HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the American Field Service has made it possible for many Americans to participate in student exchange programs abroad. It has helped our students to understand viewpoints and problems of other nations; it has replaced occasional misunderstanding with rapidly growing friendship. An article in the Hunterdon County (N.J.) Democrat of September 1 gives an account of the program as seen by one New Jersey student. I believe that it tells much about the program and its effects.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TELLS STORY OF FIRST FRENCH VISIT

"I love France, but there's no place like said Conrad Eberstein, Hunterdon Central High School senior who returned on Wednesday, August 24, 1960, aboard the SS Waterman after a 21/2-month stay in France. Conrad, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel

Eberstein of rural Flemington, is the first Hunterdon County student to be sent abroad by the American Field Service.

He praised the AFS program as "one of the best things that ever happened to a youth."

"I felt as if I were facing the world all alone," said Conrad when after a 9-day voyage to France with about 800 other AFS students and a tour of Paris with 28 others, he alone got off the train in Jonzac and met his French family.

"You have to adjust, but it's difficult to avoid making comparisons."

He spoke of the food, "It's terrific, I liked

everything," he said, noting that he had gained weight.

A typical breakfast consisted of a pot of tea, coffee, or hot milk and pastries which were dunked in your beverage until finished.

Lunch, a more elaborate and formal meal, began with what Conrad described as a meat salad-tuna fish with lettuce and tomatoes, for instance. The plates were cleared away, and the meat course was served. "It was impolite to refuse a second helping," he added.

There was a pause between each course of the meal, which lasted about an hour. After the meat came the potatoes and then the vegetables. Dessert consisted of a plate of various cheeses and fresh fruits. Bread, but rarely butter, was eaten with the meal and always washed down with wine.

When asked about the clothes, it was Conrad's opinion that Americans are better

#### OUR ROADS BETTER

Roads are different, too. "Our roads are superior," he stated because, he said, we have bigger and more cars, and gasoline is cheaper. Small cars are more convenient in France because there are so many in cities, and the streets are so narrow.

But there are many misconceptions which the French and Americans have about each other, such as the French thinking all

Americans are rich.

The picture that Americans have of French girls as being free and uninhibited is wrong, said Conrad. They are "severely kept" and don't date until they are 18. Then it's usually in a group, and it's not until a special boy who will probably be her husband comes along that a boy and girl date alone. Conrad felt that American teenagers were

generally more socially mature and poised, but he added that scholastically Annie-Claude "knew much more than I did."

"In science she's way over my head, and in math we're about even." She has studied in her boarding school French, Spanish, and English. In her English class she is reading Shakespeare and so far has read more Shakespeare in what is to her a foreign tongue than Conrad has read in school in his native language. His French family was pleased that Conrad Insisted that only French be spoken

Vacations are vacations in France. It's a period of rest and recuperation from school work, and generally speaking very few stu-

dents have summer jobs.

His "father," Dr. Pierre Ouary, is a surgeon with three children-Francine, 23 years old and a nurse, Annie-Claude, 17, who wants to be a chemical engineer and enjoyed flying planes, and Pierre, 15, who would like to be an English translator with the United Na-

He placed his French family, who were "maman," "papa," "sister," and "brother" from the first day, in an upper-middle socio-

economic bracket.

Conrad's "father" was on vacation during his visit to France and traveled with Conrad to surrounding towns in the family Peugeot 403 which seats four comfortably and could

squeeze in six.

Although everyone in Jonzac, a town about the size of Flemington, but seven or eight centuries old, knew Conrad, he said that far more attention was paid here to Hunterdon Central Exchange students Kit Svenson or Jamaliah Rahmat.

There was no newspaper publicity or public ceremonies. His family had a small informal party on the night of his arrival, but Conrad was not the recipient of any special or unusual attention.

Highlights of his trip were a tour through the Louvre in Paris where an English-speaking guide explained the art in detail. "I began to appreciate art," said Conrad.

Marseilles was his favorite city because "it was the first I saw through my own eyes." New York, he explained, he had seen through the eyes of his parents and Paris through the eyes of AFS.

He described the Côte d'Azur, famous French resort spot, as "the best thing in the world." It's hot with no humidity.

There's rarely a cloud in the sky, and when it does rain, "It always seems to be at night."

When asked about any feeling of anti-Americanism, Conrad thought that the French felt "many things America did was wrong, but that they held nothing against the American people."

On his departure his "parents" presented him with a watch. The townspeople gave him a pair of white kid tie shoes, and the Ouarys' neighbors gave him a viewmaster similar to the kind familiar to Americans which holds a circle of colored pictures.

"I was kissed goodby like a son," he said. He's been greeted like a son in Flemington. Yes, he intends to go back to France someday, but right now it's good to be home.

## Sermon by the Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre, Jr.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the sermon by the Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean, the Washington Cathedral:

SERMON PREACHED IN WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL BY THE VERY REVEREND FRANCIS B. SAYRE, JR.

"I will stand upon my watch, and set me upon the tower, and will watch to see what he will say unto me, and what I shall answer"—Habakkuk 2: 1.

The minor prophet Habakkuk, who spoke these words, was a contemporary of Jeremiah; and, because neither humans nor history ever really change so very much he is also contemporary with us. At least he would have found this thorny world painfully familiar. The Chaldeans were the troublers of his time: "that bitter and hasty nation," as he called them. But if he lived today, he would not be hard put to it to discern the modern counterpart of those enemies who "march through the breadth of the earth, to possess dwelling places that are not theirs." Whatever side of the Katonga border you live on in the Congo today, the tribe on the other side looms fearsome: "terrible and dreadful \* \* \* their horses are swifter than leopards, and are more fierce than the evening wolves \* \* \* they fly as eagles that haste to devour. They come all of them for violence." Before the Chaldees, it had been Egyptians and Persians. After them Nazis and Communists—and all the panoply of their persistent puppets.

Was there ever a time in the world when in the stillness of despair some man's soul did not echo the prophet's cry:

"Destruction is before me. There is strife, and contention riseth up. Therefore the law is slacked and justice doth never go forth.

"O Jehovah, how long shall I cry and Thou wilt not hear Why dost Thou show me iniquity and look upon perverseness?"

And what does God whisper to the prophet's aching indignation? What holiness or comfort is there for the sole surviving child of the recent Lumumba massacre in a mission compound; or for an African kicked and shot by a South African white man who plously tells him that God made him trash; or for a Chinese hiding in the

bilge of a junk, drifting down the heavy river that flows away from the familiar wretchedness to unknown rescue in Hong Kong? Up—Climb up to a height, says the Lord. Mount your tower and watch. Take your eyes off the sidewalk and fasten them on the horizon; squint out in the distance the signs of the times, and perchance while you're looking, you'll find the healing of the hurt closer than ever you thought—right beside you.

So it was, at any rate, with Habakkuk. He took a long view of the despoiler: the ruthless Chaldee who in his day swept men's minds and bodies into one net of bondage, and worshipped, like the Russians in our day, not God, but the net itself. But when he had lifted up his eyes so that he could see the whole sweep, he saw that these wreckers were really sifters: God could use them too, to winnow out truth from falsehood, courage from selfish pleasantry. They tested the mettle of resistance. They were the means of God's judgment on the world: that which was unworthy among his own people would not survive.

"Thou, O Rock, hast established the tyrant for correction," proclaimed the brave prophet. Out of pain would come the strength of integrity—a new and cleaner life.

Thus Habakkuk came to the great conclusion for which the Bible remembered the leader who lived just before Israel collapsed. For in the midst of all the chaos this man stood upon the tower of his fatth, and renewed for his people the undergirding meaning of it all: "Art not thou from everlasting, O Jehovah my God, my Holy One? We shall not die."

Because God is, we are too. And not until anguish and bitter disappointment have taken all else away, does either a man or a nation lift up his eyes to the hills whence cometh help. In the crucible of fire, purpose is born.

This past summer I saw a lot of those towers which mankind has left here and there to mark his vigil through the ages: On the coast of Africa, the medieval keeps built by Dane and Spaniard, Frenchmen, and Portuguese, to guard his trade and protect his colonizing foothold. At the edge of the broad Atlantic, modern radio towers built to patrol the invisible ether and transmit warnings of storm or riot. But one of the most remarkable was a tower I saw in Italy, near Ostia, the ancient port of Rome. Another keeper of the coast, it was built to defend the imperial commerce against marauding pirates. Every rampart is still intact, and one could imagine the sentinel on the parapet alert for the threatening sail. There was meaning in his world: around him the peaceful fields bearing the fruitful image of Creation, and how God meant the world to be; beyond, the trackless ocean across which the pride of man's destruction might come sailing on any fair breeze. But no one keeps watch in that tower nownot because there are no longer marauders in the world, but because the land has silted up in the centuries. Mother Tiber has deposited upland soil in the coastal marsh, and the turret that was once scoured by the waves is now 8 miles from the sea-the lookout gone, its purpose spent—just an archaic landmark past which plods the weary peasant home from his daily round.

More than one has remarked that the watchtowers of our faith are in like condition. The mighty acts of God—His judgment, His salvation, His sure defense—are so slited up in our lives by the slow deposit of selfish habit, the little dust of unlifted thought, that the spire of vision and of hope is held prisoner upon the flatness of the days. Meaning is choked by the accumulation of familiar triviality, and those turrets which

once were watchtowers of our purpose, where once we climbed to decry the portents of God's providence, are now but monuments of a dead past.

Thus many have observed of the present political campaign that, while both candidates, both parties, evince a certain technical skill of organization, they each lack the power to inspire, to lift the sights of a complacent yet bewildered people to a fresh understanding of what God means us to be and to do in this confused world. Professionalism is not enough, when you have lost your purpose. All the stampedes and clever manipulations of the conventions last summer only brand the bankruptcy of leaders who have built no towers from the top of which they and their followers might clearly behold the threatening realities at work on every continent of the world today, including our own. As Democrats cheered for Adlai, then voted for Jack, the Congo blew up; and in that explosion balanced the fate not only of Western civilization, but of all international cooperation as well. But nobody mentioned this, so far as I have heard, in either con-

These are the issues at stake in the world just now, which is to say for us—in this election. Threatening sails are on every horizon, but our towers are all silted up. And there is no watchman: no brave prophet to see God's winnowing in the prostrating chaos of our time; no national leader to rediscover God's eternity in the long run, who therefore will reassure us that therefore we live.

In vain one looks for this among the ascendant politicians; in vain in Life magazine's gift to the American people of a series of articles on "the national purpose." In vain, too—it would seem at the moment—from a good part of the Protestant clergy, who in the myopia of a battle long since gone by, persist in seeing the great issue of this election as being the threat of Roman Catholic domination of a free people.

When my friend Dr. Peale cites the awful precedent of what happens in Spain or Colombia today, he misses the point about America. We are not Spain or Colombia; not bound by a history and tradition that binds us moribundly to the middle ages; but we are a new nation, ennobled by a new experiment in a new world, by which we have sought to reflect the fact that God made us all, not just some, in his own image, and that therefore we can trust one another in equality and liberty.

This is the issue of our times: whether we as a people will dare to abide in such freedom trustfully, and whether the other nations of the world-the new ones of Africa or the old ones of Asia or the tired ones of Europe-will believe this of us, believing, too, through what we are and do that God will also bless such a cause, so that they, too, may share in it. In this sense religion is by all means an issue in this campaign, but not Roman Catholicism. And in this sense it is the basic battle of all mankind in this crisis; whether the net of the enemy will at last succeed in scooping us all into its maw; or whether God may not, in His strange way, use even the sorrow and the distress to sift out a new vision, a new world for the watchman to see upon his tower.

"Could ye not watch 1 hour?" Christ asks of His disciples.

"I will stand upon my watch and set me upon a tower," says Habakkuk, "and will watch to see what He will say to me, and what I shall answer."

God grant that we, too, as a people, may lift our spirits to watch for the eternal purpose of God in our Nation's life; and that, though it be assaulted in this world, we shall be humble enough to be cleansed by adversity and to remain faithful to the glory which God has set upon the circle of the earth.

## Dr. Smith, Should Anybody Make a Profit on People Getting Sick?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. ROMAN L. HRUSKA

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, in the months since I accepted an assignment to the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, its chief activity has been a series of public hearings on so-called administered prices in the drug industry.

On other occasions, I have observed that the forays of this subcommittee sometimes extend into areas where it is difficult to perceive a connection with the subcommittee's stated jurisdiction. Testimony, for example, has been taken on the efficacy of certain modern drugs and on the style of certain advertising in professional journals.

The press reports and daily headlines which flow from these hearings, if taken literally, tend to leave great numbers of our citizens with the impression that an unscrupulous industry is marketing inferior products through shady practices at excessive prices with outrageous profits.

There has now come to my attention an article from the summer quarter. 1960, issue of Quest magazine which does much, in my estimation, to set straight the record of the drug industry, its practices and problems. Its title is, "Dr. Smith, Should Anybody Make a Profit on People Getting Sick?"

This article, Mr. President, containing the forthright answers of Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, to the questions of the editors of Quest, is most helpful to a better understanding of the drug industry. I request therefore that it be included in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article Was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DR. SMITH, SHOULD ANYBODY MAKE A PROFIT ON PEOPLE GETTING SICK?

With the cost of drugs making headlines, Quest interviewed Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, asking him about this emotioncharged subject. Here are our questions, and his answers:

"Question. Dr. Smith, should anybody make a profit on people getting sick?

"Answer. This seems to me a question of providing service, providing necessary service, not one of people profiteering on illness. You could just as well ask the question should one provide food for those who are hungry. They are necessary services, both of them-foods and drugs. Or housing, clothing.

"Question. Well then, Dr. Smith, when your own family is sick, do you enjoy buying

"Answer. I don't suppose anyone enjoys buying anything that represents something for which there is no pleasure. But I can say that I have never regretted buying drugs because I realize the life-saving value or the comfort-giving value of them.

"Question. What do people pay for drugs? "Answer. You can answer that in several

ways. First, the prescription that is bought today by the average person amounts to around \$3. About 60 percent of prescrip-tions cost \$3 or less; and 85 percent cost \$5 or less. About one in a hundred come to \$10 or more.

"Question. All right, then, how much of that \$3 average prescription represents pro-

"Answer. Of the \$3, the retailer gets about a dollar, the wholesaler, 45 cents, and the manufacturer, \$1.50. If he makes about 13 percent profit on a dollar and a half-which is the average for the drug industry—I think it is obvious that he isn't making very much money on a \$3 prescription drug item.

"If I remember correctly, the cost of drugs per person per day came to 5 cents in 1958. At the same time, food and tobacco came to \$1.31, transportation 54 cents, and recreation 27 cents. How many times have you heard people who drive cars complain about having to buy a couple of quarts of oil? They are spending far more for gasoline than they are for drugs. The average person doesn't have many prescriptions during a lifetime. Some have quite a few, some have none. When you take all these factors into consideration. I insist that we should be speaking about the low cost of drugs rather than talking of them as expensive.

"Question. Are drugs as big a part of the cost of health as they once were?

"Answer. No; the percentage of the dollar, the health dollar, that is devoted to drugs is steadily declining. The total number of dollars spent for drugs obviously is increasing because of the expanding population and be-cause of the frequency of individual illness, but the percentage of the medical care dollar spent on drugs is less, and is continuing to show a gradual decrease.

"Question. Can you compare drug costs to hospital costs? Is it hospital costs that

show a greater increase?

"Answer. Oh, yes; much more. Drugs have increased much less than have other forms of medical care-or the cost of living in general. The full impact, because of Blue Cross and Blue Shield, of hospital costs is not so obvious to the general public as the price of drugs.

"Question. But then, Dr. Smith, where do all these figures of 7,000-percent profits on

drugs come from?

"Answer. Such a 7,000-percent markup really has nothing to do with profits. figure you refer to was a markup over the basic chemical that was used in one drug, and doesn't take any other costs into account. You can take tapwater and make it suitable for injection into the body; theoreti-cally, you have a markup of several hundred thousand percent. But one firm's profit was actually 7.6 percent.

'Question. That's way below the average of 13 percent you mentioned, isn't it?

"Answer. Yes; but it is on just a single item. The figures for 1958 showed overall profit after taxes were less than 13 percent. Question. But on individual items the

profit can vary?

"Answer. Yes. Manufacturers may lose money on some items, they may make just percent on others, and they may make considerably more on a few when these drugs first become available. It's a common experience that the price will come down as production increases and as other factors come into the picture—and soon some better drug is put on the market.

'Question. But can't a maker protect his

profit by patenting his drug?

'Answer. Well, he can protect it, but he can't guarantee it. A patent doesn't necessarily guarantee a profit. In fact, many patents don't result in marketable products, so here there's no profit at all. About all you can say is that a patent gives you the hope of protecting an investment.

Question. Then don't you have the case of other manufacturers trying to get around

the patent, trying to find similar drugs that wouldn't be covered by the patent?

"Answer. Yes; in fact, that is one of the advantages of the patent system; it discloses enough about a new product to encourage competitors to develop something that is better or cheaper.

"Question. How many new drugs are

turned up in a year?

"Answer. Not very many. According to a study that was made in 1958, the drug industry produced and screened about 114,000 compounds that year. Of this 114,-000, only about 1,900 looked as though they might be worth clinical trial. And when clinical tests of these are through, possibly between 40 and 60 will eventually appear on the pharmacist's shelves for use by the doc-It has been estimated by some economists in the industry that 1 out of 7 marketed products is profitable, so that means that if 1 drug in 2,900 pans out, 1 in about 20,000 is profitable.

'Question. Now this figure of 114,000 new drugs in 1958, would the number be about

the same for 1959?

"Answer. I can't tell you; 1958 is the only year such a study has yet been made in this area. I would be willing to hazard a guess there would be as many or more.

"Question. Could you compare it, say, to 1939? Were many new compounds studied

"Answer. Oh, no. Obviously not. The de-velopment of the so-called modern drug therapy or chemotherapy is essentially a post-World War II development. While the sulfonamides and antibiotics were developed for armed service use during the war, the application of these lifesaving drugs for the public came after the war.

"Question. Where were these modern drugs

discovered?

"Answer. I don't have that figure offhand, but I do know that on basis of a study com-pleted for 1959, out of 60 new products that were introduced in the United States, 43 were discovered in this country.

"Question. What country came next?

"Answer. I don't know. I would suspect France, but I don't know. It could be the Scandinavian countries, England, Switzerland, Germany, or France.

"Question. Now, take one of the drugs that was developed abroad. Would it sell for less in the country where it was discovered?

"Answer. Probably. In general, if you check the per capita income or the average hourly wage of people in these other countries and compare it to the same figure for the U.S. citizen, you will find about the same ratio on drug prices abroad to drug prices here. Where the average hourly wage is lower, the same drug can be made more cheaply. This also means that the cost of distribution would be somewhat less.

"Question. But then could a drug produced in some other country be sold here for the

price it is overseas?

"Answer. There is a problem to that. The Food and Drug Administration does not recognize tests made overseas. What usually happens is that a U.S. manufacturer learns about a drug discovered elsewhere, and he arranges to make it available in this country. Once he has conducted his own tests, he makes the drug in his own plant and markets it. These tests-like those on all products-are to check safety, usefulness and, of course, quality.

"Question. How does the cost of these quality control tests compare to the actual manufacturing cost?

"Answer. They represent considerable investment. For example, a fairly well known firm opened up a new control laboratory for This control his plant a few months ago. laboratory cost about \$2 million. In it is about a million dollars worth of equipment, and it will cost about a million dollars per year to keep it going-just so he can test his products to make sure they meet all the

requirements that are necessary.

"Another way of looking at this is to consider the number of tests that go into the control of simple things like a tranquilizer or an aspirin preparation, or of a steroid hormone. I asked three firms, three differ-ent firms, to type a list of the number of steps that would be involved. The company that makes an aspirin preparation, a simple aspirin that is sold to physicians, gave me a list of steps which required six sheets of 8½ by 11 paper. The manufac-turer of the tranquilizer gave 10 sheets. The manufacturer of the steroid said he couldn't do it. It would have taken 1,000 sheets.

"Question. You mentioned steroids. Aren't these the products that old people

often need a lot of?

"Answer. Well, the industry has a number of studies underway at this time. One is a study of the drug needs that exist in the United States, with particular reference to old-age groups and low economic income groups. These individuals do have special needs—but their needs are not just confined to drugs. They have special requirements for food, rent, utilities, too.

"Question. Then what about the welfare people in Connecticut? Were they wise to advise the use of generic-named drugs, rather

than of trade-named drugs?
"Answer. I don't think, in general, you could save too much without running a risk of drug substitution-with somebody other than the physician determining what kind of a drug reaches the patient, which means that inferior quality drugs might be purchased.

"Question. How do the brand-name and generic-name drugs compare as to price and quality?

"Answer. In general, with the exception of a few percent, there isn't much price difference between the trade name products and the generic name products that are made available at the well-known pharmaceutical houses. There are some manufac-turers that will make available a cheaper brand of drug. But these are not necessarily marketed with the same controls that the better houses provide to insure product quality.

"Question. A few months ago, a major magazine said patients should pressure their doctors into prescribing the lower cost drugs. What do you think of that?

"Answer. Physicians prescribe the drug that they think is best suited to the patient's needs. I am sure that what the doctor has in mind when he prescribes a drug is the best interest of the patient in every respect. He obviously wants an effective drug, a drug he can depend on, and he is becoming increasingly aware of the cost of drugs so I am sure that the proper approach is not the patient telling the doctor what to prescribe, but the patient having faith in what the doctor does prescribe."

## The Best Naval Reserve Unit in the Country

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. ALBERT H. BOSCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, last year it was my pleasant duty to attend the ceremonies awarding the coveted Forrestal home county of Queens. This trophy is awarded to the best Naval Reserve surface division out of the more than 300 throughout the country. These Reserve units are judged on the basis of achievement in the following areas: on-board strength, attendance at drills, active duty for training, petty officer participation and advancement in rating. The unit with the highest cumulative score wins the trophy.

I have just been advised that the same unit, Surface Division 3-77, has accomplished the singular achievement of winning this award again this year and, as Vice Adm. Charles Wellborn, Jr., said in his telegram of congratulations:

It is hard to reach the top position but in this program, it is harder to repeat the performance.

In further recognition, the Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, said in a telegram to the division:

By repeating your 1959 performance you have become the first division ever to win the James V. Forrestal trophy twice. My heartiest congratulations to each member of your Surface Division 3-77 for your sustained outstanding record.

The U.S. Naval Reserve Training Center at Whitestone comprises two surface divisions, 3-77 and 3-76; a CB Division 3-17; a Naval Security Group 3-1; CED Company 3-42; Ship Activation Maintenance and Repair Division 3-3. It is also the home of the Reserve crew for the U.S.S. Harris. These units afford training for approximately 800 men and offi-cers. The commanding officer of this important naval training center, Comdr. Robert J. Stankowski, who now has to his credit two winners in 2 consecutive years. also should be commended for bringing in his CB Division 3-17 in third place this year in national competition, and for the fifth-place spot that was awarded to Naval Security Group Division 3-1. Such accomplishment could only be achieved by deep and sincere dedication and devotion to the cause of the Navy, unceasing work, and intelligent leadership-my hat is off to him.

No less honors should go to Comdr. A. D. Oder, commanding officer of Battalion 3-22, who commanded Surface Division 3-77 during the period of its Forrestal winning competition last year, and who has since understandably been promoted to the command of the entire battalion.

The commanding officer of the winning Division 3-77 is Lt. Comdr. Prentice Cushing, Jr., of Douglaston, Queens, who guided his division to victory in grueling competition, and who has demonstrated the ability to keep a top team in topflight

It is indeed gratifying to me to know that the Navy has an active, vigorous training program. I am glad also that the best Reserve unit in the entire country is in my own county of Queens. I hope that the Whitestone Training Center will continue to be the finest and it is my hope that the Department of the Navy will give appropriate recognition to these splendid officers.

trophy to a unit of the Naval Reserve Words Nullified by Deeds—A Look at the Training Center at Whitestone, in my Administration's Middle East Poli-

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. ERNEST GRUENING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Congressional Record a statement which I have prepared on the administration's Middle East policies.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR GRUENING

Almost 4 years ago, on November 2, 1956. Vice President Nixon stated: "There can be no double standard of conduct in international affairs."

On June 26, 1958, in soothing the fears of party officials concerning the effects on their political fortunes of the Sherman Adams affair, Vice President Nixon stated: "The

public memory is short."

Probably in no other aspect of its administration of public affairs does the Eisenhower-Nixon administration hope that the public memory will be shorter than with respect to its double standard of conduct in the Middle East-of its words nullified by its deeds.

President Truman acted to give U.S. recognition to Israel as a sovereign state in May 1948. The United States was the first nation

in the world to take this step.

President Truman acted promptly and decisively and adopted a policy of support and friendship for the new Republic of Israel because he was a realist facing up to pertinent and deeply significant facts.

For the fact was that Israel, with a land area of only 7,800 square miles and a population of \$650,000, was the only true domocracy in the Middle East.

The fact was that its people were free people and its political institutions founded on America's own cherished principle of government by consent of the governed.

The fact was that it was an oasis of civilization in a desert of backwardness, an oasis surrounded by dictatorships controlling areas and populations many times greater than those of Israel and ruling them without regard to individual rights or free-

The fact was, and has increasingly become. that this long savagely persecuted people, with unprecedented effort, dedication and determination and in the face of incredible obstacles, were converting this tiny arid sliver of earth into a civilized homeland blooming with agriculture, flourishing with small industries and setting up in that long stagnant backwater of the world new high standards of education, health, and welfare.

The fact was that if peace was to come to that troubled area of the world, the example of democracy, working and progressing, that was Israel, must be encouraged and maintained, an example to shine as a beacon to lead the neighboring backward and oppressed peoples to better living standards and greater freedom. Clearly, while the feudal Arab chieftains had no interest in the greater emancipation of their own peo-ple, how obviously desirable was such a policy for the United States to proclaim and

But instead, the Eisenhower-Nixon administration, while occasionally professing sympathy with the aims and aspirations of

Israel, has acted to the contrary.

There was the administration's buildup of the prestige and power of the Arab nations without an equal effort to maintain the status and strength of Israel as the democratic outpost in the Middle East-the symbolic gift of a pistol to General Naguib, Nasser's predecessor—the invitations to heads of state of the Arab nations, quickly offered and readily accepted—the economic aid granted without regard to whether it would merely intrench the feudal rulers or benefit their people.

There was the policy of impartiality in which the Eisenhower-Nixon administration, professedly dedicated to peace, studiously overlooked the fact that the Arab nations were proclaiming unabashedly that they were at war with Israel and were united in the purpose to achieve Israel's destruction and the extermination of its people. It was a policy almost tantamount to a declaration that the United States would look the other way while Israel's neighbors undertook its annihilation.

There was the pressure on the British by the United States to give up the Suez Canal, Without a commitment from Egypt guaranteeing free transit for the trade of all nations.

There was the disavowal of the tripartite agreement under which the boundaries of Israel were guaranteed and the United France, and Great Britain were pledged to prevent any change in the relative armed strength of the countries of the Middle East.

There was the persistent refusal of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration to supply arms to Israel to meet the ever-growing imbalance in armed strength between Israel and her hostile neighbors due in great measure to the fact that Soviet Russia, recognizing the vacuum left by the disavowal of the tripartite agreement, was hastening to make Egypt an armed camp.

There was the heightening tension between Israel and its Arab neighbors because of the hit and run raids of Egyptian fadayeem units into Israel's territory resulting in 364 Israeli wounded and 101 killed in the course of 1,843 cases of armed robbery and theft, 1,339 cases of armed clashes, and 172 cases of sabotage, all on Israeli soil—with Israel's continued unheeded protests to the United Nations, none of which resulted in the application of any effective sanctions against the Arab nations.

There was the continued and mounting blockade of the Suez Canal by Egypt against shipping to and from Israel regardless of the flag flown by the vessel carrying the Israeli goods and the reaching into the cities of the United States by the Arab nations to enforce the blockade by requiring American firms doing business in Arab countries to discriminate against employees of the Jewish race, even in their offices in the United

Then came the Aswan Dam fiasco. First the Eisenhower-Nixon administration promised financial aid to Nasser for the construction of the dam. Then, suddenly, for reasons never adequately explained the admin-istration withdrew its offer. Nasser promptly retaliated by seizing the Suez Canal. At that time, Nasser assured the world that there would be free and open transit through the canal without discrimination, overt or covert; this covers both political and technical aspects. Further, Nasser promised that the operation of the canal should be insulated from the policies of any country.

These promises were not kept

The blockade of the Suez Canal continued. The raids by the Egyptians, urged by the propaganda machinery of the United Arab

Republic, were stepped up. Finally, in October 1956, in desperation Israell troops marched into neighboring areas to seize the enemy's operating bases.

It was then that the Eisenhower-Nixon administration, after ignoring for years the warning signs of danger in the increasing tempo of Egyptian raids across Israeli bor-ders, the blockage of the Suez Canal, which was slowly cutting off Israel's economic lifeline, and Israel's repeated but unavailing appeals to the United Nations, moved against its traditional friends and allies, Britain and France, and against the only democratic nation in the Middle East, Israel.

Ambassador Lodge, on behalf of the United States, called for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider a resolution of the United States. That proposed resolution, introduced by the United States in anger at Israel's action to prevent further marauding attacks, not only demanded that Israel withdraw, but called upon all members of the United Nations "to refrain from giving any military, economic, or financial assistance to Israel so long as it has not complied with this resolution."

A taut world then witnessed a curious voting pattern in the United Nations. On that resolution the United States and Soviet Russia voted for the imposition of sanctions against Israel-a strange bed fellowship that Henry Cabot Lodge had wrought for the United States-while France and Great Britain voted against such action.

And the next day-on a Soviet resolution calling merely for a cease fire and for Israeli withdrawal-the United States abstained from voting because, as Ambassador Lodge explained it, he could not vote for a resolution which did not contain the sanctions against Israel which he had first proposed. (He is the man whom Presidential Candidate Nixon now proposes to send to the Middle East to straighten out its difficulties.)

It was at that point that Vice President Nixon treated our break with our traditional allies-France and Great Britain-as an accomplishment rather than a setback. He stated:

"For the first time in history [as a result of the Suez crisis], we have shown inde-pendence of Anglo-French policies toward Asia and Africa which seemed to us to reflect the colonial tradition. That declaration of independence has had an electrifying effect throughout the world."

The electrifying effect upon the world was closer to dismay than to rejoicing.

In pressing for the withdrawal of Israeli troops, President Eisenhower himself appeared before a nationwide television audience and made the solemn pledge that if the Suez Canal were blockaded in the future such action "would be dealt with firmly by the family of nations."

Israel withdrew its troops. It relinquished the fruits of its brilliant triumph on the field

But Nasser, emboldened by what, after a crushing military defeat, had become, thanks to the U.S. action before the U.N., a clearcut victory, tightened the noose around Israel's economic existence by stringently enforcing his ban against all ships dealing with Israel using the Suez Canal.

In December 1959, despite strong congres sional protests, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development made a loan of \$56 million to Nasser to widen and deepen the Suez Canal.

No quid pro quo, no conditions relating to freedom of transit, were requested or exacted from the United Arab Republic in exchange for this munificent financial and moral support.

This loan was granted at almost the precise moment when a Danish and a Greek ship were being detained at Port Said because they were involved in trade with Israel—at exactly the hour when Egypt was publicly and defiantly repudiating its pledge of "free and open transit through the canal without discrimination, overt or covert," and was acting in violation of President Eisenhower's proclaimed commitment.

It should be noted that all the U.S. representatives on the International Bank voted for this loan. The president, the three vice presidents and the treasurer of the Bank are all American citizens. The United States controls 32 percent of the voting strength of the Bank. With European nations interested in preserving free transit through the Suez Canal, the United States controls over 50 percent of the Bank's vote. A simple word from the White House to the Bank's officialdom indicating that it was the policy of the United States not to grant such a loan without a commitment on the part of the Egyptian Government to allow freedom of passage to ships of all nations, would have been accepted and acted upon by the U.S. officials at least and would, undoubtedly, have prevailed with the other board members.

Either the commitment to allow freedom of transit would have been made, or the loan

would not have been made.

The promise of President Eisenhower that any action to blockade the Suez would be "dealt with firmly by the family of nations" was nullified by the action of the International Bank, with the United States having almost one-third of the votes, in granting the \$56 million loan without even an attempt to secure a commitment for the free passage of all ships. A negative vote by the United States—and the Bank—until and unless there was an assurance of free transit through the canal would have been understood-an affirmative vote for the loan cannot be understood except in terms that the Eisenhower-Nixon administration does mean what it says about championing freedom of transit through the Suez Canal.

This action is in marked contrast to the following high-sounding words recently uttered by Vice President NIXON in reply to an inquiry from President Label A. Katz of B'nai B'rith:

"I believe that we must continue to press for the effective implementation of the principle of freedom of the seas and free access to international waterways, and the protection of the interests of American seamen and shipping now being discriminated against by the Arab boycott and blacklisting policy."

It seems obvious that the United States, by not matching its deeds to its words, has continued and aggravated the tension in the Middle East.

The question of freedom of transit through the Suez Canal was considered by Congress this year in connection with the pasage of the Mutual Security Act Amendments of 1960.

Senator PAUL DOUGLAS, of Illinois, proposed an amendment to the bill to the effect that it was the sense of the Congress that assistance under the Mutual Security Act be administered so as to give effect to the principles that the United States favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and economic cooperation between recipient nations.

This provision was bitterly fought by the administration in the Senate. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 45 to 25 with 77 percent of the Democrats voting for it and 60 percent of the Republicans voting against it. Both Senator Kennepy and Senator Johnson voted for the amendment.

Senator Johnson's motion to table a motion to reconsider the vote carried by a vote of 40 to 29 with 73 percent of the Democrats voting for it and 71 percent of the Republicans voting against it. Actually the amendment carried with it no compulsion since it gave the President discretion to follow or not to follow the Senate's recommendation to use economic aid as a lever to enforce free-dom of navigation. Since that time it has become clear that the Eisenhower-Nixon administration has disregarded the Senate's suggested policy.

Indeed, the administration's strong reac-

tion against conditioning foreign aid upon

adherence to the principle of freedom of transit through international waters is in marked contrast to its insistence in October 1956, in the United Nations that all member nations withdraw economic aid to Israel.

Four years ago—and about 2 weeks before Israeli troops marched to capture neighboring Egyptian bases from which the murderous raids on Israel had been launched, and Ambassador Lodge asked the Security Council to impose economic sanctions against Israel, Vice President Nixon said:

"As an example, President Eisenhower's patient yet firm leadership in the crises that developed over the Suez Canal is making itself felt throughout a tense world today. I can report to you that we are making headway in this difficult matter; we have kept the peace; and it appears that Mr. Eisenhower's tolerance and wisdom and leadership will serve to avert armed conflict in that part of the globe."

But these high-sounding words have been nullified by the actions of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration since taking office.

They have been nullified by:

U.S. pressure upon Great Britain to withdraw from the Suez Canal without receiving assurances from Egypt as to free transit of the canal.

Denial of arms to Israel while arming Saudi Arabia and while Communist Russia was arming Egypt.

Ignoring the increased tempo of Egyptian raids upon Israel.

The consistence of Ambassador Lodge of the imposition of sanctions upon Israel.

The vote by the U.S. members of the International Bank in favor of a loan to Egypt for the Suez Canal without the receipt of assurances that there would be free transit.

The strong fight by the Eisenhower-Nixon administration against the adoption of an amendment by the Congress expressing its opinion that economic aid should not be granted to nations which did not honor their commitments regarding freedom of transit in international waters.

The Eisenhower-Nixon record must be judged not by its words but by its deeds, and by the wide gap that exists between promise and performance.

As Senator Kennedy has said in referring to the mutual security amendment that gives the President the power to crack down on the violators of freedom of navigation if he chooses to use it:

"If America's word to the world is to have any meaning, if the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations are to be binding on all parties, if the mutual security amendment which I cosponsored with Senator Paul H. Douglas is to have meaning, if the clean, thoughtful language of the Democratic platform is to have meaning—the influence of this Nation and other maritime powers must be brought to bear on a just solution that removes all discrimination from the Suez Canal."

For the past 7½ years that "influence of this Nation" has conspicuously not been brought to bear.

### Analysis of Our Atomic Aircraft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, in our complex Defense Establishment, it is often difficult for the average citizen to

keep abreast of constantly changing techniques and developments. Mr. Lowell K. Bridwell, distinguished Scripps-Howard reporter, who represents my hometown paper, the Cleveland Press, has performed yeoman service in bringing to his readers a graphic description of development of the B-70 engine. His article follows:

### Analysis of Our Atomic Aircraft (By Lowell K. Bridwell)

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO.—The red warning light blinked ominously, but the familiar ear-splitting scream of twin jet engines was muffled to a gentle whine.

These were the only above-ground signs that a group of General Electric Co. scientists and engineers were operating a nuclear powerplant capable of flying a plane:

But they were just tests—such as have been

But they were just tests—such as have bee going on in various forms for 3½ years.

The heat-producing nuclear reactor, connected to two jet engines by a steel tubing and mounted on a specially designed platform, is tested in a movable aluminum-skinned building. The jet exhausts are connected to a long tunnel which empties into a huge smokestack similar to those seen on powerplants. But this is just the surface.

Below ground, thick-walled rooms house scientists, technicians, instruments, and intricate wiring. These instruments, coupled to the nuclear powerplant, tell the scientists how every part is functioning.

This clumsy power package was never designed, of course, to be put in a plane.

Yet GE scientists have operated it continuously for 65 hours at temperatures believed to be over 2000°

be over 2,000°.

Dr. J. W. Morfitt, GE's Idaho test station manager, suggested the "engine" could have gone on for many more hours. The 2,000-plus temperature is substantially higher than will be needed for "chemical fuel" engines for the B-70 which still is on the drawing boards.

The B-70 engines, also to be built by GE, will be able to handle a much greater volume of air, however, and therefore produce more thrust than the infant nuclear jets.

"The volume of air we can handle is a real problem," said Brig. Gen. Irving L. Branch, aircraft nuclear-propulsion chief. The higher the heat and the greater the volume of air pushed through a jet, the more thrust it will produce.

That's the reason, Branch said, the present metal core nuclear reactors are to be replaced with ceramic core reactors.

GE scientists and AEC officials already have tested large components of a ceramic core reactor and found them satisfactory.

A ceramic core reactor, to provide the necessary heat, may be used in both GE's direct cycle system and Pratt & Whitney's indirect cycle. But it is more important to the GE method.

A regular jet engine takes in outside air through its front scoop, compresses it and then releases it into a combustion chamber where jet fuel is burned. The heated and expanded air is then released through a turbine and out the exhaust, producing thrust.

In GE's engine, the nuclear reactor merely will replace the combustion chamber and the air will be heated and expanded as it passes through the reactor.

In Pratt & Whitney's powerplant, the nuclear reactor will be used to heat liquid metal which then will be pumped through pipes to a radiator. The air will be heated and expanded as it passes through the radiator.

Branch says the indirect cycle has the potential of producing as much thrust as GE's powerplant, but will weigh less. He conceded, however, that all the special tubing, pumps, valves, and other equipment in the Pratt and Whitney system become a "plumber's nightmare."

Regardless of which system is selected, according to General Branch, the actual jet engine presents no problem. GE already is working on a new model which will be even larger than the one designed to go into the B-70.

Discovering relatively light shielding for the reactors to protect the plane and ground crew from harmful radiation effects once was one of the major drawbacks to nuclear aircraft propulsions. This problem also has been largely licked, Branch says.

Summer Rebellion: It Aims at Releasing the Brake Instead of Applying Pressure

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, teachers in the United States have demonstrated time and time again that, when freed from the pressures of overcrowded classrooms and routine duties, they will draw upon their imaginations and resourcefulness to develop active interest and intellectual accomplishments among their students.

An article by Fred M. Hechinger in the August 14 issue of the New York Times demonstrates this fact anew. Although he writes about experimental projects, he clearly shows that student response can reach new heights when new efforts are made.

Mr. President, at a time when many citizens are searching for ways to make our educational process even more productive than it is now, Mr. Hechinger's article has special significance. I ask unanimous consent to have it reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMMER REBELLION: IT AIMS AT RELEASING THE BRAKE INSTEAD OF APPLYING PRESSURE

(By Fred M. Hechinger)

Summer school, 1960, may go down in history as the proving ground for the educational revolution. Its slogan could be: "Never again underestimate the power of the student's mind."

Nobody will ever know how many separate and independent experimental programs of learning were carried out this summer, but the great majority appear to have had one common aim; to forget what the rulebooks say about how much or how little a student at a given age can absorb.

Here are some unorthodox experiments, each an attempt to break out of the strait-jacket of routine school organization:

1. Elementary school age: Last week, the first season of Science & Arts Camps, Inc., in Fairfield County, Conn., came to a close. On the day before commencement, 6 weeks after the opening session at the Darien High School, an 11-year-old boy was heard discussing his summer study of Aristotle's views on politics. Most of the 216 children were able to speak and understand simple Russian phrases and manage the Russian alphabet. At least one boy, who had always considered fifth-grade mathematics a necessary evil, had revised his scholarly estimate radically

enough to make mathematics his favorite subject. Everyone of the grade-school children had found daily work at writing and art compatible not only with mathematics and science but with outdoor fun and summer games.

SUPPORT ENLISTED

The SAAC program, born of an idea by Dr. Hertzel Fishman, past chairman of the Fellowship of Ministers in Greenwich, Conn., has enlisted the cooperation of seven school districts in Pairfield County and enrolled children from public, private, and parochial schools in a combination of day-camp and academic adventure.

The children, 9- to 11-year-olds, from fourth to sixth grade, came with IQ's ranging from 118 to 185. Most of the "master counselors" were outstanding teachers, some imported from other school systems. They were assisted by selected college students and talented high school seniors and juniors. Several high school principals took part in the direction.

Every youngster spent large blocks of time each week at science, communications (writing, debate, and discussion), Russian, art, and mathematical concepts and theory. During up to 2 hours of a 6-hour day, the children had free time in which they carried on their favorite subjects on their own.

#### SCHOLARSHIP AID

Tuition was \$180 per child, but 30 students received scholarship aid. Included in the summer fee is the promise of a year-round followup program in which teachers, school administrators, and community volunteers will cooperate to offer the students continuing after school instruction. About 60 of the group have already been selected for continued Russian study.

Dr. Stanley Lorenzen, principal of Westport's Staples High School and one of the SAAC directors, said the experience showed children ready to do far more advanced work than is generally expected of them. He thinks this may influence the regular school

2. Special high school courses: The movement to make summer high school instruction something better than just an extension of the regular school program now is in its second or third year. A typical course which only a few years ago would have been considered radical, is a special offering in humanities at Long Beach (N.Y.) High School. It includes art, music, literature and a study of politics, Along with a great deal of reading and extensive writing, students take carefully guided trips to museums, to foreign consulates and to special exhibits. They comment on their findings not only in words but in the medium natural to their talents—painting, satirical sketches, or poetry.

In a different approach, the first group, 50 selected high school science students spent 6 weeks at the National Youth Science Center, temporarily established this year on the Nasson College campus in Springvale, Maine, but to be moved next year to "Science Island," the abandoned site of Fort Levett.

Alded by a National Science Foundation grant, this program, too, has freed students from the administrator's time chart. Robert Matlin, a Jamaica (N.Y.) High School student, said last week: "This has been great. All these hours at a stretch, without any bells forcing you to another class, really helps you make progress."

### GIFTED STUDENTS

On a nationwide basis, gifted high school science students this year are taking college-level work at 137 college centers across the country.

3. College "infiltration": Another summer success story is the record established by high school students on college campuses, alongside full-fledged college students. In each instance, the high school students constituted a small minority, attended classes "incognito," with the instructors often unaware of their lowly position on the academic ladder.

At Trinity College in Hartford, Conn., where a small-scale tryout of the idea was quietly run last summer, this year 32 high school students who were only juniors last term surprised college officials: last week's final reports showed that 18 ranked fourth or higher in their courses. In three courses, the high school juniors took top rank away from their college elders.

At Columbia, the enrollment included 36 high school students of whom 3 had been only sophomores last year. The rest were juniors. Thirty-five of them are reported doing "very well." The youngest student, who was 15 in February, is successfully taking a graduate university course in mathematics.

Obviously, these examples of ferment in summer school only skim the surface of hundreds of similar experiments across the country. The details are not nearly as important as the trend. All of these approaches have in common the assumption that the students' minds are capable of great effort and achievement—far greater than outlined in the usual syllabus.

All of them show that many youngsters not merely the few exceptional ones in the "genius" class—are not operating at full steam in their regular school work and respond with enthusiasm when their interest and imagination are aroused.

All of them stress that the key to a really successful education program is the superior teacher, free to impart his own strength, rather than a standardized routine. This unfortunately also underlines the difficulty of translating summer success into everyday progress.

All of them benefit from far greater freedom from public pressures and bureaucratic blueprints since they are "voluntary" and proceed with the consent of teachers and students.

Whatever the difficulties of mass-education may be, there is an inevitable moral in a group of elementary school children at Darien asking permission to finish a math problem before joining a square dance. There is a lesson in Fairfield summer school students asking to be allowed extra time to finish their artwork after class. There is an educational meaning in a mother's remark: "For the first time our girl wasn't afraid of being too good."

The secret was not in applying pressure but in releasing the brakes.

It would be foolish to expect that the summer skirmishes are going to make an immediate, radical difference on the broad, entrenched education front. But it is fair to suggest that, after this summer, many schools will never be quite the same again.

## Report to the People of the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. EARL HOGAN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have had the honor and privilege of representing the people of the 9th Congressional District of Indiana in this 86th Congress and I believe it is an obligation of a Member of the Congress to report to the people he represents. The duties of a Representatives are many and varied, but generally fall in three categories. First, it is his responsibility to legislate; second, he must serve the needs and requirements of his constituency; and third, he must act as a clearinghouse for the opinions and views of those he represents on legislative and administrative matters.

My devotion to these three responsibilities has been clearly demonstrated. I have been present at more than 98 percent of all quorum calls and votes T have had the honor to serve on the Agriculture Committee charged with the responsibility for legislation pertaining to our plaguing farm problems. Because Congress does much of its work in committees, attendance at committee meetings is important. In committee meetings witnesses are heard: Members work with the professional staff on research and background information pertinent to legislation being deliberated upon before it comes to the floor of the House. My agricultural background has been an invaluable asset and, I believe, an aid to the work of the committee during my tenure, reflecting credit to the Ninth District

Endeavoring to serve my constituency I traveled the entire 14 counties comprising the Ninth District on three different scheduled tours to conveniently afford all an opportunity to personally discuss any matter with me. Correspondence has been carefully and expeditiously answered. Gratifying results have been forthcoming from social security, veterans, and other cases which have had my personal attention.

The first session, which ended on September 15, 1959, was the longest peacetime session in 37 years, adjourning immediately before Khrushchev was about to arrive in Washington for what was to have been an exchange visit with our President.

History will record that this Congress has worked under extremely difficult circumstances to draft laws which would best meet the urgent needs of the American people and survive the threat of a veto. The President's veto threat hung ominously over the Congress throughout its deliberations and was often used to cut the substance from worthwhile measures.

The record of the 86th Congress will show also, that contrary to the President's prediction that the 86th Congress would engage in a cold war of partisan politics, on a number of issues important to our Nation, the President received more support from the Democrats in Congress than he did from the members of his own political party. A number of needed and constructive Democraticsponsored bills, however, were either vetoed or stopped by threat of veto. Included were proposals to advance a solution to the problem of chronic unemployment and economically depressed areas, to promote home ownership and stimulate lagging home construction, to clean up the polluted water of our Nation, to provide adequately for the needs of our elder citizens-all affecting the human needs of our Nation.

The 2d session of the 86th Congress began on January 6, 1960, and ended

September 2, 1960.

Although veto in the 1st session of the 86th Congress delayed flood control by a year, funds for the beginning of flood control activity for the Whitewater River, Franklin and Dearborn Counties, has been secured in 2d session action. The French Lick Creek watershed project received approval also in the second session. It is encouraging to look forward to giving a helping hand to other areas in their development of watershed projects.

The towns of Napoleon and Sunman were aided by Federal grants-in-aid for sewage projects. The President's veto of the water pollution control legislation adversely affects half-dozen Ninth Dis-

trict towns needing assistance.

The veto of the wheat bill last spring was topped only by the tobacco price stabilization veto. The second session saw the tobacco bill pushed through to a successful conclusion. Wheat legislation, however, passed in the Senate during the second session, was not acted upon in the House.

The depressed area development legislation would have benefited areas in Indiana. The veto action will retard development of needed assistance on a loan and grant basis to help fellow Americans

get on their feet.

Much has been said about the Federal budget. Of over \$77 billion expenditures in fiscal year 1960, almost \$42 billion was spent for national defense, \$31/2 billion for foreign aid which related to the national security, \$21/2 billion for atomic energy development and research, \$51/2 billion for the cost of services to veterans, present, past, and future. In addition, \$9.2 billion was spent in fiscal 1960 to pay interest on the Federal debt which interest payment has almost doubled from \$5.8 billion in 1952 because of administration policies favoring a hard-money policy with higher interest rates to lenders.

With the addition of \$51/2 billion on the farm support program, slightly over \$10 billion remained for all of the other important functions of the Federal Government-including its criticized welfare

programs.

Amendments were made to the Social Security Act by this Congress. A program of Federal grants to the States for medical care for the low income and aged was approved. The earning restriction was relaxed and the disability age requirement was dropped.

The Railroad Retirement Act was revised, increasing benefits to retired employees; Congress also extended the benefits of temporary unemployment compensation for 3 months in States

whose payments had expired.

Veterans legislation was vigorously pursued in the 86th Congress. Twentyeight public bills were enacted directly affecting the veteran and his family.

Requested increases in gasoline tax, postal rates, and interest rates on commercial bonds were denied by Congress.

A slight increase in interest rates on series E and H bonds that individuals can own, was granted.

The Federal aid to education through school construction passed by both the House and the Senate, died with adjournment as the House Rules Committee refused to let the legislation go to a final conference

A 5-year extension of the Library Services Act, providing matching funds to States for the extension and establishment of public library service in rural communities was passed. Although the State of Indiana has not taken advantage of this program in the past, future administrations can look forwad to the opportunity.

Labor abuse legislation was enacted in the first session and civil rights received consideration. The second civil rights law in almost 100 years was passed, involving voting rights. Federal employees were given an increase in pay, overriding a Presidential veto, and the opportunity to participate in a health insurance plan.

Hawaii was admitted to the Union by

an act of the 86th Congress.

Suspension of the Federal Communications Act equal time requirement so that the 1960 presidential and vice presidential candidates can stage TV-radio debates without obliging broadcasting networks to give corresponding time to fringe-party nominees for those offices, was legislated.

In international affairs, the Congress again appropriated \$3.5 billion in the first session and \$3.7 billion in the second session for the mutual security program. I voted against the bill in both sessions. I do not feel that the vast appropriations being made year after year can go on indefinitely while we preach economy in our domestic appropriations. The entire program must be overhauled and the excessive waste and extravagance pruned.

Our foreign affairs are governed by policies of the President which he in turn requests Congress to implement. events of the year 1960 are world shaking and have produced crises which may well mark the course of civilization. We have learned that no one nation can stand alone in our world today. The most challenging task for the next administration is the reestablishment of a sound moral foreign policy and a sound U.S. economy policy.

Many other bills have become law in the 86th Congress. Some bills which I believe were worthy did not pass and a good many that were not worthy did not pass. Certainly, this Congress has worked far more days than most Congresses. Each and every piece of legislation considered was given my close study and conscientious vote.

Inquiries are most welcome at all times. I have done my best to be responsive to the needs and opinions of the residents of the Ninth District and to discharge my responsibility as a Representative in the U.S. Congress in a manner that reflects credit and honor to those I am privileged to represent.

The Late Honorable Usher Burdick

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker. I am most deeply touched by the passing of my very dear and cherished friend, Hon. Usher Burdick, for many years an outstanding Member of this body.

Anything I might say about the sterling qualities, high character, superlative ability, lofty patriotism, and magnificent contributions of this great American would be most inadequate fittingly to portray one of the noblest men I have ever known.

As the Members of this House who have served with him will testify, Usher Burdick was unique. When the good Lord created him, He broke the mold. There never could be another like him.

Usher Burdick was as many sided in his interests as Benjamin Franklin, as versatile in his talents and gifts as the great Thomas Jefferson, but he had the spark of life, the elan vital about him that was seemingly without parallel. His understanding and love of humanity was deep; his friends were bound to him with hoops of steel.

Patriot of the highest order, steeped in the richest traditions of the Nation, loyal Americanism was a part of his very being. It was well illustrated in a letter he sent me just a few days before he passed "to that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns." He wrote:

This is the land of my ancestors, the land I have been devoted to for many years. It is a great land of freedom and I propose with all my heart to fight against its enemies whoever and wherever they may be. I will do anything to preserve our U.S. institutions, including our capitalistic system which the Communists are dedicated to destroy.

It is a demonstrated fact that there never could be a better, a finer or nobler American than Usher Burdick. And there could never be a human being in this whole wide world more unselfishly devoted to his fellow man. His rich, varied and busy life was principally one of most unselfish service to his great State and Nation and the American people. His career was most distinguished and illustrious. He filled several high posts of most important governmental responsibility with outstanding distinction and universally acknowledged approbation.

Integrity was his precious badge of honor, an integrity as rugged and enduring and unsullied as the eternal hills of his beloved State. Intellectual honesty was his prized possession and he stood by his ideals and convictions with a tenacity and, at times, a ferocity that neutralized his enemies and inspired his friends and supporters.

A brilliant experienced lawyer, veteran of many courtroom battles, his mind was as sharp as a razor. In argument or debate he was a master of pointed satire, and a pervasive sense of humor often devastating to his opponents.

He never hesitated when he deemed it necessary to hit hard at his opponents, but he scrupulously avoided bitterness, bias or acrimony. Throughout his long illustrious career he exhibited and exemplified a spirit of tolerance, broadness, fairness and good sportsmanship for which he was noted in the House.

Possessed of a keen sense of humor, he was virtually without an equal as a raconteur who reveled when among his friends in recounting many humorous anecdotes in his long, busy, eventful life.

Outstanding All-American football star at Minnesota where he worked his way through college and law school, he was an instinctive sportsman and displayed deep interest in competitive games. He carried the high code of his athletic training into public life, hitting hard when the occasion required it, but always following the rules of a noble Christian gentleman and a true sportsman

While he devoted himself to helping all the people, he had a special interest in and sincerely felt compassion and love for the American Indian. Lifelong, effective friend of the Indian in and out of Congress, thoroughly schooled in Indian lore, customs and language, he fluently spoke several different Indian dialects.

In his last campaign just a short while ago when he successfully appealed to his former constituency of his great State in behalf of his distinguished and able son, Quentin, our former esteemed and beloved colleague in the House, and now U.S. Senator from the great State of North Dakota, Usher is said to have referred to some of the opposition as being so devious that "they had to sleep in round tents."

The election of his son, Senator Quentin Burdick, to the U.S. Senate was undoubtedly one of the great satisfactions of his illustrious career, the crowning glory and triumph of a lifetime devoted to unselfish service to the people. In truth and fact, his joy and happiness were so great that he broke his usual tacitum and ofttimes stoic front to express his complete gratification.

A few short weeks later, after he had lived to see his beloved son take his seat in the great Senate of the United States, he was called by his Creator to his eternal reward.

His passing came as the crashing of a great oak in the forest reverberating through the Capitol, through his State, and the Nation, and re-echoing again and again in so many places the depth of sorrow and grief that was felt by all upon the demise of such a great American.

Usher Burdick was a truly dedicated man, inflexibly and unalterably committed to great principles of government rather than to formal party organizations. His philosophy was primarily that which permeates the Constitution of the United States—liberty-loving, peaceloving, and devoted to forward-looking

policies responsive to the needs, aspirations, hopes, and welfare of the American people.

Usher Burdick wore no man's collar. Fiercely independent minded and individualistic, he was an implacable foe of social injustice, profundly interested in ordinary people whose well-being and betterment always came first with him.

He sprung from early American ancestry, from a rugged country and from hard pioneer life, where the going was always tough, where luxury and ease were unknown, but he trained his great mind and widened his naturally curious interests until he encompassed an unbelievably wide range of activities.

He was a farmer and a rancher, a successful breeder of beef cattle and thoroughbred Palamino horses. He had a flair for farm business, but eschewed sharp practices.

He was also a connoisseur of art, and books and documents and was as expert a binder as most professionals. His interest in books carried him to many places.

He was also a connoiseur of art, and he possessed at the time of his death some outstanding American masterpieces of the ranching and Indian country.

He was an avid reader and an accomplished author with several fine books to his credit, particularly his authoritative treatise on Sitting Bull.

In the Congress, he was long a powerful voice in behalf of the people of his State and the farmers of America. Steeped in the American free heritage, he opposed communism at every turn with all his heart and devoutly believed that in the great struggle now going on between communism and democracy, communism was doomed to defeat because it ignores man as an individual soul and a freedom-loving individual.

There are many facets indeed of the life of this great man, Usher Burdick, that I cannot deal with in this brief but truly heartfelt tribute to his memory. He has left us a precious legacy of loyal friendship, devoted family life, dedicated service to his fellow man and peerless Americanism.

A legion of people mourn his passing and his great contributions will long be remembered, not only in his great State, but in the Halls of Congress where he was so distinguished for rugged sterling character, unsullied integrity, untiring energy and undeviating loyalty to the principles of the American Constitution.

He has also left a most distinguished family to follow in his footsteps—Hon. Eugene Burdick, a learned, highly respected, outstanding judge in North Dakota, illustrious Hon. Quentin Burdick, whom we all know, esteem, and admire, the most recently elected Member of the U.S. Senate, and Mrs. Elleen Burdick Levering, a charming, gracious, lovely, and accomplished woman and mother, talented lawyer, wife, and helpmate of our own beloved and esteemed colleague, so justly lauded in this body, the able and distinguished Congressman Robert Levering, of Ohio.

For those of us who knew and loved Usher Burdick as a great human being and great American that he was, his passing fills our hearts with deep sadness, but in the memory of his friendly, warm, beaming countenance, loyal friendship and distinguished, unselfish service to the Nation we will all have reason to be grateful that this great American from the great Midwest lived so courageously, worked so diligently and served so faithfully and effectively in the vineyards of American democracy.

A great man and a great Congressman has left us. Our hearts go out in profound sympathy to his bereaved family for their irreparable loss.

May the good Lord bring to our beloved friend, Usher Burdick, eternal rest and peace in his heavenly home.

## Development of Nuclear-Powered Aircraft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee of the House, I am always pleased when the press does an outstanding job of bringing to the reading public the facts on various aspects of our national defense program. Mr. Lowell K. Bridwell, Scripps-Howard representative of the Cleveland Press, recently wrote an excellent article on development of nuclear-powered aircraft. It is well worth the attention of my colleagues:

DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR-POWERED AIRCRAFT
(By Lowell K. Bridwell)

IDAHO FALIS, IDAHO.—A huge airplane hangar, big enough for an indoor football game, stands forlornly on the grounds of the Atomic Energy Commission's National Reactor Testing Station near here.

This \$10 million concrete structure, built on a desert-like plateau in the shadow of Saddle Mountain, is a hopeful yet frustrating symbol of man's efforts to get off the ground with a nuclear-powered airplane.

After 14 years and an outlay of more than \$1 billion, there's still no such craft ready for the combination hangar and engine test facility. For at least 3 or 4 more years, and another \$1 billion, there isn't going to be one.

Air Force and AEC experts will tell you a nuclear-powered plane could be flying over the United States right now. But the program for its completion has been in a flux, alternately upgraded and sidetracked or obscured.

"To my way of thinking," Adm. J. T. Hayward told the House Appropriations Committee, "It is a monument to how not to run a technical program." Hayward is the Navy's Research and Development Chief.

This program started less than a year after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan. A small, inspired group of scientists soon concluded nuclear energy could be used to fly an airplane.

But all sorts of obstacles, including controversy, were encountered even as the proj-

ect grew

By 1953, scientists were working toward a goal of flying an old B-36 with nuclear engines. The B-36 was a huge, combination jet and piston-engine bomber which even then was considered obsolete. But aircraft nu-clear scientists wanted to use it in tests.

Former Defense Secretary Charles Wilson balked at spending money on a test vehicle which wouldn't be militarily useful. He

canceled the program.
Stung by Wilson's denunciation of the Stung by program, officials came up with a plan for a nuclear "hot rod." They decided they wanted They decided they wanted a plane which could fly three times the speed of sound, rove the world for days without stopping or refueling, carry a covey of nuclear ballistic missiles and pack enough electronic gear to tell the crew everything including that day's baseball scores.

It wasn't until 1956 that defense officials were forced to conclude what many nuclear scientists thought in the first place—the kind of plane they wanted couldn't be built with existing knowledge and material.

There have been other ideas for eventual "weapons systems" using a nuclear-powered plane, but it's been mostly in the last year that emphasis has been placed on getting a

good powerplant first.

During this period the nuclear-plane program has been on a straight and aggressive research and development schedule. Dr. Herbert F. York, the Defense Department's research and engineering chief, has insisted that a superior powerplant be built before anyone decides how an atomic airplane shall be used.

"We have been making tremendous progress because there have been no changes during the past year," says Brig. Gen. Irving L. Branch, aircraft nuclear-propulsion chief.

Two of the Nation's best known aircraft powerplant manufacturers are working on the problem.

The General Electric Co. is centering on the "direct cycle" approach, and Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Corp. is trying to perfect the "indirect cycle" method.

The House Appropriations Committee, disappointed over slow progress and angry over the amount of money it is costing, demanded the Defense Department make another study and choose between the two power systems by this month.

As the target date arrives, the committee almost certainly will be told that research and development on both systems must con-

"It would be impossible to choose between them now," says General Branch.

As it stands, both systems are scheduled for advanced testing in late 1962 or early 1963.

## The House Rules Committee: That Roadblock in Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. JAMES M. QUIGLEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, an interesting article in the New York Times magazine for August 7, 1960, by Mr. Tom Wicker, of the Times Washington bureau, provides much background information on the powerful conservative coalition which dominates the House Rules Committee.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the full text of the article:

AGAIN THAT ROADBLOCK IN CONGRESS

(By Tom Wicker)

Washington.—It would not be easy for even as resourceful a presidential candidate as Senator John F. Kennedy to explain from the rear platform of a campaign train how a single congressional committee could frustrate the Democrats' 128-vote majority in the House of Representatives and their 66-to-34 lead in the Senate.

Yet that is what the House Committee on Rules is in a position to do in the postconvention congressional session that opens tomorrow. And since the committee is manned by eight Democrats to only four Republicans, its power to obstruct the Democratic program cannot easily be blamed on the other party

The fact is that a conservative coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats has made the Committee on Rules virtually a third branch of Congress, equal to and sometimes superior to the Senate and the House. In the new session the authors of the Democratic platform of 1960 may find that out the hard way.

If the Nation elects Senator Kennedy to the White House in November, in spite of all the Rules Committee can do in August, he will find in January that the committee is a major barrier to his party's far-reaching programs for economic growth, civil rights, and social welfare.

This barricade on the liberal path manned by a six-man conservative junta that holds the Rules Committee, the House, and all too often the Congress as a whole, in parliamentary thralldom. The committee's able and determined chairman, Howard WORTH SMITH, of Virginia, is the conservatives' leader as well as the head coach of the 90-odd southern Democrats in the House.

Judge SMITH (he earned his title by early experience on the Virginia bench) is slightly stooped with his 77 years but not at all with submission to the North, the liberals, the New and Fair Deals, the young upstarts in the party of his fathers or in fact to the 20th century. He is ranked among the strongest Members of the House and his wily leadership multiplies the conservatives' power

Most of the Rules Committee's authority, however, derives from its right to decide what bills, of the thousands introduced each session by zealous Congressmen, shall go to the House floor for action. The committee can force consideration of bills that have not been approved or even studied by the customary legislative committees. More often, it digs a grave in its files for measures it does not like, despite the approval of other committees.

Almost nothing can be done in the Houseand thus in the Congress itself-without the consent of the Committee on Rules. Each when both the Senate and the House have passed a measure, the committee holds a final trump: Unless the two bodies have enacted identical bills, it can prevent the House from entering a conference to iron out the differences and effect final passage.

If anyone proposes to change these rules of the game in the House, he first must get clearance from—you guessed it—the Commit-tee on Rules. No liberals need apply.

Judge Smith wields his committee's authority sometimes subtly, sometimes bluntly, but always effectively. His southern exposure is shared by the next ranking Democrat on the committee, WILLIAM COLMER, of Mississippi, a loyal Smith disciple.

The two men can count on the almost unvarying support of the committee's four Republicans-Leo Allen, of Illinois, Clarence BROWN, of Ohio, BRAZILLA CARROLL REECE, of Tennessee, and HAMER BUDGE, of Idaho. Not one of the four can say the word "liberal" without a grimace.

Mr. ALLEN is not noted for the felicity of his phrases but he once described the committee's attitude in a nutshell. It was some years ago, when the New Deal Democrat, Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, was the committee chairman and the conservative coalition's chief victim. That day, Sabath was trying hard just to get the floor in his own commit-

"Adolph has a right to be heard," LEO ALLEN finally told his teammates. "Let him

speak for 2 or 3 minutes.

Inheriting Mr. Sabath's role of frustration are the other six members of the present committee—all garden-variety Demo-crats, responsive to the moderate leadership of Speaker Sam RAYBURN of Texas. It takes an affirmative vote to get committee approval, and long-suffering liberals like RAY J. MADDEN, of Indiana, and RICHARD BOLLING, of Missouri, have seen many a pet project go down on tie votes-not defeated so much as stymied.

Since July 22 the Committee on Rules has been preventing final pasage of a school construction bill by withholding its per-mission for a Senate-House conference on their differing versions of the measure. The committee also is sitting on a Democratic housing bill. And when the new session opens tomorrow it will hold the power of life, death, or modification over the so-called Forand bill to provide health benefits for the aged through the social security system, and over a measure to increase the minimum wage and extend its benefits to more work-

In an election year, the last two are regarded, inelegantly but accurately, as "gut" issues. Moreover, they are Democratic platform planks. But different versions of each will be passed in the Senate and the House, making them as vulnerable as the school bill to the power of the "third house" block a conference and final passage.

The legislative bottleneck formed by the Rules Committee was one of the major factors that pushed the Democratic leadership into the politically risky August session. essence." one philosophical House Member said last month, "we're having a special session because of the Rules Committee. It's what we've got instead of fillbuster."

No sanction rests in the Constitution for the Committee on Rules and certainly not for the vast array of powers it has arrogated to itself. The framers simply granted the House of Representatives the right to determine the rules of its proceedings and let it go at that.

Most of this constitutional authority, however, was delegated to the committee in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, through the shrewd rulings of Speakers Thomas B. Reed and "Uncle Joe" non. The size and disorder of the House made centralized control inevitable and these Speakers-the czars of the Congress in their day-were delighted to provide it.

The House eventually revolted against 'Cannonism" in 1910, under the leadership of George W. Norris, of Nebraska. It stripped Speaker Cannon of his power to appoint committees, name chairmen, and sit as chairman of the Rules Committee—but it left the committee's powers intact.

Until 1937, however, the committee functioned generally as a docile arm of the party in power—a sort of "traffic cop" directing bills to the House floor in logical order. But in the late stages of the New Deal, disgruntled conservatives-representing the southern Democratic-Republican coalition that had been formed in the House-selzed effective command of the Rules Committee and turned its latent powers to their own

One of this resourceful combination's most effective gambits is to demand amendments, written to conservative specifications, before approving a given piece of legislation. Or it may clear one bill as payment for the demise of another.

This year, for example, floor debate on the House version of the minimum-wage bill was allowed only after the coalition had exacted assurances that a measure it disliked even more—one which would permit certain kinds of picketing by building-trades unions—would be buried in the Education and Labor Committee.

The school-construction bill went to the House floor only after it had been pruned and restricted far below the wishes of its author, Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey. But Mr. Thompson knew the Rules Committee had been holding the broader, more expensive Murray-Metcalf bill in its deep freeze since 1959, and trimmed his sails accordingly. Ironically, the committee now refuses to permit final passage of even the stripped-down Thompson bill.

The most important action of the present Congress was achieved over the committee's far-from-dead body. After sitting on it all through 1959, the coalition cleared the civilrights bill only because it was confronted with a fait accompil—a discharge petition, signed by a majority of the House, that would have reclaimed the bill from the committee if it had been exercised.

Such a petition is one of only 3 weapons available to determined members of the House if they want to challenge the Rules Committee. It requires the signatures of 219 Congressmen, a constitutional majority. Only the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Federal pay raise bill of 1960 have become law through discharge petitions in the House.

The chairmen of other committees also may call for a House vote on bills being held by the rules panel; on two special days—known as Calendar Wednesdays—each month. But each chairman must take his turn and may get only a few Calendar Wednesday chances each session. Moreover, a bill called up in this fashion must be debated and voted on the same day—a large order.

On 2 days of each month, in addition, bills may be passed under suspension of the rules, with or without benefit of Rules Committee approval. This requires a two-thirds majority. Such a vote on a controversial bill would be like beating the Yankees 4 straight in a world's series, with no bats.

The ordinary difficulties of carrying out any of these maneuvers will be magnified by the brevity of the forthcoming session, scheduled to last only 3 weeks. Also Judge Smith may choose to do his disappearing act, one of the neater ploys in his repertory. In August 1957, he vanished from Washington, leaving his committee without the power to call itself to order, while the civil rights bill of that year gathered dust in its files. Word seeped back from Virginia that Judge Smith had gone to inspect a barn that had burned on his nearby dairy farm.

on his nearby dairy farm.
"I knew Howard Smith would do most anything to block a civil rights bill, but I never suspected he would resort to arson." Speaker RATEURN quipped, somewhat wryly.

But if Judge SMITH goes to such lengths this year, he may suddenly find the House in the mood for a new revolt, like the one that toppled Uncle Joe Cannon. In the last days before the preconvention adjournment there were two significant indications of the prevailing mood.

For one thing, Judge SMITH found it expedient to take the floor for the unprecedented purpose of defending his committee against an attack by a freshman Democrat, GERALD T. FLYNN. Rookie Congressman are a dime a dozen in the House and the judge's speech seemed to betray an increased sensitivity to criticism.

The next day, the House passed by only 8 votes, 182 to 167, a bill to pay the moving costs of Virginians being displaced by Wash-

ington's grandiose Dulles International Airport. Observers interpreted this reluctant approval as a slap at Judge Smrrn, for whose Virginia constituents the bill would provide large benefits.

One of the highest ranking Democrats in the House says bluntly: "The boys are serious this time." But in the same breath, he adds: "Of course, they won't get anywhere."

That was an experienced, if not cynical judgment reflecting the extraordinary difficuty of reforming any part of Congress, much less the Committee on Rules.

To begin with, even liberals admit that this powerful group, when it functions in its role as a "traffic cop," is a necessary part of House procedure. Moreover, it can be a useful servant of the leadership, as President Elsenhower learned early in his administration.

In 1953, the Rules Committee was in Republican hands, with Leo Allen in the chair. Acting for the White House, the committee buried a tax-cutting bill being pushed by the venerable Representative Dan Reed, the Republican chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Later, the vengeful Mr. REED held up in his own committee the administration's bill to extend an excess profits tax and raise about \$200 million in badly needed revenue. The Rules Committee rudely bypassed the old chairman and sent to the floor its own extension bill—which had been nowhere near the Ways and Means Committee.

Judge SMITH blandly assures critics of the committee's less laudable activities that a majority of the House can always change things if they aren't satisfied. But in fact, it might be easier to overthrow the Government than the Committee on Rules.

A rules change, even if it could be pushed through the Rules Committee itself, would have to be approved by the House—where the Republican-Southern Democrat axis is entrenched. Moreover, a move against any committee would be dangerously near a move against the House leadership hierarchy—an insurgency not attractive to junior Members who depend on the same heirarchy for favors and advancement.

It is true that the Rules Committee's record in the 80th Congress—when it blocked universal military training. a labor bill, amendments to the Social Security Act, and a civil rights bill—led to a reform in 1949 and 1950 under which a chairman could get House action on a bill after the committee had held it for 21 days or more. Under that rule, eight major bills were wrested from its grip. But it took the conservative coalition little time to reestablish its authority and abolish the 21-day rule in 1951. When liberals sought a new reform in 1959, the best they could get was a pledge of assistance from Speaker Rayburn.

Many liberals concede the Speaker has worked hard to fulfill his promise; but his best has not always been good enough, in their view. They believe public opinion is on their side and they are almost certain to move for reform in January—particularly if a new Democratic administration lends them its support.

The Democratic study group, an organization of House liberals, is pondering several proposals—restoration of the 21-day rule, for instance. But most run squarely against the fact that the Smith-led conservative coalition on the committee and in the House probably could defeat any major rules change.

For that reason, a proposal that is under close study is the election of the eight Democratic committee members at an open majority caucus at the beginning of each Congress. If followed in 1961, the plan would be aimed not at the respected Judge SMITH but at ousting his Mississippi spear carrier, Mr. Colmer. That would turn the balance of power against the coalition, seven to five,

by a purely internal Democratic maneuver against which the southerners could not muster Republican support.

On the other hand, this would be a direct assault on the cherished congressional principle of seniority. Members of other committees would think twice before violating the seniority rule, fearing that the precedent thus set next might be turned against them. Thus, the liberals may try to do no more than stack the committee by adding two or three Rayburn-type members.

Actually, there is no ideal way to reform the Committee on Rules because there is no ideal way to reform men. So great, however, is the present conservative coalition's power to frustrate liberal legislation that many Congressmen believe any Democratic administration would have a duty and a necessity to move against it.

## South Jersey Medical Research Foundation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I have been informed that the National Foundation has awarded a research grant of \$41,752 to the South Jersey Medical Research Foundation. The news is particularly welcome because it shows how a worthy effort in New Jersey is receiving encouragement, as well as funds, for a very vital area of research.

A news release from the National Foundation gives details of the grant and its purposes.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the release printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOUTH JERSEY MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(By Dr. Lewis L. Coriell)

Tissue culture research that has bearings on both cancer and virus diseases will be continued at the South Jersey Medical Research Foundation, Camden, under a March of Dimes grant of \$41,752 from the National Foundation.

The grant was announced jointly today by Mrs. W. H. K. Fleck, president of the New Jersey foundation, and Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation. The project will be directed by Dr. Lewis L. Coriell, research director.

In recent years tissue culture has become an important tool for study of cancer, virus infections, birth defects, and certain inherited diseases. Dr. Coriell's work in polio research led him into a new approach to cancer.

At first, he was searching for a strain of normal cells, maintained in cultures, which might serve as a suitable substitute for the expensive monkey kidney cells now used for growing polioviruses to make Salk vaccine. In the course of such studies, he and other investigators have found that certain originally normal polio-susceptible cells which grow continuously in laboratory cultures apparently have changed into cancer cells. Upto now, no tissue culture-adapted strain of cells has been found which is capable of producing poliovirus in abundance and at the same time is clearly nonmalignant.

Why cells from normal tissue take on the appearance of cancer when adapted to tissue culture growth is not known. But the finding has given cancer workers a new approach to study of malignant transformation of normal cells.

cancer.

The Camden investigators also have been making comparative studies of various lines of tissue culture-adapted cells. They have found that the number and distribution of chromosomes, which contain hereditary information, tend to vary greatly among the cells derived from the same animal species. Chromosome differences also were found in the same strain of cells (such as HeLa cells) grown in different laboratories.

Their studies also showed that tissue culture cells often are contaminated with bacteria, particularly of the group known as pleuropneumonia-like organisims (PPLO), without showing visible signs of their presence. PPLO are difficult to isolate and their presence usually goes unnoticed unless special effort is made to detect them. Although they appear to be harmless to man, Dr. Coriell and his associates are exploring the ways of ridding cell cultures of these ubiquitous contaminants.

For these and other reasons, Dr. Coriell's laboratory will concentrate its efforts on the problems related to chromosome changes and bacterial and other contaminations of cell cultures. At the same time, he will study and characterize various strains of tissue culture-adapted cells currently used in re-search laboratories. Together, these studies can give much needed information to investigators working with cell cultures.

Dr. Coriell's group also will continue its study of anticancer serum obtained from a cow inoculated with HeLa cells, derived from a patient with cancer of the uterine This immune cow serum protected rats against HeLa cell-induced cancer. now will be tested in selected cases of uterine

Plan Needed To Stabilize Domestic Livestock Prices and Create Methods To Expand Trade in Our World Markets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, in light of the growing seriousness of this problem, I have urged the Secretary of Agriculture to call an emergency nationwide conference of livestock producers in order to formulate an overall plan which will stabilize domestic livestock prices and create methods and procedures by which our world markets in this vital area of our economy can be expanded.

I have asked the Secretary of Agriculture the following questions, the answers to which I believe will shed some light on this fast deteriorating situation:

First. Are there any Agriculture Department policy decisions which might have caused the astonishing rise in the importation of red meats while our export markets for most livestock industry products have remained very sluggish?

Second. Have rapidly falling farm livestock prices been the result of the tremendous increase of red meats from abroad, plus the decision of certain meat processing industries to constrict the domestic market in a quest for greater and greater profits in the short run?

Third. Why is it that our agricultural producers who are acknowledged to be the most efficient in the world are not only losing their own domestic markets but are unable to increase their markets abroad?

Fourth. In light of the fact that the annual fall hog market glut will be upon us in a very few days, do you now have any plans to deal with the problem? I need not tell you that it becomes more urgent than ever that a comprehensive plan go into effect immediately.

Statement by Congressman Earl Hogan at 12-State Democratic Conference and

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. EARL HOGAN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the REC-ORD, I include the statement I was privileged to give in behalf of Indiana farmers during the 12-State Democratic conference and rally at Des Moines. Iowa, August 20-21, 1960:

PRESENTATION BY CONGRESSMAN EARL HOGAN, DEMOCRAT, NINTH INDIANA DISTRICT, AT 12-STATE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE AND RALLY, DES MOINES, IOWA, AUGUST 20-21, 1960

Mr. Chairman, it is a real privilege to come before this meeting in behalf of the farmers of the great State of Indiana, for they are in

a squeeze and are hurting.

The official research conducted by Purdue University on farmers' accounting records have been completed for 1959. Briefly, they show one of the most drastic drops from 1958 to 1959 of any year since the Hoover de-pression. But even more disastrous these records for much better than average Indiana farmers show that the farmers in my State are going in the hole and going in the hole rapidly.

These university analyzed farm records show that if farmers in my State were to get just a national legal minimum wage for their labor and that of their families, they would not have earned any return whatsoever on their large investment of capital and operating expenses. Or to put it the other way, if these farmers had been required, as indeed many of them were, to pay going rates of tight-money interest on their capital investment, they would have been working the entire crop year of 1959 for less than nothing, with no return on either their labor or their management know-how. In fact the figures show that the best, most efficient farmers in Indiana had to work for nothing and pay something besides for the privilege of farming in 1959, I know these figures are quite accurate because I had the same kind of results on my own small farm.

One of the first things I did after I was elected to Congress was to work out a proposal with the help of the farm leaders in my district and I introduced it. If my bill, H.R. 7188, had been enacted it would have raised farm income, cut Government costs of the farm program, and set up a conservation program that would make a major contribution to the future strength of our Nation.

Needless to say the Republican administration sent up an adverse report on my bill. However, more than a score of my colleagues and I got together early this year and developed a Family Farm Income Act which contained the provisions of the bills we had introduced separately. And, Mr. Chairman, we added other neded features and found that that bill, too, faced the stubborn oppo-sition of the Republican administration. some of their banker and processor allies, and all of the Republican members of the House Committee on Agriculture of which I am honored to be a member.

There is no secret of what is needed in the way of an improved farm program; we need something that will begin to raise farm income imediately before still more family farms have gone down the drain; a program that will reduce the drain on the Federal Treasury; a program that will not stack up more and more wheat and feed grains in the Commodity Credit Corporation warehouses where large sums are being paid for inter-est, handling changes, and storage of no

benefit to farmers.

All of us know, Mr. Chairman, that we need a program that will conserve and develop our soil and water resources. A program that will give farmers a means to raise their incomes to a fair parity level; that will help them preserve their farms; that will allow them to use marketing orders, marketing quotas, and acreage allotments to balance their production, and market sales to a volume that will clear the market at a fair price.

There's nothing unique about the proposals I have made. They are fully covered in the fine farm plank adopted by the great Democratic convention in Los Angeles. think most of you agree with me that the Democratic platform farm plank is the most forward looking most meaningful farm plank that any political party has ever written into its platform.

Our farm plank is dedicated to the family farm. The kind that you and I grew up on. The kind of farm that the Nation should preserve and promote for the national best interest. The kind of farm that Thomas Jefferson and the other Founding Fathers considered to be the foundation and backbone of the democracy in this Republic.

It states several basic principles: Parity of farm income so that efficient family farmers can earn as much on their labor and capital investment as can be earned by similar productive resources in other parts of the economy; the use of abundant food and fiber for unemployed and our needy here at home and to encourage the undecided na-tions around the world to adopt democracy. to balance farm production with demand; to set up a national safety reserve of food and fiber; and to once and for all set up a farm program that will improve and stabilize farm income get the issue off the front pages into operation and get on down the road-instead of forever and always having to fight continuing rearguard actions against those who keep on wanting to destroy the farm program and the family farm

The farm problem is not just a sudden emergency; it is not a problem that is temporary. The farm income problem is caused by deeply underlying continuing features of a national economy that are continuous and continuing.

To solve the farm income problem will take continuing programs and continuous effort. But if we set up such a program that can be carried out by the democratically elected farmer committees making adjustments every year to tailor the overall program to local needs, then we'll have an ongoing program that can be adapted to emerging needs by farmers themselves within congressional safeguards and Congress won't be called upon to consider a farm program bill every year. Constant public controversy over farm policy is no good kind of farm program. We need a policy that we can set in motion and quit having public political fights about in Congress every day.

### Nuclear-Powered Aircraft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, development of our nuclear-powered aircraft is a matter of first importance in our Nation's defense. Mr. Lowell K. Bridwell, Scripps-Howard representative of the Cleveland Press, has done an excellent job of arousing interest in the project in a highly readable article written on the spot. It follows:

(By Lowell K. Bridwell, Scripps-Howard staff writer)

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO.—The radically new nuclear-powered aircraft Air Force officials now want built will be about the same size as a B-52 jet bomber. But there similiarity will end.

The nuclear plane will have two small wings in front. The main wings will be near the rear. The rudder which sticks up from the tail of most planes will disappear. It will be replaced with two rudders, one at each of the main wingtips.

The plane will first be test flown with regular jet engines, weighted to account for the heavy nuclear propulsion machinery. The regular jets eventually will be replaced by nuclear jets, but these will be placed near the tail of the main fuselege.

the tail of the main fuselage.

The first nuclear aircraft probably will still use at least two regular jets to take off and land.

"We want to start flying as soon as it is reasonably possible," said Brig. Gen. Irving L. Branch. "When we start flying, then we'll start learning a lot of things real fast."

General Branch is chief of the nuclear aircraft propulsion program under development at the Atomic Energy Commission's National Reactor Testing Station near here.

General Branch cautions that the first atomic plane still will be a test vehicle.

Even so, it won't be an aerial sissy. It will be able to fly fast or slow, high or low, cruise for 5 days or longer if the crew can stand it, carry a bigger payload and do other things no other airplane ever built can do.

When the straight jet engines are replaced with nuclear jets, Branch said, it is possible ballistic missiles can be carried along the wings where the regular jet engines formerly were placed.

The general hinted that nuclear and aircraft engineers now firmly believe an atomic airplane can be built in 10 years to exceed even the wildest dreams of earlier supporters.

"As we get closer to flight stage," Branch said, "people will be able to see all kinds of potential. They will want us to get on with something better."

General Branch, who recently flew to the Strategic Air Command headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., to give its top officers a secret briefing on the program, unfolded this picture: The plane will be able to maintain a constant airborne alert. It can cruise slowly well off the coast of an enemy nation. It can spurt to 600 miles an hour when called on. Missiles presently are being developed which will turn it into a flying Cape Canaveral.

It can operate without a fixed base. It does not have to be refueled in the air.

It will be sufficiently safe to fly from many military airfields. If it crashes, there will be no greater danger than in other aircraft mishaps. A crew can fly it for longer periods than they can stand without harmful radiation effects.

And because of its practically unlimited range, it can attack an enemy from any place on the globe instead of flying a predictable nath

Branch said Congress would be asked next January for the money to take another big step—the actual construction of the airplane frame in which to put the nuclear propulsion machinery.

sion machinery.

The Convair Division of General Dynamics already has been working on preliminary designs. Convair has spent more than \$50 million on the program so far, but only a small portion of that has gone into the design of the plane officials now think will be used.

## Medical Care for the Elderly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I take this means to report to hundreds of constituents who have sent me messages concerning medical care for elderly citizens.

In response to their requests and those of thousands of other Americans, the Congress has taken a great step toward broadening Government responsibility for medical care for the aged.

As many as 10 million elderly Americans—those who most need help—can be helped by the new medical care program.

The Federal Government stands ready to begin this program October 1, 1960. When it will go into effect will depend upon action taken by the 50 States, for this is a Federal-State cooperative program in the same category as aid to dependent children, unemployment compensation, vocational rehabilitation, oldage assistance, and many others.

Each State may determine, within the broad provisions of the Federal law, how it will administer the medical care program.

The Federal law does not require, as has been claimed, that any individual take a pauper's oath, and it specifically forbids any State to require a lien on the home of any individual so long as he or his wife, or husband, is living.

### As Senator Gore has said:

Under different circumstances, this proposal would be regarded as a very great, liberal advancement in social betterment.

The circumstances, as all of us understand, were the political controversies arising out of demands for the much more far-reaching proposal by our colleague from Rhode Island, Mr. FORAND.

Again quoting the liberal Democrat Senator. Mr. Gore:

The circumstances really do not detract and should not be allowed to detract from the very great benefits and the very large forward steps encompassed in the bill.

I supported this measure in the belief and hope that it will bring relief and ease the burdens of millions of older people who are entitled to its benefits. I urge the State of Ohio to use whatever legal authority it now possesses and to enact such additional legislation as may be required to give the fullest advantages of this generous Federal legislation to our people.

### Safeguards Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, we in this Nation are witnessing a growing concern about the effects of a vast Federal highway construction program upon the pattern of life in our cities and suburbs. Recently I introduced a bill to minimize the often unfortunate impact of the highway program. A recent editorial in the Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger indicates that the bill might find useful application throughout the Nation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### SAFEGUARDS NEEDED

The controversy over depressing or elevating the East-West Freeway has centered attention on a problem which up until now has been generally neglected. This is the effect of highway construction on urban development.

An elevated highway is the most economical to build in the congested sections of Essex County through which the East-West Freeway must pass. But a depressed roadway would be much more desirable from the point of view of local urban development.

However, the U.S. Bureau of Roads, which must approve the highway plans (since the Federal Government pays 90 percent of the roadbuilding cost), is not interested in urban development. Its primary interest is in getting the freeway built as economically as possible.

This disinterest in local needs has disturbed many officials as well as the residents of the communities directly concerned. Senator Case and Senator WILLIAMS, of New Jersey, have pointed out the shortsightedness of such a policy.

And Senator Williams, of New Jersey, has put forth a proposal which deserves serious study as a way for avoiding the kind of situation that has arisen over the East-West Freeway.

The Williams proposal calls for the creation of commission to give regional planning and regional considerations a place in the Federal highway construction program.

There is nothing novel about the concept of a regional planning body. But these proposals usually don't materialize because the localities are jealous of giving up their prerogatives and putting their development

into the hands of outsiders.

What is different about the Williams proposal, however, is that it would establish a new policy directive for the use of Federal highway funds. Under this policy, the development of orderly and well-balanced communities would be a major factor in the allocation of Federal highway funds.

In other words, agencies dispensing Federal highway funds would be instructed to take into account the effect of the construction on the local areas. And the regional planning bodies would make clear what these

effects would be.

WILLIAMS points out that under this policy "equal consideration of community values and community living would be given; the needs of interstate commerce would not be the only determining factor taken under consideration by the Federal Bureau of Roads in making important decisions on alinement and design."

There is no doubt that had this policy been in effect at the time the East-West Freeway came up for consideration, the decision would have been in favor of a depressed

highway.

Perhaps the Williams proposal cannot be instituted in time to be effective in the case of the East-West Freeway. But this certainly is not the only highway that will be built in the future in New Jersey with Federal funds. The problem spotlighted by the East-West Freeway will recur with other roads. The Federal Government is spending billions of dollars on new roads—and this is a long-range program.

a long-range program.

The roadbuilding program will have a profound effect on the localities through which the new roads pass. The interests of the localities, therefore, must be safeguarded—and that is exactly what the Williams pro-

posal aims to do.

New highways should not disrupt local development. They should assist the localities—which already are working against heavy enough odds in trying to push through improvements.

### Ukrainian Congress Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure and pride that I insert my message of greetings in the Appendix of the Congressional Record commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America which is being celebrated this fall by the branches and member organizations of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.

This year we mark the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The year 1960 also marks the beginning of a new decade that all men hope may bring peace, justice, and freedom to all the peoples of the world.

No people has hoped and dreamed more of this freedom, or struggled harder for it, than the Ukrainians. Whether they are the 40 million people still enslaved by Russian communism or their 2½ million free brethren in America, they have never ceased to dream and to fight for a free Ukrainian nation.

No one could fail to admire the indomitable will of a people who have kept alive their dream through centuries of oppression. And no one who loves freedom can fail to hope that the freedom may at last be achieved.

To this purpose, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has waged an unceasing battle against communism. They have continually exposed the dangers of communism to all free peoples when some might forget their peril.

All Americans join with me in hoping that the 1960's will see the culmination of the hopes of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and of Ukrainians everywhere, for a free Ukrainian nation.

## Medical Care Program Under Social Security Is the Only Answer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. FRANK KOWALSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KOWALSKI. Mr. Speaker, only by enactment of an adequate medical care program, under social security, for our senior citizens, can the Government of the United States keep faith with its

people and with the future.

I regret that bitter opposition to an adequate, truly meaningful program limited congressional action to a bill which makes only a token approach to this grave problem and which, at administration insistence, includes requirements for a means test which is entirely repurpant to Americans.

### INADEQUATE BILL PASSED

The medical care bill which was passed at this postconvention session is inadequate and unfair. Many of us who recognized its grave faults were forced to vote for it because the Republicans made it plain that it was the only bill they would allow to go through, and the only bill that the President would not veto.

It should be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that we were prevented from even having a vote on the Forand bill—a bill which I had the honor to cosponsor.

Let us look at the bill that was passed. It involves two separate programs.

First. It will provide additional Federal assistance to the States for medical care for those receiving public relief.

Second. It will make Federal assistance available to States which set up their own new medical assistance programs, but the assistance will be available only on a matching funds basis. Thus, each of the 50 States must establish by law its own program and must appropriate the necessary money. Also, and most importantly, even when this is done, if it is, help will be available only to those who meet a means test. In other words, to get any help in meeting medical costs, the applicant must show that he is unable to pay the costs himself.

This pauper's oath provision is a revolting requirement.

Let us have a medical care program which is not based on the idea of public charity.

THE NEED FOR PROTECTION

The need for an adequate Federal program to help our senior citizens meet the cost of illness is plain.

Let us look at some of the facts:

Each year, there are 150 Americans out of each 1,000 who require hospital care, but for those in the 65 to 74 age group the rate is 292 per 1,000—or almost double the rate for the general population.

We all know how hospital and medical costs have zoomed, with hospital costs alone now more than double what they were 13 years ago. The cost of medical care has risen 49 percent.

Older people must spend an average of three times as long in the hospital as

younger patients.

Illness for the elderly comes at a time when their incomes are at a minimum level. They simply cannot afford the staggering costs of illness, nor can they meet the cost of adequate private insurance.

It would be a happy state of affairs if all our senior citizens did have incomes sufficient to meet all their reasonable needs, including the cost of illness, Unfortunately, such is not the case.

Almost two-thirds of our senior citizens have incomes, from all sources, of

less than \$1,000 a year.

Nor do our older Americans have assets which could be readily converted into cash to meet the costs of illness. At least half have less than \$500 in such assets.

The elderly just cannot afford to be

sick.

PRIVATE INSURANCE?

As a Representative from Connecticut, home of the great insurance industry, I would be delighted if private insurance provided the answer to this great social problem.

The insurance companies have made great strides in the field of medical care insurance. They are to be congratulated for what they have done.

But private companies simply cannot afford to provide the coverage that is needed, at prices that our senior citizens can afford.

It is reported by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that about 6 million people of our 16 million Americans of 65 or older have some kind of insurance protection against costs of illness. But only 27 percent of those have policies which will pay for as much as half of their medical bills. The insurance carried by the other 73 percent of this minority fortunate enough to have any insurance will pay for less than half of their medical costs.

I believe that the insurance industry would benefit by enactment of a Federal program of medical care under social security.

It would allow the companies to withdraw from an unprofitable field and concentrate on supplemental coverage which can provide good protection at reasonable rates which will allow fair return.

The basic social security law was opposed by some insurance experts yet it has proved to be of great benefit to the insurance industry by providing a base for the establishment of many new life insurance and pension plans.

It would be well to recall what the President's Commission on Health Needs of the Nation said about this problem of medical care for the elderly. I quote from its report to the President in 1955;

It is clear that the solution to the problem of payment for health services to the aging does not lie in currently available private insurance programs with premiums paid by the aged. Nor does it lie in any reasonably anticipated increase in cash benefits under old-age assistance or old-age and survivors insurance. Rather, the situation requires a new approach.

#### DR. MAC LEAN'S STATEMENT

The former president of the National Blue Cross Association, Dr. Basil C. MacLean, gave eloquent support to Forand-type legislation.

Such a bill, he said, "provides a way of dealing with the question with dignity and effectiveness."

Said Dr. MacLean:

As a physician, I have had an intimate look at the special and personal health needs of the aged. As a hospital administrator, I have seen that need reflected as a burden of obligatory and uncompensated service that acted as a constant drag upon the hospital's economic support and growth.

As New York City Commissioner of Hos-Pitals, I have seen these problems further translated into financial and social deficit for the entire community. As president of the National Blue Cross Association, I participated first-hand in the attempt to meet some of those problems through existing vol-

untary prepayment organizations.

A lifetime's experience has led me at last to conclude that the aged simply cannot afford to buy from any of these the scope of care that is required, nor do the stern competitive realities permit any carrier \* \* \* to provide benefits which are adequate at a price which is feasible for any but a small proportion of the aged.

### KOWALSKI BILL SUMMARY

It is my intention, Mr. Speaker, if I am reelected to the House of Representatives, to submit again my bill, H.R. 7778, identical with the Forand bill, to establish a Federal program of medical care for senior citizens, under social

Here is a summary of my bill:

First. The proposal: To amend oldage and survivors insurance so as to provide insurance against the cost of hospital, nursing home, and surgical services to all those eligible for old-age and survivors benefits or who would be eligible if they applied.

Second. Its purpose: As people grow old, they need more medical care but usually have less money to meet its rising cost. Most of them cannot get adequate protection through private insurance, and a severe disability may mean fi-

nancial disaster.

Individual health insurance policies are expensive; they usually exclude a preexisting condition; they may be refused or canceled. Group insurance also is unavailable to most retired persons and aged widows since they have no employment connection such as normally is required.

Young widows and children similarly have low incomes and little opportunity to obtain private insurance.

Many hospitals have constant and serious financial difficulties because they have to provide free service to these people. Private charities and public assistance agencies frequently pay for such hospital care or help make up hospital deficits.

The proposal would transfer to the selfsupporting insurance system a financial burden which now falls on individuals and private charities, and on public assistance financed by taxpayers. Thus it would work in the direction preferred by Congress.

Fifteen million persons would be eligible in 1961.

Third. The benefits:

A. Hospital and nursing home services: Each eligible person would be insured against the cost of hospital care, including a semiprivate room and all the hospital services, medical care, drugs, and appliances which the hospital customarily furnishes its bed patients. The insurance system would not pay the attending doctor's bills, except for surgical services

Skilled nursing home services would be covered if the patient is transferred to the nursing home from the hospital and if the services are for the same condition or one arising from that for which he received hospital care. The care in the nursing home could be extended so that up to 120 days of combined care would be provided in a 12-month period but only 60 days could be hospital care.

B. Surgical services: The insurance system would pay the cost of surgical services provided in a hospital, or in case of an emergency or for minor surgery, in the outpatient department of a hospital or in a doctor's office. Any individual may freely select the surgeon of his choice provided the surgeon has attained specified professional recognition-subsection (c) (2), except in cases of emergency or where the requirement of such certification is not practical. The cost of oral surgery by a dentist in a hospital would be covered.

C. Procedures for insured persons: The insurance procedures would be like those already developed for patients covered by private insurance plans that provide service benefits.

A person eligible for hospital or nursing home insurance would, as at present be admitted to such an institution on his physician's referral. The patient could receive insured services from any qualified practitioner or institution which has agreed to participate and to be paid for services insured under the plan. In emergency situations, referral or prior agreement could be waived.

Fourth. Administration: The program is to be administered by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The OASI system would use its existing recordkeeping system to certify eligibility, to issue insurance cards, and the like. For aged beneficiaries, this would mean paid-up hospital and surgical insurance for life.

Any qualified provider of services would have the right to participate. Payments could be made at such rates as are provided in each agreement, covering the actual costs incurred, or on some other mutually agreed basis. Widely used patterns for determining rates have been developed under Government and private programs.

The agreements are to stipulate that the payment at the agreed rates shall constitute full payment for the contracted services; the patient may not be billed for additional sums for the contracted services. Agreements of this type are now in effect under the Federal program for medical care for dependents of members of the Armed Forces.

The Secretary could make agreements directly with providers of services or with their authorized representatives. Group practice prepayment plans would be

included.

The Secretary shall prescribe regulations and establish an advisory council. He may utilize the services of private nonprofit organizations to the extent that he determines that their utilization will contribute to effective and economical administration.

Fifth. Special safeguard: Nothing in the bill shall be construed to give the Secretary or administering agencies authority over the internal management of participating institutions or over the practice of medicine or the manner in which medical services are provided.

Sixth. Exclusions: Persons eligible for permanent and disability benefits are not included. The proposal does not apply to costs incurred in Federal hospitals, or in tuberculosis or mental institutions, or in other countries. It does not cover all types of nursing homes or apply to institutions that provide primarily domiciliary care. It does not apply to workmen's compensation cases unless arrangements are made to reimburse the insurance system. It does not include elective surgery, or nonsurgical medical services except those customarily furnished by hospitals as an essential part of hospital care for bed patients.

Seventh. Financing: The bill would increase contribution rates of employers and employees by one-fourth percent each and of the self-employed by three-

eighths percent.

SUPPLEMENTAL BILL

It is also my intention, Mr. Speaker, to submit a bill establishing a special program of medical care for those not eligible for protection under the social security system.

This would provide coverage for the several million of our senior citizens who are not within the social security pro-

A CHALLENGE TO AMERICA

The problem of adequate medical care for our senior citizens, under a program that will preserve their dignity and independence, is a challenge to America. It is a challenge we must meet.

The needs of our older citizens have been neglected long enough. It is time that we faced up to those needs and took the action that is necessary.

The basic question is a simple one of social justice. We have a moral obligation to our senior citizens—an obligation which we must fulfill.

A medical care program under social security will be a sound program, a humane program. It will show to the world that America keeps faith with her citizens, that she recognizes the great contributions of those who have done so much to build and strengthen our great land.

I shall keep fighting for such a program, with all my energy, until it becomes law. Despite the bitter opposition, right shall prevail.

Statement by Senator Dodd in Regard to Judge J. Joseph Smith and Mr. William Timbers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. THOMAS J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a statement by me about Judge J. Joseph Smith and Mr. William Timbers.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DODD

On September 1, 1960, I received unanimous consent to insert at a later date a statement about Judge J. Joseph Smith and Mr. William Timbers who, on that day, were confirmed by the Senate for the posts of U.S. circuit judge for the second district and U.S. district judge for Connecticut, respectively.

Judge Smith has long been recognized as one of the greatest jurists ever to sit on the bench in Connecticut. Prior to his appointment to the Federal bench in 1941, he served with great distinction three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. A dedicated and thorough scholar of the law, exceptionally well fitted by temperament for the judiciary, a man of brilliant perception and insight, an experienced jurist with two decades of service on the Federal bench behind him, Judge Smith is the universal choice of the Connecticut bar for this post on the second circuit.

I have had the privilege of appearing in court and trying cases before Judge Smith. I feel for him the admiration and respect that are felt by all attorneys who have engaged in litigation before this outstanding turist.

And so, along with all of those who have known and worked with Judge Smith, I am deeply gratified by his confirmation for the post of U.S. circuit judge for the second circuit.

I am also pleased with the confirmation of Mr. William H. Timbers to succeed Judge Smith as U.S. district judge for Connecticut. During the hearings concerning the confirmation, we heard a series of impressive tributes to Mr. Timbers' qualifications for this post. He was consistently lauded for his legal ability, his judicial temperament, and his experience in complex legal questions. The first of those testifying in favor of Mr. Timbers included outstanding private

attorneys, university professors of law, and high-ranking Government officials. I have worked on legal matters with Bill Timbers and can personally vouch for his outstanding legal competence.

I congratulate Mr. Timbers upon his confirmation and I am sure that he will maintain in his new post as district judge for Connecticut the same standard of excellence set by his predecessor, Judge Smith.

## International Space Law and Outer Space

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. STYLES BRIDGES

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. Martin] delivered a most thoughtful and enlightening address before the 11th International Astronautical Congress at Stockholm, Sweden, on August 16, 1960.

Senator Martin's speech was entitled "International Space Law and Outer Space," which I know is a subject of deep interest to all Americans. I therefore ask unanimous consent to have a copy of this address printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL SPACE LAW AND OUTER SPACE (Address by U.S. Senator Thomas E. Martin, of Iowa, before the Space Law Colloquium of the 11th International Astronautical Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, Tuesday, August 16, 1960)

I am pleased and honored to have been invited to speak before you today. The International Astronautical Federation has since its foundation in 1950 provided a valuable international forum for the review of outer-space problems and for the stimulation of action in governmental and international public bodies. I hope it will continue to provide this valuable service. In view of the uncharted nature of much of the work in astronautics, the contribution of private thinking and analysis can be of immense importance to the future development of man's efforts in outer space.

The stirring era in which we live is witness to the extension of man's activity into a medium entirely new to him. In the realm of space exploration man is faced with technical and scientific demands of unparalleled difficulty. At the same time, he is given priceless opportunity—a chance to establish new relations with his fellow man in a new environment, relatively free from the limiting influence of precedent.

Starting with a clean slate, man should so plan his activities in outer space as to preclude the possibility of the armed conflicts and controversies, which have characterized his history on this planet. He can promote a new atmosphere, based on scientific cooperation and the rule of law, which might serve as an example for his earthbound relations with his fellow man. As Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge stated in an address to the 14th General Assembly:

"International cooperation in the exploration of outer space offers an avenue along which nations may approach mutual understanding and peace. Working together on the great challenges of explorations beyond the confines of earth can create a new perspective, in which national boundaries and national rivalries recede in importance."

Certainly we can agree that the incentives for international cooperation in outer space are many and very substantial. Tremendous expense is involved in space exploration. Geographically widespread and yet tightly coordinated observation stations are required. Coordination of operations is imperative if we are to avoid mutual interference and minimize the danger of accident and damage as traffic in outer space increases in intensity. All these factors urge the importance of international cooperation.

And there is another grim argument for cooperation: Scientific progress has inevitably made possible the use of outer space for new and more dangerous means of waging This fact requires that maximum cooperative efforts be made among the nations to guard against the use of outer space for aggressive purposes. Recognizing the great dangers lurking in such use, the United States over 3 years ago proposed a study of means to reserve outer space for peaceful purposes only. Today the United States stands prepared to enter upon such a study separately from the overall problem of disarmament. A concrete proposal in this direction has been made by the 5 Western Powers to the Geneva Conference of the 10-Nation Committee on Disarmament. These nations have urged the banning of weapons of mass destruction in orbit or stationed in outer space.

I hope very much that outer space can be reserved as a great area for peace. It would be a tragic thing indeed if the wars and national rivalries which have too often characterized relations among the nations here on earth were to be projected into outer space.

It is gratifying to note that the strong incentives for international cooperation in outer space which I have mentioned have not been without effect. Even in the initial stages of space exploration, such cooperation has made an important contribution in the tracking of earth satellites and the assembly of scientific data. Wide recognition of the desirability of mutual assistance in this new field is reflected in the intelligent and significant cooperation of states, organizations and individuals during the International Geophysical Year (1957-58). It is also reflected in the continuation of these tivities under the aegis of the Committee for Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

A special and important example of international cooperation, is furnished by the transmission by the United States to the U.S.S.R. of a number of tape recordings of the data received from Sputniks I, II and III.

As the pace of outer space activities increases, there will grow, in addition to the need for cooperation, a need for regulation and control of such activities in order teminimize conflicts of interests and operations. This involves the establishment of broad principles and specific regulatory measures to meet operational requirements.

Because of the very newness of the field of outer space exploration, the context and nature of many potential problems are not yet clear. I therefore believe that it is premature, at this time, to attempt to draw up a comprehensive legal code to cover all contingencies in outer space. It is, after all, a cardinal rule that the development of international law must follow the dictates of concrete need. We do not know enough about the difficulties that may be encountered in outer space to foresee the precise nature of the entire range of regulatory measures which may one day be necessary.

There are, however, certain problems which can be identified at present and studied with

regard to possible regulatory and control measures. In this task, as you know, the United Nations ad hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has made preliminary identification of a number of areas which call for international coordination and

control on a priority basis.

Now I would not go so far as to suggest that we install stop-and-go lights in outer space in order to control traffic there. But just as some regulatory measures become necessary for traffic on our international highways and on the high seas, so a certain degree of regulation and control will be essential with respect to outer space activities.

Among these problems, it is interesting to note a useful connection between identification and registration of space vehicles, advance notice of their launchings, and a possible system for guarding against surprise attack or use of outer space for aggressive purposes. It may well be that experience gained in this field may be useful in disarmament and arms control measures.

Regarding freedom of outer space for exploration and use, the ad hoc committee took a liberal and forward-looking view. It pointed out that "during the IGY " \* \* and subsequently, countries throughout the World proceeded on the premise of the permissibility of the launching and flight of space vehicles \* \* regardless of what ter-ritory they pass 'over' during the course of their flight."

This premise appears to have been sup-ported by the fact that such space activity has been undertaken and that no nation has raised objection to the launching of space vehicles by another. Thus it would seem to me there has been acceptance of the principle of freedom of exploration and scientific observation in much the same manner as was agreed in Washington last December 1 with respect to the continent of Antarctica.

A similar possibility exists regarding the exploration of and assertion of claims to celestial bodies. Last year agreement was reached by the signatory states to the effect that no territorial claims are to be submitted under the Antarctica Treaty. Why should not serious consideration be given to adherence to such a practice with respect to bodies in outer space? Certainly at the present state of man's knowledge and capabilities it would seem that the resources of natural bodies in space, like the vast regions of space itself, represent sharable assets of the community of nations. Scientific exploration of a planet conducted under the national auspices of one country should in no way involve the prohibition of similar, noninteriering, exploration by other countries.

The question of the establishment of a recognized boundary between air space and outer space is an especially complex one, in my estimation, it represents a surprising number of difficulties—difficulties which may possibly prove insuperable. The main argument for determining a space boundary is that it would help to preclude states from making claims to "sovereignty" large parts of space on the assertion that they are "air space" rather than "outer space"

The criteria for such a boundary determination, however, are not easy to establish. Should the division between air space and outer space be defined in terms of the physical characteristics of the air? Or should it be based upon the purpose of flight or on the physical characteristics of flightcraft? There are, for example, vehicles which have the characteristics of both aircraft and spacecraft. These operate on aerodynamic principles in one part of their flight and on pure rocket principles in another.

In order to avoid these difficulties, it has been suggested that an arbitrary limit might be chosen. But where would the line be drawn? Would it be at an altitude of 50,000

feet, or 70,000 feet, or perhaps as high as a manned plane might fly? The result of any arbitrary limit, it seems to me, would likely be either to fetter space activities by inap propriate rules or to interfere unnecessarily with the existing regime of international aviation.

Even if the difficulties of fixing a stationary boundary were overcome, the achievement would not solve all problems. This would be most obviously the case were the boundary to be fixed at a relatively high altitude. For example, artificial satellites often come much closer to the earth at some points in their orbits than at others. In some cases the perigee, or point nearest the earth, falls within one or more boundaries which have been proposed, while the apogee, or farthest point, falls outside. To me, it would make little sense to impose one legal regime, or status on the satellite at perigee and another on the same satellite at apogee.

Another problem would arise in connecttion with establishment of a high altitude space boundary. As altitude increases, the relevance and adequacy of normal air space boundaries decrease. There is progressively less relationship between objects located or activities taking place "above" specific national territory on the surface of the earth. For example, reentry and landing of an object traveling at high speed and high altitude are apt to take place hundreds, or even thousands, of miles farther on in its line of travel.

Rather than seek to limit space activity on the basis of altitude alone, other factors might be equally relevant. Should not one consider the trajectory of the space vehicle or object, its flight mission, the instrumentation and other functional characteristics of the vehicle in question, for example, in the search for appropriate criteria? Even with the resort to such criteria, however, much will remain in dispute. It would, I think, be ill advised to accept a boundary for outer space before its practicality and utility are thoroughly established.

These are some of the imponderables with which we are faced in the formulation of legislation and procedures governing man's activities in outer space. The factors which must be taken into consideration are exceedingly complex, and the technical and scientific information as yet available con-cerning many aspects of such activities is far from complete. These facts underline the need for considerable caution in drawing up legal provisions relating to outer space activities.

Despite this complexity, however, the accelerating rate of outer space exploration renders indispensable the early consideration of regulatory measures in certain specific areas, as I have indicated earlier. With the growth of customary practice and the accumulation of laws and agreements dealing with particular subjects, a system of laws governing human relations in outer space will gradually be filled out.

In the growth of such a system, the in-ternational community will wish to see its basic policy aims, as affirmed in such docuas the United Nations Charter, reflected in the body of outer space law. These aims include the reservation of outer space for peaceful purposes, the encouragement of international cooperation and the encouragement of scientific research, particularly in the interest of achieving practical benefits to increase human welfare.

The hope of cooperation in outer space was put eloquently not long ago by Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, when he said:

"Out of the efforts of the dedicated and inspired men of all nations may yet come that common understanding and mutual trust that will break the lockstep of suspicion and distrust that divides the world into separate camps today."

Faced with the tremendous opportunities

presented by outer space, we owe it to ourselves and to all posterity to rise to the occasion and meet the challenge with statesmanship and breadth of vision.

## The Significance of Flowers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. GEORGE GRANT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, recently during the recess of Congress, accompanied by my family, I traveled in Eng-land and several other countries on the Continent. I was particularly fascinated by and interested in, not only the innumerable flower gardens and small plots, but by the potted and boxed plants in homes, factories, and business establishments. Especially, did this seem to be true in France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, and Germany. From a hotel in Rome, I could see countless apartments, and each window had pots or boxes of flowers; also they could be seen blooming in practically every skylight opening. As I gazed upon the serene loveliness of these flowers, there came to my mind a thought which grew stronger each day-if the whole world could see and feel the significance of these flowers, it would be a great forward step toward peace.

Someone has written:

There is a tongue in every leaf-A voice in every rill; A voice that speaketh everywhere.

It was Wordsworth who said:

To me the meanest flower that blows can give Thoughts that do often lie too deep for

tears.

### Longfellow wrote:

Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous, God hath written in those stars above; But not less in the bright flowerets under us Stands the revelation of His love.

In all places, then, and in all seasons, Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings.

Teaching us, by most persuasive reasons, How akin they are to human things.

Flowers sing a song, Flowers preach a sermon; If we will only hear A song, a prayer of peace.

It is said that music has the power to charm the savage beast. Why cannot this be said of flowers? For, like music, flowers are a universal language. There is no language barrier in flowers. people do not have to understand each other's language or way of life in order to appreciate the same beautiful flowers. Flowers tell a story; they have a language all their own; perhaps, this is nature's secret language, one of peace, serenity, and kindness.

Flowers are the lexicon of lovepeace and tenderness—as opposed to hate and malice. Can one who loves flowers be a mean person or be one who really hates a foreigner? Flowers are a silent token of worthwhile sentiments and a message of peace and love—"Peace on earth, and good will to men."

Many of the nations of this earth have national flower emblems. The United States has not officially adopted a flower as its national emblem. However, most of the 50 States do have an official flower. While petitions have been circulated, polls taken, and legislation introduced to adopt this and that flower as the national emblem, such has not been done. Perhaps it would be an excellent idea to bunch all of the individual State flowers together and adopt this bouquet as the national flower emblem of the United States.

Regardless of what flower may be the State or national emblem, all flowers silently emblazon love and peace. In the language of flowers, the Madonna lily signifies sweetness; the water lily, purity of heart; lily-of-the-valley, happiness; red rose, love; blue violet, faithfulness; purple lilac, emotions of love; goldenrod, encouragement; and countless others, too numerous to mention, give messages of peace.

If only every person who plants a flower would dedicate it to peace, what a wonderful world we would have. These seeds would grow, not only in the flowerpots, boxes, plots, and gardens; but their message would grow in the hearts of all; a message of hope and faith and one that preaches the futility of war.

We all realize that before this idea can engulf the world that man's attitude toward the ideology of war and distrust must be changed, but herein lies the seed to help bring about this change. If patriotic, civic, flower, and garden clubs in just one country would accept this idea and contact like organizations throughout the world, a possibility of universal peace exists.

Since music is universally loved,
And we can appreciate its tone;
Why not help the white dove,
By a peace flower in each home?

May not a simple flower
Proclaim the end of war?
"Tis true it has the power
To do this and far more.

Then let all nations combine, In one universal score, To use the flower as a sign That war shall be no more.

God in his goodness to every land Gave each His flowers to love; So let's join a great brotherhood band To give thanks to our Father above.

May we through the goodly message of flowers hasten that day when "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks"; and war shall be no more.

Hon. Graham A. Barden

SPEECH

## HON. RALPH J. SCOTT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, during my short service in Congress I have had one

experience that stands high among the most pleasant ones of my entire life, the privilege and honor of becoming acquainted and associated with many Members of the U.S. Congress. Among these I regard my esteemed colleague, Hon. Graham A. Barden, as outstanding in several respects, for his strength of character, courage, ability, and dedication to the causes he believes are just and right.

Long occupying a position of great power and influence as chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, he did not use his position as a weapon of domination and abuse but rather as a medium of great service to his country and to his people.

The real measure of a man may often be discovered by his reaction to power and authority vested in him. Graham Barden's career and record in Congress reveal that he has understood that authority is always accompanied by responsibility and that power may become tyranny without wisdom. Again and again during his long congressional career he has demonstrated his deep wisdom, keen sense of responsibility, dedication to the causes he believed to be right, and has stood steadfastly by his convictions in the face of many partisan political pressures.

I regret to see this my respected and esteemed friend retire from Congress, but I wish for him and his good and lovely wife many, many happy years in quiet and peaceful retirement among the scenes and among the people they love so much

## Imports Peril American Standard of Living

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is becoming increasingly apparent that our present foreign trade policies are wrecking industries in America that are vital to the communities in which they are located and to the employees in these industries, and are eleminating from the American scene industries and skilled workmen so essential to our economy, security, and well-being.

I want to relate some of the circumstances which have led to our unfavorable trade policies and point out certain industries in southern Indiana with which I am especially familiar that are being seriously damaged by our import policies.

BACKGROUND OF PRESENT TRADE POLICIES

Through the centuries, international trade has been a system of exporting those articles which a country or area produces in surplus and importing those which other countries produce in surplus quantities. Countries normally sell what they have in abundance and buy those items which are scarce. In the natural course of international trade one would not expect Brazil to import coffee; Cey-

lon, tea; Iceland, fish; Japan, silk; Honduras, bananas; or Malaya, rubber. Yet, that in a sense is just what we are doing today in our zeal to help various countries improve their economic status. The American people have been motivated by a spirit of altruism to help their neighbors around the world. The question arises as to just how long and to what extent you can materially help your neighbor and still remain strong yourself. The predicament in which we find ourselves today is not the fault of one political party; both parties have assisted in forging trade policies that benefit friendly countries or countries we erroneously expected to be friendly.

Reciprocal trade agreements which were begun in 1934 were intended to work for the mutual benefit of ourselves and other countries. I would be the last to say that no good has been accomplished by reciprocal trade agreements, and I also would be the last to desire to stifle legitimate trade. However, for reasons which I will not attempt to discuss at this time, trade agreements are geared more and more to encourage the importation of foreign-made goods and, in many cases, to discourage the exportation of American products. I have supported amendments which would have made our trade agreements truly reciprocal and not one-sided against American trade. I spoke against the reciprocal trade bill on June 10, 1958, and at that time pointed out the growing problems of unemployment caused by unfair foreign competition. The developments in the last 2 years have shown that I was accurate in my estimate, as imports have cut deeper and deeper into the markets for domestic production.

I have spoken on the floor of the House and have appeared before appropriate committees many times, pointing out specific instances of industries which were being unfairly damaged or even destroyed by these trade practices. Those of us who saw these approaching dangers attempted in 1958 to limit the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act to 2 years instead of 4. Today I believe the Congress is alerted and would not extend the act without more adequate protection for American industry.

CHEAP FOREIGN LABOR CREATES TRADE INEQUITIES

The difference between labor standards in the United States and those in other countries creates a trade barrier for which even the superiority of American know-how and machinery cannot compensate in all cases. The wages paid to the men who mine the coal, who produce the raw materials and who operate the machines in the factories abroad are often less than one-tenth of the wages paid the man who performs the same type of labor in America. This labor cost factor, both direct and indirect, allows foreign products to be imported into the United States at prices which domestic producers cannot meet and still maintain our high standard of living.

AMERICAN TAX DOLLARS AND KNOW-HOW USED TO DEFEAT AMERICA

This condition was made doubly unfair after World War II when the American taxpayers began to send billions of their dollars abroad to rebuild damaged industry and install more modern ma-

chinery than American industry enjoyed at that time. We also sent abroad the best in know-how—our experts in the fields of farming, engineering, production, and other technical assistance. Industry was even called upon to surrender to foreign countries trade secrets that they had previously kept from their competition here. Although I have mentioned all of this on the floor many times, in the closing of this session, I again want to point out a few specific inequities I have found which affect southern Indiana.

STONE, GLASS, TILE, AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Veneers, plywood, and fabricated wood products such as furniture and doors are moving from European and Asiatic markets to the United States at accelerated rates.

As indicative of a trend, a \$140 million Lincoln Cultural Center in New York City, partially being paid for by Federal funds, is being built entirely out of Italian stone, carved by stone masons in Italy.

The American glass industry will be destroyed completely within a few years unless remedial action is taken. Last year 8.5 million boxes of window glass were imported into the United States—one-third of the normal U.S. production. That represents a gain of more than 100 percent in less than 2 years.

Structural tile from Spain threatens to replace the demestic product within a few years. Clay sewer pipe faces the same fate from foreign imports. Foreign workmen are held to wage rates of only a fraction of those paid to their American counterparts.

RUBBER GOODS, GARMENTS, SHOES, AND BRUSHES

Those industries in American manufacturing rubber products such as clothing, raincoats, and the like, are facing competition from Japanese manufacturers that is impossible to meet under present Government trade policies. Japanese labor that receives less than one-tenth of what American labor receives will completely eliminate our producers unless our country does something about it.

Imports from Japan and Hong Kong are cutting heavily into the garment industry of the United States.

Shoes from Italy and other countries are replacing those made in the United States. Advertisements even attempt to make foreign-made shoes the style today as opposed to our own domestic-made shoes.

The brush industry is also threatened by imports.

TV-RADIO PARTS, BATTERIES, AND VARIOUS ELEC-TRONIC ITEMS

The great American electronic industry is facing rapidly increasing competition from Japan. Although the United States has pioneered in this field, once the engineering and tests are completed, then cheaply paid Japanese labor is able to produce it at far less cost than can our own workers who enjoy our high standard of living.

COAL AND OIL

The importation of residual fuel oil, principally from Venezuela, has caused a cutback in domestic oil production and has replaced 43 million tons of coal

which would have come from American mines and provided jobs for 20,000 miners. I have heard it stated that we were purchasing this residual fuel oil from Venezuela to help them and to build friendship, yet when Vice President Nixon visited Venezuela mobs attempted to murder him.

AGRICULTURE

The importation of 800 million pounds of meat, in 1959 adversely affected the market for livestock raised on American farms. This was an increase of 100 percent over 1957 imports.

A greater damage to U.S. agriculture, however, results from the importation of products that take the place of American-grown products. A good example of this is the increasing importation of casein, a milk product. Last year more than 100 million pounds of casein were imported. In hearings on this matter, Mr. W. E. Huge, vice president of Central Soya Co., stated:

Duty-free imports of casein directly displace a potential market for industrial isolated soybean protein approximating the equivalent of 6½ million bushels of U.S. soybeans annually.

Importing products which are also raised on American farms depresses our farm markets.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY MOVING ABROAD

When American industries found that they were failing to compete with the cheap labor abroad, they began to build factories abroad to utilize cheap foreign labor and power and ship their goods back to the American market. Over 3,000 of the leading American manufacturers have spent a total of more than \$27 billion in establishing plants abroad.

On August 17, 1959, on the floor of the House, I discussed this trend in detail, emphasizing the effect it ultimately would have on American industry. Not only does this trend injure business today, but it also takes away from American business the research which develops business and industry for the future.

THERE IS A SOLUTION FOR THIS PROBLEM

There are sensible solutions to our trade problems-solutions which would not stifle legitimate trade and which would return us to the principles that were intended in the original reciprocal trade legislation. Several of us in Congress attempted to accomplish this through amendments to the bill in 1958. We attempted to give the Tariff Commission rather than the State Department the authority to furnish the list of articles to be negotiated under reciprocal trade agreements. We also attempted to allow agriculture and labor to be heard by the Commission before harmful negotiations were undertaken. We attempted to include provisions which would allow farmers, farm organizations and related agricultural interests to appeal directly to the Tariff Commission. We lost in those attempts, but I believe that we are all becoming sufficiently aware of the injury to American labor, business and farmers so that when the renewal of this legislation comes up again, such amendments certainly will be adopted.

Another solution to our present trade difficulties has been offered which appears to have real merit. It is suggested

that the United States base its tariff in an inverse ratio to the wages paid in the exporting country. This would cause an importer of cheap-labor products to pay a higher tariff, which would prevent the present gross unfairness to American producers and should tend to raise the wages in exporting countries.

REASONS BEHIND CONTINUED INEQUITIES IN TRADE POLICIES

There are several reasons for the resistance to a trade policy that would be fair and equitable to American producers. Many fail to realize that the reciprocal trade agreements are operating in total disregard of the meaning of the phrase "reciprocal trade."

Another reason is that it is human nature to like to sell high and buy low. If we could draw 1960 wages and buy at 1932 prices, it would be wonderful. However, the workman who loses his job to the Japanese workman cannot pay his landlord, his doctor, his grocer, and he cannot pay taxes that pay the teacher. When enough Americans lose their jobs in this manner, the national economy will tumble.

There is also a very powerful lobby which encourages imports into the United States. Billions of dollars are made by those who import products into the States, and their public relations directors are doing a most effective job.

Most foreign countries do not receive imports from America in the same altruistic spirit as we receive theirs. In fields where American know-how and capabilities are so great that we can overcome the obstacles of the low wage rates of other countries, many artificial barriers are placed against American products, such as excessive tariffs, quotas, blocked currencies, and absolute prohibition.

These increased imports from abroad are the principal cause of our diminishing gold reserve.

As I have pointed out for the last 4 years, the American standard of living is the highest in the world, and it is still improving. However, the inequities against American business are increasing. Many industries have as yet been unaffected by our trade policies, but each year more and more American industries are being injured and some are folding up or moving out of the United States.

In the coming session of Congress something must be done to remedy this situation. The responsibility of trade and tariffs belongs to Congress according to the Constitution. We must again assume our direct responsibility and act in the best interest of America.

New Horizons

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. WINT SMITH

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SMITH of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the

Members a statement by Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C., entitled "New Horizons," in which he points out what might be expected from the U.S. pharmaceutical industry under our free enterprise system:

I want to talk about the future, to tell you what we think we see in the future, and to discuss with you some of the pharmaceutical industry's plans to advance a national purpose upon which there is no disagreement. That national purpose is the conquest of disease, and with each new battle won, longer, healthier, and more rewarding lives for our people. Then I shall return to examine how certain activities and trends discernible today can affect this national purpose for good or for ill.

### THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS

It is, let us say, the year A.D. 2000. Words that strike fear like cancer, polio, heart attack, have become as unexciting as diphtheria, typhoid fever, and smallpox were in the language of 1960. Far less serious, but at best a real nuisance, the common cold has been practically eradicated. There are pharmaceutical remedies for all of these; more important there also are preventive remedies.

You can be fitted with a substitute heart or lung.

As you sleep, work, or play a tiny instrument taped to your chest transmits vital body data to your family physician's computing center. If indicated, a return impulse triggers release of a measured prescription dose into your blood stream to avert a silent stroke or a concealed coronary.

There is a pill which enables many to condense a full week's sleep into 48 consecutive hours so that if necessary they can be awake and active continuously for most of the remainder of the week.

Hypnosis has become fully integrated into medical practice with pharmaceuticals designed specifically as adjuncts to such therapy.

The sex of a yet-unborn child can be predetermined in the second month of pregnancy. Moreover, there is mounting evidence of how to improve the human species through controlled mutation of genes.

Undreamed-of remedies are coming from the sea and, oddly enough, from large-scale screening and analysis of the herbs and barks and waters used by the dwindling number of African witch doctors.

Partly because of drugs, severe physical pain can be eliminated and no longer causes anxiety.

Electronic computers continuously record the everchanging characteristics of virus strains. They transmit electromagnetic impulses that correspondingly alter the structure of antiviral medicines stored in pharmacies and drug warehouses and home medicine closets throughout the country.

Application of research into cellular nucleic acids—the so-called mother molecules of life—has created an entirely new field of medicine, preventive genetics, to forestall certain birth abnormalities.

It occurs to me that until very recent years, few spokesmen in any scientific field would hazard so long a view through the looking glass of history yet to come—certainly not 40 years ahead, at any rate. To do so would be to invite labels ranging from harmless crackpot to certifiable lunatic. Visions of the future were safely reserved to the fiction writers—and for an escape from the workday world and its realities, one might turn of an evening to the daydreams of a Jules Verne or the social nightmares of a George Orwell.

Today, however, all of us are flipping ahead through the calendar, and nobody laughs or sacers. So much of yesterday's science fic-

tion has become today's science fact, and in many ways Buck Rogers seems an average young astronaut, and not an exceptionally gifted one at that.

No doubt the change was heralded by the harnessing of nuclear energy, first shown to the world with the atom bomb. But even those who at the time may not have seen with clarity how swiftly the future was crowding the present, must have awakened with the launching of artificial satellites, the dawn of the space age.

These two dates in current history are central to our subject tonight, for it was in the interval between the two that a less noisy but no less spectacular revolution occurred in medicine, ushering in what we might call the age of chemotherapy. Within less than a generation, from roughly 1940 to 1960, more effective new drugs to prevent, diagnose, and treat countless illnesses became available than in the entire sweep of recorded medical history. The well-known sulfa drugs \*made headlines in the late thirties, but it was the forties that electrified the medical world.

First in the early 1940's came penicillin and in swift succession the broad-spectrum antibiotics to fight infection. Then came the steroid hormones—cortisone, hydrocortisone, dexamethasone, and the rest of this galaxy of stars, giving relief to millions of arthritis sufferers who would otherwise be crippled today, and to sufferers from scores of other serious or annoying conditions. We have the tranquilizers and their opposites, the psychic energizers, which have cut the populations of our mental hospitals and restored many thousands of mentally disturbed persons to productive lives. And of course, there are hundreds of others too numerous to mention here.

A qualitative measure of the scope of this revolution in drugs can be glimpsed in a survey conducted by one of our leading companies which found that 80 percent of the prescriptions written for its products during the third quarter of 1959 could not have been written 10 years before. Why? The drugs did not exist then.

But it is in human terms that the acceleration of medical progress, in which chemotherapy has so important a role, finds its most meaningful expression. In the years from 1930 to 1958 alone the death rate from Influenza and pneumonia dropped 68 percent. Deaths from killers like gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis dropped 82 percent. Child deaths from all causes dropped 57 percent in infants under 1 year of age, 80 percent in children 1 to 4 years old, and 71 percent in children 5 to 14 years old. It this same period modern drugs have helped add nearly 10 extra years to the average American's lifespan.

### RESEARCH: FORECAST OF THE FUTURE

There are solid, supportable reasons to expect cancer cures and even a cancer preventive at least by the year 2000. For one thing, within a very few years we have already developed more than 20 compounds now used in the treatment of various kinds of cancer. These are not cures, to be sure, but some of these preparations prolong the lives of cancer patients and in some cases even cause significant remissions in certain forms of the disease. This is real progress, for in one sense the ultimate purpose of medicine is to prolong the life of a given individual to coincide more or less with average life expectancy of the times. Accordingly, even a few years or months in that direction must be considered a step forward.

But more significant is the fact that massive retaliation against cancer and other killer diseases is very new and very promising. In the cancer war alone, in 1958, 28,000 chemicals, compounds, or other substances were prepared or obtained, and biologically tested in pharmaceutical industry laboratories. Of

these, 60 proved promising enough to test clinically in humans. In 1959, according to figures PMA released only recently, 36,000 substances were laboratory tested, and of these 59 showed promise for clinical testing.

A similar research crusade is being waged against heart and cardiovascular diseases. More than 20 effective new drugs are in wide-spread use today, all of them developed since 1939. In 1958, from 8,200 substances tested, 187 were selected for testing in humans. In 1959, the latter figure was 164.

And the same applies to other leading diseases. In 1959, 841 substances which showed laboratory promise for their effectiveness against allergy and infectious diseases were tested in humans; 217 substances were tried in the area of arthritis and metabolic diseases; and 321 were studied in the field of mental health, neurological diseases and blindness.

Thus each year we have recruited promising new cadets for our army of effective drugs. From this unending parade will come improvements in the form of added years of life for those who suffer from today's most vicious diseases. Let us make no mistake: The drugs that cure or prevent cancer, or that insure again a fatal coronary occlusion, will be worth all the hundreds of steppingstone drugs that pointed the way to them, those which merely helped but did not prevent or cure. There is no way on earth to assess the price, for no price is really too high to vanquish enemies like these.

We say that the progress we envision and the progress we have enjoyed in recent years is priceless. Yet the price is being questioned. Thus it would be a mistake to overlook the tremendous economic impact the lengthening of life and the alleviation of suffering have on the individuals helped, and indeed on the overall American economy.

I ask you to imagine what it means to the dignity and to the economic well-being of the crippled arthritic when, through the administration of corticosteroid drugs, he leaves his wheelchair to return to his job. Or to contemplate the saving in expense and the improvement in the income of the mental patient who spands months rather than years in the hospital, thanks to the tranquilizers and psychic energizers. And how do you compute the economic impact on the family of a child who does not die of an infection but lives a productive life into old age, because of the antibiotic drugs?

The National Health Education Committee estimates that 3,840,000 lives were sayed in the 20 years following 1937, primarily by the medical research discoveries of the sulfa drugs and antibiotics. This represents a decline of 15 percent in the national death rate in just two decades. To gage the impact of this feat on the economy, consider just one year, 1957. In that year, according to the NHEC, the Federal Government collected \$1 billion in income taxes alone that would have been lost without this great saving in life. And in the same 365 days, \$7.6 billion was added to personal income simply because more people lived and worked longer.

Now in that same year—1957—arteriosclerosis and related diseases took the lives of 215,320 persons of working age. Let us suppose a drug, or several drugs, had been available to add 1 more year to those productive lives. What would this have meant to the national economy? A conservative computation shows that even this small progress would have provided an additional \$1 billion to personal income and \$146 million in revenue to the Treasury Department. If that contribution is possible through a small improvement in present treatment, what could we expect from curative drugs?

Let's look briefly at another area in which the pharmaceutical industry has made great strides in recent years—the field of mental health. For 10 years after World War II the population of State mental hospitals zoomed ever upward, rising an average of 10,000 per year. Then came the tranquilizers to help bring about, for the first time, a reversal in this trend. The mental population, instead of rising, began a descent. Between 1955 and 1958 the population of patients in State mental hospitals decreased by 13,000.

We could, if there were time, work up some impressive statistics about the savings this revolutionary change wrought on personal and State mental-care expenses. But I'll confine myself to just one final figure that I think you will agree has had a beneficial impact on our own pocketbooks. If this alarming increase in the population of State mental hospitals had not been reversed—if we were required to provide 10,000 new beds a year over that period of 1955–58—the cost to the States would have been another \$860 million.

No: we cannot hang a price tag on so priceless a possession as a man's good health, or on the extra years of life he may have gained from medical progress. But we can measure, ns these few examples show, the meaning in economic terms of the relief from pain, the extra years of work, the shortening of hospitalization. We may not always realize it, but each of us owes some part of our prosperity to the increased vigor and

longevity of our society.

We were talking about recent advances in research into specific medical problems. But much of our medical research is more fundamental in nature. In the laboratories of the drug industry and in private laboratories, in universities, hospitals, and in the laboratories of the National Institutes of Health other forms of basic research are also being pursued. Success in these areas may well narrow the fields in which we must search for disease preventives and cures.

For example, biological research into the living cell—what it consists of and why it works as it does—not only promises clues to the essence of life itself, but has already given us valuable insights into the cancer riddle and should give us many more. For we do know that cancer cells develop when something happens to normal, healthy cells. When we learn more about the nature of that something, medicine will take a giant step forward.

In this respect it is significant to report that in 1960 the American pharmaceutical industry will give to others an estimated \$5.700,000 in grants and contributions for education and research in the medical and related sciences. This is outright, nostrings-attached support of scientific inquiry in addition to and apart from the more than \$200 million the prescription drug makers will devote to their own research.

When we consider how these expenditures of effort, brainpower and money are increasing year by year in geometrical progression, it is difficult to see on the basis of these facts alone how we can fail to achieve our hopes for the year 2000.

But it is not enough to say that we must win through to victory regardless of the cost. In a free enterprise industry the cost must be counted. Research expenses can be incurred only if there is hope of recouping the cost through the sales of useful medications at a profit. This means that the 2,000 research failures that precede every commercial success must be paid for out of the income provided by prescription items that do sell in quantity.

I am sure you are all familiar with the recent approval of an oral polio vaccine by the Surgeon General who, after extensive testing of the live virus vaccines, approved one of them for use in this country. This act marks a significant step forward toward the elimination of one of our most virulent scourges. Yet I wonder how many people noticed a small item that didn't appear in any headlines and is notable only because it is commonplace in the pharmaceutical in-

dustry. That item said that, although the Surgeon General approved one oral polio vaccine for mass use in this country, two others were not approved. One company, the item went on to say, had spent upward of \$13 million to find, develop, and test an oral vaccine that did not gain approval of the Government. Thirteen million dollars in a good cause, for research that may have provided new fundamental knowledge that will find application elsewhere, but \$13 million also for a product that may never transcend the testing stage.

Although this is a recent incident it is not an isolated one. The company that finally succeeded in synthesizing cortisone has estimated that its research costs approached \$25 million. A competing company spent many millions before abandoning the job as hopeless. In the past decade the pharmaceutical industry has invested \$1 billion in research and, even in a good year, only about 40 new chemical compounds are put on the market. But by the middle of this decade our industry will be spending a similar amount every 2 years. I find it hard to believe that such an intensification of effort will not speed the advance of medical progress.

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS, DARKLY

But, of course, we can fail.

We can fail if other press divorce proceedings to break up a uniquely successful marriage between the drive for financial gain on the one hand and the drive for scientific success on the other. As we have seen, pharmaceutical research can only be pursued at enormous cost in dollars. Others who would throttle the financial incentives of the drug industry might reflect on the consequences to the Nation through the stagnation of privately financed research programs that promise better health and longer life for millions.

We can fall if others tamper with the machinery of a delicately balanced system—one that expects and depends on thousands of costly failures to point the way to one success that will have priceless value for humanity.

We can fall if others seek to substitute the "iron maiden" of bureaucratic control for the independent decisions of freemen in a free industry acting in the proved traditions of a free society. Here the lesson should be particularly clear. In the 42 years of its existence under total governmental control, the pharmaceutical industry of the Soviet Union has produced absolutely nothing worth while. But it has not hesitated to pirate and to market our discoveries. Ironic, is it not, in the constant, deadly game of one-upmanship with the Russians, some people advocate that we throw away a trump card? Ladles and gentiemen, let me remind you, there has been no missile gap in pharmaceuticals.

To us in the pharmaceutical industry and to those of you who are at the same time students of our industry and judges of our performance, the possibilities for failure that I have sketched above must surely seem unthinkable. All the history of past achievement and the promise of future achievement stemming from present efforts in pharmaceutical research argue for success.

General of the Armies John J. Pershing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, this month we will celebrate the 100th anni-

versary of the birth of a great American and a great soldier, General of the Armies John J. Pershing. Many of us here were inspired to serve under his victorious leadership in the first great war of this century.

Before playing his historic role in the First World War, General Pershing fought in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection, and commanded the troops sent into Mexico in pursuit of Villa in March of 1916. After serving as commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Force in World War I from 1917 to 1919, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army on July 1 of 1921, in which capacity he served until his retirement in 1924.

General Pershing was a product of our democracy. No nobler example of the rise and progress of a humble citizen to greatness and a nation's gratitude is anywhere presented to us. He was a soldier of human liberty. The glory of his achievements is an epic. The historians who come after us to record the events of our times will linger in admiration over the career of this great American. Wherever men enjoy liberty, there will descend upon his memory the benediction of their heartfelt prayers.

May his spirit ever guide us with a truer and nobler courage, to stand as soldiers should stand in the battle to preserve our liberties.

National Cultural Center—Progress Reports by the National Federation of Music Clubs, the New York Times, and the Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, 2 years have elapsed since the 85th Congress, on August 22, 1958, enacted into law the National Cultural Cen-

ter Act.

It seems little short of amazing that 2 years after Congress adopted the National Cultural Center Act, and only 3 years before it is due to expire, officials of the National Cultural Center have reached the point where they feel they must know what is to go into the center and what purposes it is to serve.

The New York Times reported on July 31, 1960, that:

To aid them come to conclusions about what the center should offer, the trustees have engaged G. A. Brakeley & Co. of New York to interview several hundred persons on such questions as how a national cultural center can encourage interest in the performing arts and what organizations should operate in the center.

Prof. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., of Harvard University, tells us there is no automatic virtue in councils such as that which the Congress established to bring the National Cultural Center into being.

Professor Schlesinger adds that-

After a protracted delay, President Eisenhower named the 34 members of the new [National Cultural] center's board of trustees. Of the whole group, only a handful had shown any evidence of knowing or caring anything about the arts; the typical members include such cultural leaders as the former football coach at West Point.

\* \* His television adviser \* \*. We ought to set up a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts composed, not of Presidential chums and other hacks, but of professional and creative artists and of responsible executives [museum directors, presidents of conservatories, opera managers, etc.].

It is widely known that a Presidential assistant, Robert Hampton, who handles the work of the White House patronage desk, selected the people whom President Eisenhower later appointed to the National Cultural Center. When one looks at the tremendous success of the Lincoln Center of the Performing Arts in New York City, one is forced to conclude that part of the current troubles of the National Cultural Center are directly traceable to the White House patronage desk.

I include as part of my remarks a section of the legislative report of the National Federation of Music Clubs and an article from the New York Times:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS RE-PORT OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION CHAIRMAN TO NATIONAL OFFICERS AND NATIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS (1959-60) MEETING IN LOUIS-VILLE, KY.

### NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER

The 10-acre Foggy Bottom site selected for the National Cultural Center is too narrow and awkward for the architect's plan to build a vast edifice housing all the performing arts under a single roof. The Commission of Fine Arts has raised some fundamental questions about the construction of the overpowering Theodore Roosevelt Bridge which might overshadow the cultural center and render the site generally untenable.

George A. Brakeley & Co. are interviewing top performing artists and art patrons throughout the Nation (to date 150 have been interviewed) on such topics as whether the cultural center should serve principally the city of Washington or the entire United States; how a cultural center can encourage interest in the performing arts; and what organizations should operate in the center.

Carlton Sprague Smith, music division, New York Public Library, heads a panel of five currently checking reaction to the idea of a national cultural center.

When survey work has been completed, the fund raising will begin with the initial appeal to foundations and great wealth, and a later appeal to the lesser wealth. Actual construction will begin only when one-third of the required funds have been obtained.

Still undetermined is the role Government should play in providing Federal guldance to the cultural center and whether or not Government should or will appropriate funds to assist the work of the cultural center.

What is needed realistically, practically, and noncompetitively: not the current \$75 million grandiose proposal, but one all-purpose auditorium that could be constructed and endowed for \$25 million or \$30 million for use as a symphony hall where opera and ballet could be performed. Such a structure should be designed to permit desirable additions and improvements as adequate funds would be acquired.

The fact that some appointments to the Advisory Council on the Arts have been people from fields of endeavor totally unrelated to the arts (a football player, for ex-

ample), people who never at any time were even remotely aware of the numerous legislative proposals introduced and debated in the Congress for many years for a cultural center makes it not at all surprising that 2 years after congressional authorization to construct a cultural center, what should go into such a structure neither has been determined nor is understood.

Mr. Robert Humphreys, staff director, National Cultural Center, recently informed your national legislation chairman of the appointment by Chairman Robert W. Dowling of National President Bullock to the Advisory Council on the Arts, official confirmation by President Eisenhower anticipated approximately September 15, 1960, 2 years after the enactment of the National Cultural Center Act (Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT and Representative Frank THOMPSON, JR., sponsors), September 2, 1958.

[From the New York Times, July 31, 1960] CULTURAL CENTER—HAVE THE PLANNERS OF NATIONAL PROJECT PUT THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE?

#### (By Ross Parmenter)

Though it is still in the planning stage, the National Cultural Center has already had its ups and downs. One of its greatest ups came on September 2, 1958. That was the day Congress authorized the center and set aside 9 acres along the Potomac for its construction. But a down followed fairly quickly. Sherman Adams, President Eisenhower's assistant, was one of the center's godfathers and his exit from the Capital meant a delay in the appointment of the necessary trustees.

It was 5 months before the administration got the trustees named. Thereafter things moved fairly rapidly. Edward Durell Stone, who designed the U.S. Pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair, was engaged to draw up plans for the center and a fundraising firm was engaged to promote it.

Mr. Stone got to work and his plans were unveiled with a fanfare at a news conference in Washington on November 21. It was held in the office of Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who is the chairman of the center's board of trustees. The plans showed a series of great circles with the Potomac Parkway being bent back from the river so the center would be directly on the waterfront.

### FIVE HALLS

Five halls were called for: an opera house seating 4,000; a concert hall seating 3,000, a playhouse seating 1,800, an auditorium seating 1,000 and another seating 500. All were to be under one roof, with a grand salon capable of seating 6,000 as an extra dividend.

Shortly after the plans were announced, the center had another down. It discharged its fundraising firm.

Now it is in a period of soul searching. One reason is that realistic appraisals have brought home the fact that the \$25 million envisaged as necessary for the center 2 years ago is not nearly enough. Now it is seen that to get the center in operation will require closer to \$75 million. Center officials feel that they will have to be a lot more definite about the kind of center they plan to create before they can start turning to the public with appeals for that much money.

So far the center has had substantial funds available for planning, and it is estimated that about \$200,000 has been spent to date. And at present there is no financial pinch—though the backers wish to continue anonymous. However, it is known that present financial support will not be sufficient to build the center, and the trustees are committed to a policy of private capitalization.

Before they can turn to the foundations and to other sources of wealth for heavy

support, the trustees feel they must have something clear-out to offer. Specifically, they feel they must know what is to go into the center and what purposes it is to serve. At present about the only major agreement is that the center, like the one proposed for New York's Lincoln Center, should be for the performing arts.

Some feel that, in placing so much preliminary emphasis on the physical plant of the center, the cart has been placed before the horse. To aid them come to conclusions about what the center should offer, the trustees have engaged G. A. Brakeley & Co., of New York, to interview several hundred persons on such questions as how a national cultural center can encourage interest in the performing arts and what organizations should operate in the center.

There is hope that the Nation itself will engage in the discussion. Should the center contain, for instance, a national television center, which would operate in somewhat the same way as the British Broadcasting Corp.? Another burning question is whether it should serve principally as a cultural center for the city of Washington, or whether it should transcend Washington to serve the whole country?

The role of the National Symphony in the center dramatizes this last question. If the center becomes the home of the Washington orchestra, it will be favoring a local orchestra over all the other orchestras of the Nation. Then there is the question: Are there enough audiences in Washington to go round for a performing arts program so much larger than the Capital enjoys at present.

Carleton Sprague Smith, of the New York Public Library, who prepared a major report on the library-museum for Lincoln Center, has been engaged as one of the principal investigators for the national center. He has taken a forthright position on the legislation setting up the center.

"This public law," he has noted, "make no mention of the national role the cultural center should play. It is a purely Washington operation. This naturally causes considerable resistance. Unless another law is passed that takes the Nation into consideration the National Cultural Center will not come into being."

### TOO GRANDIOSE

Mr. Smith said it had also become evident from his investigations that most people in the arts feel that the present plan of five theaters for the center was too grandiose. The feeling is that three would be enough. There is strong sentiment, too, for making each auditorium an all-purpose hall. That is, able to present concerts, operas, plays, and ballets. The capacities frequently suggested are 3,000, 1,800, and 1,000.

The people of Washington showed their en-

The people of Washington showed their enthusiasm for the center in May. A dinner for the cause was announced. Within 2 weeks, even though the artists to appear had not been revealed, the 700 dinner tickets were snapped up. And they cost \$8.50 apiece.

Having only the acoustically poor Constitution Hall for concerts and Lisner Auditorium and the Capitol Theater for other actractions, Washington certainly needs better playing facilities both for touring attractions and for its own performing organizations. So the city stands to benefit greatly from a handsome center. Everyone feels, too, that better halls will cause more attractions to play in Washington.

Lifting the cultural tone of the Nation's Capital would help the Nation. Especially would it improve the impression of the Nation, made through its Capital, on representatives of foreign countries. They in turn would transmit their views to their home countries. But many non-Washingtonians Mr. Smith had spoken to said they could not get very enthusiastic about any center in Washington unless it truly served the Na-

tion by stimulating the performing arts everywhere else.

His own feeling is that it should be partly educational, that it should stir interest in the arts as well as providing a showcase for the best performing art that is available. But this raises the question of what role the National Government should play in providing Federal guidance. Ultimately, too, the question will arise as to whether the Government should or will contribute money to aid the center's work.

Robert Humphreys, staff director for the center, expects the surveys to be completed by the fall. A widespread campaign for money will start shortly thereafter, with the first appeals going to the foundations and the great wealth. Then there will be a shift to "lesser wealth." And it is expected that there will be no start on actual construction until at least a third of the needed money is in the till.

Besides its trustees, the center has an advisory committee. The committee includes Martha Graham, Helen Hayes, Herman D. Kenin, Howard Mitchell, Robert Montgomery, and Fred M. Waring.

## Our Great American College Fraternity System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. GEORGE GRANT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, during the last few years, an attempt has been made by certain persons to bring about a change in our great American college fraternity system. These "would-be changes" seem to overlook the fact that college fraternities, as they have functioned through the years, have rendered a distinct service to college life in many ways. For example, friendships due to close association in undergraduate years, are kept alive by alumni members throughout life. However, it is not my Durpose here to defend the college fraternity system, as such; this I would gladly do in another forum. The pros and cons of the college fraternity system is not the issue at this time; I am here to call attention to the membership of this House the real threat that will eventually destroy these organizations through forcing them to lift all restrictions relating to membership.

I believe I can approach this subject With an unbiased opinion. Upon entering college, I did not join a fraternity. Later, when I did, this was the first secret organization of which I became a member. Some of my best friends in college were not members of any fraternity while others were members of fraternities for Which I could not meet the membership qualifications. My college fraternity accepted only those students who professed the Christian religion and were members of the Caucasian race. Generally speaking, the membership of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons is restricted to those of the Jewish and Protestant Christian faiths, Elks, members of the Caucasian race, and so on.

My college fraternity was founded by two Protestants and a Catholic. Later, I joined the Woodmen of the World, Elks, Moose, and the Masonic bodies, including the Shrine. I have sat in Masonic and Shrine meetings with members of the Jewish faith and in the Elks and other secret orders with members of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths. Certainly, there has been nothing other than brotherly relations in these groups. Now, do you mean to tell me that this is un-American?

Members of the Negro race have a Masonic and Elks order of their own which are large organizations. To confuse this issue with that of civil rights is pure folly. This has nothing to do with civil rights or any phase of integration. Certainly, I would not propose to all Negro fraternities and sororities that they be required to accept members of the Caucasian race: nor would I say to a Jewish fraternity that it must accept those of other faiths, to a Catholic fraternity that it must accept members other than Catholics, to Acacia that it must accept members other than Masons-none of these things would I do-any more than I would tell a church what members it must accept.

While the present challenge of changing membership restrictions seems to be directed only toward college fraternities, if its advocates are successful on this level, they will eventually move to all fraternal orders, such as the Masons, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Moose, Shrine, and many others.

By nature, there is a feeling of fraternalism in the heart of man; do nothing to suppress it. Because man wants to limit this close, social fraternalism in no way signifies that he does not believe or give voice to hope and faith in universal brotherhood or that he necessarily believes in discrimination in the sense it is today used, particularly in politics and political life. Keep politics out of fraternities.

We must be careful that in our zeal for democracy we do not destroy democracy itself; keep up this trend, and in time fraternities will be mere instruments of the state-being told whom, when, and how they must initiate. Change the membership restrictions because of the explanation of its advocates that this is all they want, and the next thing will be "Now that you claim to have changed your constitution and bylaws relating to membership, show evidence of good faith; in other words, show that you mean it by initiating a certain number of those whom you did not heretofore solicit."

Everything in America is not wrong. Change for the sake of change should never be. Everything that is old is not necessarily wrong. The principles upon which college fraternities were founded will never change. There are certain truths that are eternal—the same yes-

terday, today, and tomorrow. Truth, love, and honesty will never change; and, in my opinion, this great American college fraternity system should not either

You cannot have a fraternity in name alone. The college fraternity is a product of our college life. Either this system, as we know it, is worth fighting for: or, it is not. If there is no will to fight for its survival, then it is not worthy of continuance. It is high time to make up our minds. As for me, mine is made up. This is one place where there can be no compromise. Either the selective system of membership is right, or it is wrong. If it is wrong, then the whole fraternity system is wrong. If fraternities are a bad influence on college lifelet us prohibit them-either by legislation in State universities or by action of the board of trustees or other proper authorities in private schools. If one believes that the fraternity system has no place in American colleges, then let him come out in the open and advocate the abolition of all fraternities. In other words, let us admit that the whole idea is wrong and go out of business.

The founders and pioneer members of our college fraternities did not have easy sailing. Stumbling blocks of many kinds were thrown in their pathways. And over the years both State and private institutions have from time to time forbidden fraternities on the college campus

I recall one particular instance, where even though fraternities were not forbidden, the school authorities forbade those students who were fraternity members to participate in any extracurricular activity, such as athletics, glee club, and so forth. However, this restriction was later withdrawn. In other colleges, subrosa chapters existed; but mark well that in none of these instances was there ever any challenge to the method of membership selection.

For many years, there have been rules and regulations, and properly so, by college authorities setting out scholarship requirements, particularly those with respect to rushing. But the present challenge is something new and of an entirely different order. This, too, will pass if it is met by a united front on the part of a great majority of the fraternities. "United we stand; divided we fall" could never be applied to a more appropriate situation than in the instant case. Every fraternity should join forces and serve notice to these "would-be do-gooders" to keep their hands off these private organizations.

I am aware that this issue has popped up from time to time over the years, but it never got anywhere until in recent years when there has come a pressure from without seeking to pick up a few converts from within and have them bore within their individual fraternities. This new philosophy is not catching on in the way some of its proponents had hoped it would, but their form of ideology never gives up; rather, it continues and continues.

I believe in progress; I like to call myself a progressive. But do not let us in our desire to accept so-called, universal brotherhood feel that it devolves upon us to dictate to all fraternal orders as to just what their principles and requirements of brotherhood are to be.

Do this today, and tomorrow you will be told whom you must take in. This effort is only the beginning; continue to give ground, surrender the principles upon which your fraternities are founded, do away with the cornerstone of the organization, the "arc of covenant," so to speak, and all is lost. The very foundation of every fraternity is its freedom of choice in selecting its members. Destroy that landmark and you destroy all.

Either we are going to have fraternities, or we are not. If we do, they can exist only as real fraternities and be worth anything where each organization has the God-given right to set its own qualifications for membership.

Over the past years we have noted from time to time where in a few isolated instances some local chapter would pledge or sometimes initiate a person who did not meet the qualifications of the national organization; and, in turn, the local chapter would be penalized in some manner or have its charter withdrawn. You cannot, of course, have a national organization which is worth its name that does not maintain discipline and enforce its constitution and bylaws.

Recently, a national fraternity holding a convention changed its membership requirements which led to the resignation of one of the founders of this fraternity

Webster defines a fraternity as the state or quality of being a brother or brothers; brotherliness; a group of men joined together by common interests, for fellowship, and so forth. "Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities" defines fraternity as a mutually exclusive, self-perpetuating group which organizes the social life of its members in accredited colleges and universities, as a contributing factor to their educational program, and draws its membership primarily from the undergraduate body of the institution. If college fraternities are forced to change their membership qualifications, then the foregoing definitions would be only hollow shells.

If college fraternities do not escape this attempt being forced upon them and is what I conceive to be an un-American trend, then make no mistake about it; the effort will next extend to all fraternal organizations, and on to all private clubs, and then even to the churches. So, I say, hands off—hands off before it is too late to control this spreading infection.

This challenge behooves all liberty-loving persons—whether members of a college fraternity or not—to stop, look, and listen at some of the trends in our Nation today. This is no time for fraternities to act under duress. Many founders of your individual orders were faced with problems and more difficult situations than this, and they certainly did not meet the issue by compromising. Today is not too late to overcome this threat; tomorrow may be.

### Lincoln's Ideals of Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. J. GLENN BEALL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record the text of a brief talk on "Lincoln's Ideals of Government," given at a special program in the Eastern High School, Washington, D.C., by Mr. Hallie Shorts, a history teacher at that school. I understand that Mr. Shorts is a combat veteran, a scholar, as evidenced by his having won a Phi Beta Kappa key, and popular with his pupils.

Our history teachers in schools across the land not only teach the academic facts of history but have the serious responsibility of teaching young America about the privileges which ensue from American citizenship. It would appear from this talk that Mr. Shorts takes proper advantage of his position to instill in the hearts and minds of his pupils a love for and appreciation of our country.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LINCOLN'S IDEALS OF GOVERNMENT

Lincoln was—with all his greatness—an understanding man, a sympathetic man with such a sense of humor that he might even smile if I could tell in his presence what I am going to tell you.

I feel a kind of close relationship to Abraham Lincoln. I was born only 30 years after he passed away. I knew people who had known Lincoln. One thing that always impressed me, and encouraged me a bit, was that Lincoln was a homely man, but there was strength and dignity in that homeliness. Perhaps it was to conceal some of that homeliness that Lincoln accepted the advice of little Grace Bedell when she wrote him that he would look better if he let his whiskers grow.

Abraham Lincoln was a Republican and a politician. He never ceased to be a party man. He was a Republican because he be lieved it was his duty as an American to be a Republican because he could best serve his country as a Republican and he based his policy on the creed of the Republican Party for he was thoroughly convinced that the Constitution, the true interests of his country, and the laws of God demanded this. Yet he never governed as a party chief, for he knew that such a procedure would be unpardonable. With utter disregard for consequences and following the dictates of his conscience he was President of all the United States representing and serving all the people irrespective of their political beliefs. During the long bitter Civil War he never once uttered an abusive word about the Southern people and maintained the hope that the war would end and that all the people would be united again in heart as well as politically.

Lincoln's ideals of government were most democratic; again and again in word and deed he expressed his belief that government of the people, by the people, and for the people was not only the best government on earth but the hope of the world. It was only the requirements of a terrible war which caused him, but temporarily, to assume

powers which he believed belonged to the people. How unfortunate it was that he was not permitted to head our Federal Government when peace returned. These ideals were a part of him; they grew from his humble origin. \* \* \* These ideals were enriched from his study of the Bible, from Shakespeare, from the history of his country and of the world and from his own deep reflection.

I should now like to quote from Lincoln's own words in speeches and writings to show what he thought about the various duties and problems of his day and in some cases of our day.

Civil War: I look upon it as an attempt on the one hand to overwhelm and to destroy the national existence, while, on our part, we are striving to maintain the government and institutions of our fathers, to enjoy them ourselves, and to transmit them to our children and our children's children forever.

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not mine is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you, unless you first assail it. You can have no conflict, without being your-selves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it."

Elections: "When an election is passed, it is altogether befitting a free people, that until the next election, they should be as one people."

Faith: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Government: "This Government must be preserved in spite of the acts of any man or set of men. It is worthy of your every effort. Nowhere in the world is presented a Government of so much liberty and equality. To the humblest and poorest amongst us are held out the highest privileges and positions."

Humility: "I must, in candor, say I do not think myself fit for the Presidency. I certainly am fiattered, and gratified, that some partial friends think of me in that connection."

Labor: "There is no permanent class of hired laborers amongst us. The hired laborer of yesterday labors on his own account today. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

Liberty: "What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in our bosoms."

Public opinion: "Our Government rests on public opinion. Whoever can change public opinion, can change our Government, practically, just so much."

And now I wish to conclude with quotations from two of the greatest speeches of all time—Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address and his Gettysburg Address:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion—and we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this Nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

### Congressman Celler's Report to His Yoters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, as this year comes to a close, I want to render the accounts of my stewardship to the voters of the 11th Congressional District of New York.

With the close of the 86th Congress, I count the 10 years of my chairmanship of the Committee on the Judiciary as the most productive of my 37 years in Congress. I have taken great comfort in serving some 19 terms and wish to continue in this service as your Congressman and hope you will reelect me in the coming elections.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

The Judiciary Committee of the House under my chairmanship succeeded, after almost four decades of inaction, in initiating and having enacted two civil rights bills; one the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and the other the Civil Rights Act of 1960, both bearing my name.

Only a portion of the work to be done in this area is complete. I shall continue the long fight, to assure the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen regardless of race, creed or color, in all areas, including housing, public facilities, schoolrooms, jobs, and the right to vote.

I have been named by the Democratic nominee for President, the Honorable John F. Kennedy, to serve together with the Honorable Joseph S. Clark U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania, to draft the necessary legislation to bring to life the pledges of the Democratic Party platform on civil rights, which I helped draft as a member of the drafting committee of the Democratic platform committee at the Los Angeles Democratic National Convention.

### IMMIGRATION

Under my chairmanship, the Judiciary Committee has taken big steps toward the eradication of inequities in the Immigration and Nationality Act: We have enacted legislation enabling thousands of alien orphans to be brought into the United States and suitably adopted; we have enacted legislation that has hastened the reuniting of families and shortened the wait by many years; we have eliminated many of the burdensome procedures such as preexamination, and have permitted an adjustment of status without leaving the country; we have enacted legislation allowing for the participation of the United States in World Refugee Year; we have enacted legislation which changes from 25 to 15 years the residence requirement which precludes the loss of citizenship by naturalized citizen residing in a foreign coun-

Here again is a task that has not been completed. I shall continue my efforts to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act so that the national origins quota system may ultimately be eliminated and to the end that all distinctions between native born and naturalized citizens be assured of the full protection of our laws and to the end that in our selection of immigrants from Europe there shall be no discrimination as to setting up of quotas against people of southern and eastern Europe, like Italians, French, Spanish, Hungarian, Czechs, Poles, and so forth, and in favor of northern and western European groups. All must be treated alike.

#### DOMESTIC POLICIES-GENERAL

I have sponsored and supported legislation increasing the minimum wage, granting Federal aid to education, extending and strengthening urban redevelopment and slum clearance, and giving aid to depressed areas.

I have opposed all of the legislation that would interfere with the rights of labor.

I have supported, and shall continue to support, medical care benefits for the aged as part of the social security insurance system. I have supported, and shall continue to support, housing construction of more than 2 million homes a year.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VOTE

I believe, too, that the Judiciary Committee can take pride in the fact that it succeeded in sending to the States the constitutional amendment, offered by me, which, when ratified by three-quarters of the States, would permit the people of the District of Columbia to vote for President and Vice President for the first time in its history. This is an issue not far removed from the voters of my district since, in a very true sense, it is an extension of civil rights and the wiping away of unwarranted disabilities in the exercise of the ballot. The adoption of the constitutional amendment was one of the most gratifying experiences of my life.

## PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY

While the question of what will happen should the President become disabled while in office was never resolved by the Congress, I am proud of the work my committee and I accomplished in clarifying many of the difficulties. The work of the committee in hearings, special reports, and questionnaires have brought us closer to the solution of this problem.

### PUBLIC DEFENDERS-APPORTIONMENT

Some battles go on Congress after Congress, but it is wrong for any legislator, convinced of the rightness of his view, to despair. Just as the Celler Anti-Merger Act against monopolies finally became law, after a 20-year battle, just so, it is my hope that the legislation which I have sponsored again and again will become law. I have particular ref-erence to an act which would provide attorneys for indigent defendants who cannot afford to hire counsel and, to that other important piece of legislation, to provide for more just representation of the people in the Congress-doing away with gerrymandered districts for political gain.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

I have supported all legislation to permit the economic growth of the underdevelopd world. It is my belief that this is one of the most potent instruments in the search for peace with honor. International cooperation is an absolute necessity in the world today—we cannot withdraw from the world in isolation. The farthest point in the world today is as close as a rocket ship can make it.

I have strenuously opposed boycotts and blockades imposed by the United Arab Republic upon Israel. I have petitioned the President and the Secretary of State to keep America's promise that the Suez would be free for all shipping, including that of Israel. I have introduced legislation that would prevent the Department of Defense from recognizing the Arab boycott and, hence, preventing American citizens from obtaining shipping contracts to Arab lands if they had traded with Israel. I have urged every reasonable financial aid to little Israel.

I have supported, without reservation, that portion of the Mutual Security Act which permits the President to withhold foreign aid from any country which boycotts and blockades a friendly nation.

I have urged, both in the press and on the floor of the House, increased aid to India since I believe that in the Asian world, India, vis-a-vis Communist China, must prevail.

### ANTITRUST

The work of the Antitrust Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, has been particularly fruitful. The committee succeeded having enacted into law a bill designed to help enforce the prohibitions of the Clayton Act against price discriminations, tie-in arrangements, mergers, and interlocking directorates.

In connection with its investigation of the Federal Communications Commission's relationship to negotiations for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. consent decree, the subcommittee ascertained that the Commission had failed, despite repeated recommendations by its staff over a number of years, to investigate telephone rates or even to conduct a general telephone rate inquiry. The subcommittee noted, also, that as a result of a \$65 million long-distance telephone rate that had been authorized by the FCC in 1953 without a hearing, longdistance telephone users may have been overcharged \$159 million in the years 1955, 1956, and 1957.

To remedy this situation, the subcommittee recommended that the FCC institute "promptly a comprehensive formal rate investigation." Shortly after the report was issued, the FCC acted upon the subcommittee's recommendation. As a result, on July 24, 1959, the FCC ordered A.T. & T. to cut long-distance telephone rates by \$50 million a year.

As a result of the subcommittee's investigation, the Department of Justice brought four cases to enforce the provisions of the oil-pipeline consent decree. In three of these cases the defendants agreed to the Department's interpretation and stipulated that they would follow the Attorney General's rulings in the

future. On the remaining issue, the Supreme Court on June 8, 1959, ruled against the Department of Justice. This particular issue, the "shipper-owner share" question, was one of the most important that had arisen under the consent decree. The adverse decision of the Supreme Court underscores the need for additional action by the Justice Department if the goal of common-carrier pipeline transportation in the oil industry is to be realized.

Also as a result of the subcommittee's

Also as a result of the subcommittee's investigation of shipping, the subcommittee was able to refer 127 possible instances of violations of the Shipping Act to the Federal Maritime Board and 26 other possible violations of law to the Department of Justice.

The Attorney General, on the basis of the subcommittee's hearings record to that time, embarked upon grand-jury investigations of steamship industry practices in San Francisco and in Washington. Numerous subpenas duces tecum were issued, directing more than 150 firms to produce documents for use of the grand jury. Preliminary litigation, seeking to quash the subpenas, initiated by approximately 60 of those served, was terminated favorably to the Government in June 1960 and the investigations are underway.

The Federal Maritime Board, in response to the subcommittee's referral of possible violations, opened a number of important investigative and rulemaking dockets.

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY'S INQUIRY:

In March 1960, at the request of members of the New Jersey congressional delegation, the staff of the Antitrust Subcommittee was directed to make a study of the activities and operations of the Port of New York Authority, including a review of the scope of the authority's major operations.

The Port of New York Authority is an interstate, regional development authority established under bistate compacts between the States of New York and New Jersey, approved by Congress in 1921 and 1922, for the purpose of dealing with the planning and development of terminal and transportation facilities and improving the commerce of the port district. It was the declared expectation of Congress that the effectuation of these compacts would "better promote and facilitate commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations and provide better and cheaper transportation of property and aid in providing better postal, military, and other services of value to the Nation." Under the Constitution, all interstate compacts must be approved by Congress. When the Port of New York Authority compact was originally approved. Congress inserted therein a most important reservation; namely, that Congress reserved the right "to alter, amend, or repeal" the compact. The present investigation is in part based upon this reservation. In addition, the operations of the authority exercise a farflung influence on interstate commerce. yield tax-exempt revenues in excess of \$100 million annually from tunnels,

bridges, terminals, airports, and shops valued at more than \$900 million. The port authority's operations affect the economic lives of millions of Americans living outside as well as inside the port development area and the States of New York and New Jersey. They intimately affect the operation of Federal agencies responsible, among other things, for the national defense, navigable waterways, and air, rail, and highway traffic. In short, they profoundly affect Federal interests of many and various kinds.

Nevertheless, although there were 2 days of hearings before the subcommittee in 1952 on a resolution that would have withdrawn congressional consent from the compacts and the authority, neither the Judiciary Committee, to which is assigned responsibility for interstate compacts of this character, nor any other congressional committee, has ever conducted a general investigation of the Port of New York Authority to determine its conformance or nonconformance to the limits of its authority or the extent or adequacy of its performance of its responsibilities in the public interest.

What is more, in recent months, complaints varying widely in character and gravity concerning the operations of the port authority under the compacts, have come to the attention of the subcommittee. For example, it has been alleged that the port authority, in combining revenues for financing purposes from all its facilities, rather than reducing tools on each facility as it is amortized, places an undue burden on the channels of interstate commerce and is contrary to national transportation policy. It has been alleged that the port authority has extended its operations beyond the geographic limits contemplated by the Congress. It has been alleged that in the letting of certain service and construction contracts, the port authority has not permitted competition and has failed to grant the award to the lowest qualified bidder. It has also been asserted that the overall operations of the port authority have at no time been subjected to a comprehensive independent audit by any governmental agency.

By letter dated March 11, 1960, I initiated the inquiry by requesting the executive director of the port authority to make certain of the authority's files available for examination by committee staff members. Notwithstanding this request, the port authority failed for the most part to make available the documents requested. Rather, it limited itself to supply documents virtually all of which were already matters of public record.

Against this background, the subcommittee voted on June 8, 1960, to begin a full inquiry into the activities and operations of the Port of New York Authority under the 1921 and 1922 compacts. Also on the same date, the subcommittee addressed a letter to the executive director of the authority requesting him to make available for examination by subcommittee staff representatives specified documents dating from January 1, 1946, and indicating that counsel for the subcommittee would call at the offices of the authority on June 15 for the purpose of examining these files at that time.

Two days later, by letter dated June 10, the executive director of the authority raised a number of objections to the request for inspection of documents in the port authority's files. In the same letter he nevertheless expressed the hope that when subcommittee counsel called at the offices of the authority and met with its general counsel, those present would reach agreement as to the materials to be furnished in aid of the subcommittee's inquiry. On June 15, counsel for the subcommittee met with the executive director and the general counsel of the authority at its office. The port authority failed to make the requested documents available.

Accordingly, on June 15, 1960, subpenas duces tecum were served upon Austin J. Tobin, executive director, S. Sloan Colt, chairman, board of commissioners, and Joseph G. Carty, secretary to the board of commissioners, of the Port of New York Authority, directing them to appear before the subcommittee on June 29, 1960, and to bring with them certain records and documents of the

port authority.

On June 29, the three port authority officials appeared before the subcommittee and brought with them part of the documents demanded in the subpenas, but failed and refused to produce certain other documents in compliance with the subpenas or as ordered by the subcommittee. The withheld documents are necessary to the subcommittee's inquiry. On the same day, following the appearance of the witnesses, the subcommittee unanimously resolved to report the failure of the officials to honor the subpenas to the Committee on the Judiciary and to recommend that the committee report this conduct to the House with recommendation that the port authority officials be cited for contempt. On June 30, 1960, the Committee on the Judiciary adopted this recommendation. On August 23, 1960, the Committee on the Judiciary filed its reports—Reports Nos. 2117, 2120, and 2121—on the matter and the House of Representatives adopted House Resolution 606, House Resolution 607, and House Resolution 608, whereby the Speaker of the House was directed to and did certify the reports of the Committee on the Judiciary to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

It is now the duty of the U.S. attorney to bring the matter before the grand jury for its action—title II, United States Code, section 194. By citing the port authority officials for contempt, the House has thus cleared the way for a judicial determination of certain constitutional and legal issues concerning the scope of the investigative powers of Congress which the port authority has seen fit to raise.

RECORD OF PUBLIC LAWS

I believe the voters are entitled to know which legislation I introduced in the past Congress which ultimately became law. This the voters must know in order to judge the scope of my activities, the success of my efforts, and the interests which I have pursued.

I attach herewith a list of the bills and the public law numbers of the 86th Congress which I authored and are now part

of the U.S. law.

Public Law	Title	Bill No.
86-24 86-49	To amend ch. 13, Wage Earners' Plans, of the Bankruptcy Act.  To repeal clause (9) of subdivision a of sec. 39 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 67a(9), respecting the transmission of papers by the referee to the clerk of the court.	H.R. 4852. H.R. 4345.
86-64	To amend sees, 1, 18, 22, 331, and 631 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 1, 41, 45, 731, 1031) to provide for automatic adjudication and reference in	H.R. 4092
86-107 86-110 86-136	certain cases. To amend sec. 11 of the Clayton Act to provide for the more expeditious enforcement of cease-and-desist orders issued thereunder, and for other purposes. To amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to consolidate the referees' salary and expense funds. To eliminate all responsibility of the Government for fixing dates on which the period of limitation for filing suits against Miller Act payment bonds commences to run.	H.R. 2977. H.R. 4693. H.R. 4060.
86-138 86-144 86-221 86-223	Relating to the maintenance and travel expenses of judges.  To amend sees, 43 and 34 of the Bankruptcy Act (H.U.S.C. 71, 62) to simplify the filling of referee vacancies.  To amend see, 752 of title 28, United States Code (relating to appointment of law clerks and secretaries by district judges).  To amend see, 2734 of title 10, United States Code, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle claims arising in foreign countries incident.	H.R. 74. H.R. 4340, H.R. 2979. H.R. 2741.
86-238	to noncombat activities of the Coast Guard.  To amend title 28 of the United States Code to increase the limit for administrative settlement of claims against the United States under the tort claims.	H.R. 6000,
86-243 86-259 86-282	procedure to \$2,500.  Relating to the authority of the Customs Court to appoint employees, and for other purposes.  To amend sec. 4161 of title 18, United States Code, relating to computation of good-time allowances for prisoners.  To amend sec. 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple	H.R. 7126. H.R. 4347. H.R. 2978.
86-287 86-293 86-312 86-352 86-411 86-449	plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants. To amend the act of Sept, 2, 1988, establishing a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure To amend the Bankruptey Act in regard to the verification of pleadings. To fix the oblical station of retired judges assigned to active duty. To change the designation of Child Health Day from May 1 to the 1st Monday in October of each year. To amend sec. 2734 of title 10, United States Code, to extend the statute of limitations in the case of certain foreign claims To enforce constitutional rights, and for other purposes (civil rights)	H.R. 6889, H.R. 2982, H.J. Res. 317 H.R. 2740, H.R. 8601
86-504 86-546	To amend the Bankruptcy Act in regard to the closing fee of the trustee and in regard to the fee for the filing of a petition.  To make the uniform law relating to the record on review of agency orders (Public Law 85-791) applicable to the judicial review of orders issued under	H.R. 0557. H.R. 7847.
86-586 86-621 86-631	the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the Food Additives Amendment of 1958.  To validate certain payments of additional pay for sea duty made to members and former members of the U.S. Coast Guard.  To amend the Bankruptey Act to limit the use of faise financial statements as a bar to discharge.  To amend sec. 578 of the Bankruptey Act (IUU.S.C. 1078) relating to the transmission of petitions, notices, orders, and other papers to the Secretary of	H.R. 9921, H.R. 4346, H.R. 7726,
86-662 86-682 86-702	the Treasury in ch. XIH proceedings.  To amend subdivision c of sec. 39 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 67c) so as to clarify time for review of orders of referees.  To revise, codify, and enact into law, title 39 of the United States Code, entitled "The Postal Service"  To clarify certain provisions of the Criminal Code relating to the importation or shipment of injurious mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, and reptiles (18 U.S.C. 42(a), 42(b)); and relating to the transportation or receipt of wild mammals or birds taken in violation of State, national, or foreign laws	H.R. 6556, H.R. 2339, H.R. 10329,
86-726	(18 U.S.C. 43), and for other purposes.  To amend title 28 of the United States Code relating to actions for infringements of copyrights by the United States.	H.R. 4059.

Also I am proud to indicate that over the years while in Congress I succeeded in procuring the passage of many important laws, among them: The Federal Register Act; the Celler-Kefauver Anti-Merger Act; the Celler-Sparkman Act providing for finality of Clayton Act orders; the Celler-O'Mahoney Automotive Act; the Foreign Trade Zones Act; the Foreign Trade Zones Act; the Federal Tort Claims Act; numerous refugee acts; and Celler Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.

My Final Report to the District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. MERWIN COAD

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COAD. Mr. Speaker, it is again my privilege to summarize my activities during the 86th Congress in my report to the people of the Sixth Iowa District.

Since the close of the bobtail session of Congress, I have worked full time to get this report finished and into the hands of the Record clerk as soon as possible. It is my hope that we can get it out in the mail without further delay.

### AGRICULTURE

On the last day of the session we considered a farm bill which would give some assistance in helping the farmers who need assistance so desperately. This bill will raise dairy price supports from \$3.06 to \$3.22 per hundredweight. This level of price support serves to raise the floor under the market for the market price of milk is presently higher than this figure. However, this will effectively raise the

floor level and in this manner serve to stabilize the dairy industry at a higher price level and for this urgent reason this bill should be enacted.

The farm situation is so critical in the Midwest that farm auctioneers are already booked up months ahead. They are going to sell out the family farmers who have struggled so valiantly against the harsh economics of increasing production at lower prices. This philosophy which has been espoused and practiced by the Republican administration has brought economic ruin to many of our farm people. This I say is cruel treatment to some of the finest of American citizens. I am told that in some communities up to 25 percent of the family farmers are going to be liquidated. This is a great tragedy. It is useless and a needless tragedy. It need not have happened and it should not have happened.

President Eisenhower signed this bill, but indicated he would have vetoed it if this were not an election year. It was the last opportunity the President had to redeem, if in such a small way, the glowing campaign promises which he made while a candidate for office in 1952. In 1952, Mr. Eisenhower promised 100 percent of parity in the marketplace by pledging himself to the continuation of the 90 percent supports. We know that during the eight sessions of the Congress Mr. Eisenhower has never lived up to any of the promises he made to the farmers of America. But now, as one of his official acts of signing farm legislation he takes this opportunity of doing a little for the American farmers who are engaged in dairying.

But if Mr. Eisenhower had vetoed this bill, as he has vetoed five other farm bills, he would have a record of 100 percent against our farmers. His remarks about this bill prove that what he said

earlier this year about realizing is demands on farm legislation were just so many words spoken in the arena of politics.

In 1956 he vetoed H.R. 12, the Agricultural Act of 1956, passed by the 84th Congress. This was a measure to restore 90 percent farm parity prices for basic crops—corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, grains, and milk.

In 1958, he vetoed Senate Joint Resolution 162, a Senate joint resolution passed by the 85th Congress. This provided for freezing farm price supports at the 1957 level to forestall a price reduction.

In 1959, he vetoed S. 1909 for tobacco price supports, passed by the 86th Congress. This bill, covering a single commodity, would have set the price supports at 90 percent of parity on tobacco for which marketing quotas were established.

Again in 1959, the President vetoed S. 1968—H.R. 7246—the wheat price support bill passed by the 86th Congress. This bill would have raised price supports from 75 to 90 percent in return for a 25-percent acreage reduction.

Once more, in 1959, the President vetoed a bill to give final REA loan authority to the Rural Electrification Administration instead of leaving it with the unsympathetic Agriculture Department.

Our farmers cannot afford the luxury of having their livelihoods cast about as the whim of politics may choose. Our farmers need assistance. They need assistance in balancing production at a fair price so that their families can live as first-class citizens. It is not fair that the American people should expect the farmers of our land to subsidize the grocery bill forever. The American farmer deserves the best, but he has

been receiving only crumbs. The enactment of this legislation, sponsored by Democrats, is a step in the right direction for the economic improvement of American agriculture.

BALANCED BUDGET MYTH

Much has and will be said about the balanced budget which was achieved in fiscal 1960. Completely obscured to the public will be that fact that during the past 6 years, \$29.4 billion have been added to the Federal debt.

It may be entirely coincidental that budget surpluses occurred in fiscal 1956, 1957, and 1960, conveniently for the national elections involved. The 8-year total gives the true picture of a debt in-

crease of more than \$29 billion.

In analyzing the fiscal operations of the Government, the American people should also be aware of the fact that the surplus for fiscal 1960 was in no small part due to the extraordinary contribution to the Federal Treasury by the socalled independent Federal Reserve bank.

In fiscal 1959, when the Nation was facing a \$12½ billion deficit, the bank could make only a \$491 million contribution. In 1960, however, this contribution was multiplied to \$1,093 million. Thus, in order to balance the budget for fiscal 1960 and in order to show a political surplus, the Treasury had to call on the Federal Reserve Board to double its previous contribution. At the same time, heavy defense spending was deferred until July 1, 1960, the beginning of fiscal 1961.

When the true circumstances are brought to light, the 1960 "balanced budget" will prove to have been a fraud on the American people.

VOTING RECORD

Those who try to condemn by accusation without proof have little faith in our American way of life and even less respect for the intelligence of the American people.

We can be thankful for the truthful historic documentation of the acts of public officials ungarnished with half truths, insinuations, and partisan com-

mitments.

I do not intend to be indicted and condemned by headlines when the record itself shows quite a different story indeed.

On June 12, 1959, I voted for the wheat price support bill, H.R. 7246, to provide an increase from 75 to 90 percent price support on wheat in return for a 25-percent acreage reduction. This bill also contained provisions for cross-compliance, increased penalties on wheat from acrea in excess of the farm acreage allotments, limiting total payment to any one operator and payment in kind.

While this bill was under consideration by the House Committee on Agriculture, I offered the amendment to the bill to provide for payment in kind. This amendment passed the committee, weathered debate in both House and the Senate and emerged in the final draft, as passed by Congress.

In their statement on the final draft of the bill, the House conferees projected

that:

The overall effect of the bill as agreed upon by the conferees and reported herewith will result in a wheat program for the years 1960 and 1961 which will (1) reduce wheat production an estimated 200 million to 300 million bushels per year; (2) result in a cash savings to the Government of an estimated \$150 million to \$200 million per year.

On June 25, the President vetoed this

Another very controversial issue came up early in the 86th Congress; this was H.R. 3, the so-called States rights bill. This bill provides a rule to guide the Supreme Court in construing statutes of Congress. It was bred in vengeance against the Supreme Court for what it said in the segregation decision of 1954 and nurtured in the contempt for national unity held by Civil War secessionists.

In my judgment, this bill would have created a morass of litigation, ambiguity, and doubt upon the rights, responsibilities, and liabilities of every American citizen. As stated in the Congressional Record, it should have been entitled "A full employment bill for lawyers," because it put in jeopardy of dual interpretation by the Supreme Court nearly every act passed by the Congress since 1779. I voted against this bill and although it passed the House it did not pass the Senate.

One of the most difficult decisions I had to make as a Representative from a primarily rural district was my vote for the Landrum-Griffin labor reform bill. It was tagged as a "get Hoffa bill," and although since its enactment into law it has failed to get Hoffa, its provisions have penalized the unionman who works for a living by taking away his union's rights at the bargaining table. The House Labor Committee bill, which I favored, provided for a more democratic process in union affairs, safeguarding pension and welfare funds, as well as providing protection from "fixed" union elections, but because this bill did not penalize the union workers at the bargaining table, it was considered a weak bill by the antilabor proponents of labor reform who really wanted to break the labor unions, rather than help the man who must work for his living.

One issue was climaxed in an unusual situation during this session of the Congress. That issue was school construction assistance. Separate bills passed both the House and Senate, but neither was sent to the President for final action. I supported H.R. 10128, the School Construction Assistance Act of 1960, because we are short over 130,000 classrooms in this country which today is impairing in varying degrees the education of over 10 million of our young people. This is about one out of every four American children in school. With the unconditional and absolute guarantee that all control in policy and administration remain at the local level, I believe it is not good sense to expect local property taxes to pay for the bulk of the growing costs of education. Already 40 cents of every State and local revenue dollar goes to the support of education. Our current and future needs in this field can be met only by increased assessed property evaluations and/or increased school millage rates unless the more flexible tax sources

of the Federal Government are used to close the gap between present actual facilities and the documented current educational needs of this country. H.R. 10128 provided for a temporary 4-year program of grants totaling \$325 million a year to be divided among the States for distribution to local school districts according to the needs of each district. The bill specifically prohibited any Federal intervention, direction, or control over any school system.

Another important vote came on June 23, 1960, when the House of Representatives considered and defeated H.R. 12261, the Poage farm bill, which provided for a referendum vote by the wheat producers to choose one of two programs designed to reduce wheat production by reducing wheat acreage allotments by 25 percent with the price support raised to 85 percent of parity for the 1961-65 crop years. Price supports would be available only to producers who cooperate in the program in the event the producers by a majority vote do not disapprove marketing quotas. If such quotas are disapproved, price supports would be lowered to 50 percent of parity; or two, set price supports on wheat in balance with the support level of corn with adjustments made on the basis of the comparative weight and nutritive value of the two commodities. No production controls would be involved but CCC sales of wheat would be subject to certain restrictions and surplus wheat could be used for donation to friendly countries. A 3-year period of soil bank contracts would be authorized so that 60 million acres would be placed in the conservation reserve. Also included in the bill were provisions for the creation of a feed grain program development committee and a program to increase the amount of dairy, poultry, and meat products distributed to the needy.

It was said and is my contention that we are paying more and getting less out of the wheat program than any other commodity programs. This bill would have provided a means to end the wheat glut. It gave the producers a choice of ways to do it and still stay in business. Since pay-in-kind provisions were again included in the bill the costs of the program would have been reduced.

Another vote rated as important to the Nation's farm families during this Congress by farm magazines was the overwhelming override vote of the President's veto on a bill to provide a 71/2-percent pay raise for certain Federal employees. The bill increased the average letter carrier's gross salary \$28 a month. Testimony at hearings on this bill showed that workers in private industry doing comparable work receive higher salaries than postal workers and in one example. it was brought out that actually they were offering to pay janitors in larger cities more money, as starting salaries, than the postal carriers and clerks who have been working months and years for the Post Office Department. In our depressed agricultural economy here in Iowa it is hard to believe that postal employees' salary scales are so low. but all the facts and figures are in the record.

I have been in a running battle with the top officials of the Post Office Department on many matters since first coming to Congress, but just because I do not always agree with many policies of that Department, there is no reason to penalize the clerks and carriers who work under these policies.

In conjunction with my belief that the working man and woman deserves a living wage, I supported and voted for an amendment to increase the minimum wage from \$1 an hour to \$1.15 an hour within a 3-year period and to extend the coverage of the act to employees of certain businesses engaged in interstate commerce, which are not now covered by the law. Although separate bills passed both the House and the Senate. the conferees stood in disagreement at the adjournment of Congress, so no finalized bill was enacted.

These six votes during the 86th Congress are my votes on so-called key issues. This is a Coad box score. There were many other votes during this Congress in the transaction of the people's business in Washington, D.C. I have worked and studied the issues as they have come up before the House of Representatives in order to do the best job I can to see that your best interests, as well as the welfare and security of this great land are preserved.

Although it has been said many times that the 86th Congress was controlled by the Democrats, the record shows that neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate has had the two-thirds majority which is necessary to override a Presidential veto. The simple majority of the Democratic Party was not enough to overcome the Presidential veto threat and the organized coalition of the oppo-

### GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Apparently the major difference between our two national parties insofar as spending the tax dollars is concerned, is who gets the benefit of the public spending. When I voted for appropria-tions for such things as aid to airport construction, flood control, and conservation, loans for electric transmission lines in Iowa, veterans' housing loans, a mutual security program, public housing, and agriculture trade development, I am a big spender? I am the worst in the State of Iowa according to one newspaper editor, but nothing is said when the administration's policies of tight money and high interest rates are put into effect and the public is forced to pay more interest on the private and public debt. We get nothing in return for it and the vested interests on Wall Street pocket the high interest windfall. During the period 1953-59 interest costs on the public and private debt were \$23.1 billion more than they would have been at the 1952 level of interest-rates. This kind of fiscal irresponsibility does irreparable damage to the national economy for we got nothing in return for this added expense—no schools, no roads or runways, no housing, no wage increase, no military protection-nothing and for this we paid \$23.1 billion in the 1960 session final action on appropriationspast 7 years.

This 86th Congress actually appropriated \$2,093,048,591 less than the President requested in his budgets for 1959 and 1960. Despite the fact that Congress cut appropriations in nearly every area of Government spending, the budget requests were the highest in the history of the country. The table below shows the breakdown of appropriations approved by the 86th Congress.

In fact, the expenditures for the 8 years of the Eisenhower administration will exceed \$579 billion, topping the Truman administration by 46 percent and F.D.R.'s-including the entire cost of World War II-by 68 percent. This administration has asked the Congress for five increases in the legal debt ceiling and has added about 15 billion to the national debt. This would have been even greater had not the Congress under Democratic control since 1955, cut the administration budget request by \$9.9 billion. As I see it, the spending of which the administration complains, is evidently only that which benefits the ordinary citizen.

1959 session final action on appropriations

Title	Amount agreed to by conferees	Increase or decrease compared to President's budget esti- mates to date
1959 SUPPLEMENTAL		
2d supplemental	\$2, 764, 500, 380	-\$136, 298, 990
1960 Appropriations		
SUPPLEMENTAL		
Supplemental Temporary (July) Temporary (August) Temporary (September)	977, 345, 608	-240, 744, 947
REGULAR		
District of Columbia. Federal payment. Treasury-Post Office. Interior. Labor-HEW. Independent offices Agriculture. General government. State-Justice-Judiciary. Commerce. Legislative Defense Public Works. Atomic Energy Mutual Security Military Construction. Public Works.	(241, 289, 076) 27, 218, 900 4, 643, 883, 900 481, 899, 100 4, 016, 485, 981 6, 504, 382, 200 3, 971, 362, 673 13, 483, 500 648, 941, 200 712, 672, 900 128, 797, 380 39, 228, 239, 900 (1, 215, 477, 808) 2, 683, 029, 000 3, 626, 718, 137 1, 363, 961, 200 1, 185, 309, 993	(-4, 700, 924) -7, 600, 000 -44, 964, 000 -9, 292, 300 +259, 637, 400 -82, 035, 800 -110, 002, 190 -145, 000 -33, 446, 400 -19, 518, 100 -4, 850, 800 -19, 961, 000 (+30, 071, 549) -35, 886, 600 -1, 197, 766, 600 -199, 238, 800 -97, 166
Total, regular	69, 235, 752, 364	-1, 504, 366, 156
Total, all bills	72, 977, 598, 352	-1, 881, 410, 093

1960 session final action on appropriations

Tide	Amount as approved	Increase or decrease com- pared to budget esti- mates to date
1960 APPROPRIATIONS NASA supplemental 2d supplemental Labor supplemental	\$23, 079, 000 965, 370, 003 6, 000, 000	-\$63, 134, 885 -2, 000, 000

Title	Amount as approved	Increase or decrease com- pared to budget esti- mates to date
1961 APPROPRIATIONS		
District of Columbia Loan authorization Federal payment Commerce Interior Treasury-Post Office General Government Labor-He W State-Justice Judiciary Independent Offices Defense Agriculture Loan authorizations Military construction Legislative Public works Mutual security Supplemental	(\$239, 470, 433) (20, 100, 000) 27, 533, 000 27, 533, 000 729, 624, 375 557, 667, 600 14, 207, 500 4, 354, 170, 331 705, 032, 567 8, 311, 893, 400 39, 996, 608, 600 (577, 000, 000) 994, 855, 000 129, 470, 410 3, 969, 982, 485 3, 722, 350, 000 138, 293, 740	(-\$2, 982, 567) (+1. 440, 000) -7, 000, 000 -68, 940, 625 +7, 337, 300 -55, 939, 000 +220, 000 +333, 948, 350 -27, 997, 828 -105, 503, 600 +601, 608, 000 -141, 165, 590 (+210, 000, 000) -193, 145, 000 -3, 943, 975 -45, 810, 695 -556, 334, 000 -31, 334, 100 +88, 966, 250
Total, all bills	73, 634, 335, 992	-211, 638, 498

#### RECAP

al the President's spending requests ere decreased by the 86th Cong.: 1959 session	\$1, 881, 410, 093 211, 638, 498
Total reduction	2, 093, 048, 591

## Report by Congressman William H. Avery to the 1st Congressional District of Kansas on the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. WILLIAM H. AVERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, as is my usual custom, I am submitting a report to the 1st Congressional District on the 2d session of the 86th Congress. In a report of this nature it is only possible to present the accomplishments of the session and workload of the office in brief outline

Almost 6,500 bills and measures were introduced during this 2d session of the 86th Congress. The total bills and measures introduced for the entire Congress was 20,500. This was the 1st session of Congress to include a special "bobtail" session since the 80th Congress in 1948.

In contrast to the 1st session of the 86th Congress, in which case most legislative action was in the field of domestic matters, the major accomplishments of the second session have been in the field of foreign affairs. Two major exceptions were the enactment of the Civil Rights Act and the medical aid program for the aged.

Turning to the topic of legislative activity during this session, I am submitting for your information and interest.a brief résumé of congressional action on legislative proposals and bills introduced by your Congressman. Following this is a listing of my vote on major legislative actions. In the event you should desire additional information on any particular vote, I will be most happy to attempt to furnish such. The listing includes voice notes as well as recorded votes.

First, the action on Avery sponsored

bills and proposals:

Introduced and urged passage of amendment to limit Commodity Credit loans to \$50,000. Avery proposal adopted by rollcall vote in first session for 1960 crop. Avery bill and other similar bills for 1961 crop rejected by majority. During debate in House your Congressman stated it was never the intention of Congress to subsidize corporation farms. Yet without some limitation the Agriculture Secretary is powerless to refuse to grant loans to a producer who planted within acreage allotment. Under this practice, some loans have exceeded \$1 million.

Avery bill to eliminate inequities in the law pertaining to VA dependency and indemnity compensation awards to certain widows of veterans who die as a result of service-connected disability. Avery bill passed Congress and enacted

as public law.

Avery proposal to permit duty free entry of experimental flour milling equipment for Kansas State passed Congress

and became public law.

Avery legislation to provide payment for certain losses to displaced property owners in Tuttle Creek Reservoir passed House unanimously and is now embodied in a public law.

Avery bill to improve and remove hardships from law covering application for moving costs incurred by displaced landowners in Tuttle Creek Reservoir adopted by the Congress and included in a public law.

Avery proposal to provide health benefits program for retired civil-service workers passed Congress, is now public law.

Avery bill to amend law to insure adequacy of national railroad freight car supply passed by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and reported to House.

Avery legislation to amend Social Security Act to eliminate age 50 requirement for disability insurance benefits embodied in bill passed by Congress and is now public law.

Avery proposal to grant consent of Congress to Kansas and Nebraska to enter into a compact for equitable distribution of waters of Big Blue River passed Congress and is now public law.

Avery introduced legislation to grant tax relief to small business through allowable deductions for capital equipment investment.

Listing of the votes cast by your Congressman during second session of Congress:

Voted for bill to create an Agricultural Research and Development Commission to find and promote new industrial uses for farm products. Enacted as a public law. Your Congressman testified before Agriculture Committee in support of this type of legislation stating:

Agriculture must speed up its research efforts in developing more uses for farm com-

modities. It is not necessary to create any new so-called Government agency. We should utilize our land-grant colleges. Such an approach would permit the facilities at Kansas State to be used.

Voted for civil rights legislation to safeguard voting rights for all citizens and other provisions. Enacted as public law.

Supported extension of Library Services Act to provide mobile facilities for rural areas, is now public law.

Voted against bill to increase the spending of Federal funds from \$45 million in present law to \$90 million for water pollution control. Passed Congress, vetoed by President.

Opposed unreasonable spending of \$250 million as a Federal grant to depressed areas bill. Passed Congress, vetoed, supported President's veto on motion to override.

Voted for authorization for Post Office Department to seek court orders to curb use of mails for distribution of obscene or fraudulent matter. Enacted as public law

Supported extension of special milk program for children, is now public law.

Voted against motion to override the President's veto of Federal pay raise legislation. The veto was overridden and pay raise enacted as public law.

Helped draft and supported legislation to fix penalties for acceptance of "payola" and for other abuses and questionable practices of the radio and TV industry. Enacted as a public law.

Supported minimum wage legislation granting increase to workers now covered of \$1.15, bill would not include "local retail establishments." Did not support the Kennedy-Roosevelt bill to extend coverage to businesses not customarily considered as engaging in interstate commerce. Legislation died in conference committee due to disagreement

Voted for funds for fiscal 1962 and 1963 for primary and secondary highway systems and their urban extension. Enacted as a public law.

Supported liberalization of amount of loans Small Business Administration may have outstanding and of extension of credit to small business enterprises. Enacted into law.

Voted for tax deductions for professional self-employed who set aside income for voluntary pension plan (H.R. 10). Passed House, no Senate action.

Supported extension of GI loan program for home, farms, or business, is now public law.

Supported President's request for funds for the mutual security program, or foreign aid, is now public law.

Voted for amendment to Criminal Code to permit prosecutions for espionage committed outside the United States. Passed House, no Senate action.

Supported bill to authorize Secretary of State to deny passports to persons furthering international communism and whose presence abroad would endanger American security. Passed House, no Senate action.

Voted for bill to exclude or deport any alien convicted of violation relating to illicit possession of marijuana. Passed House, no Senate action. Voted for U.S. participation in International Development Association to help provide assistance to underdeveloped countries. Enacted as public law.

Supported proposal to provide tax relief incentives to encourage investment of private capital in underdeveloped countries. Passed House, no Senate action.

Endorsed resolution authorizing President; Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary; and the Surgeon General to conduct an international cooperative program in health research, training, and planning. Now a public law.

Voted for resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Communist China regime should not be seated in the United Nations as representative of China. Passed House, no Senate action.

Supported bill to permit application of loan provisions of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to other soil conservation projects. Enacted as public law.

Favored bill authorizing donation of Federal surplus property to cooperative agricultural extension agencies of States and counties, is now a public law.

Supported a cooperative Federal-State program of medical care for aged and liberalization and extension of coverage of old-age, survivors, and disability benefits program, is now law.

Voted against Federal aid to educational legislation for school construction. House and Senate passed different versions, Rules Committee refused to send bill to conference to work out differences, bill died.

Supported extension of corporate, liquor, cigarette, and automobile excise tax and the provision raising temporary national debt limit for 1 year, is now public law

Voted against Treasury expenditure of \$1 billion for Government purchase of FHA and VA mortgages. Passed House, no Senate action.

Voted for legislation providing additional compensation for disabled veterans with more than three children, education and training for children of veterans dying of service-connected disability. Enacted as public law.

Voted for bill to establish wheat price supports at 85 percent of parity, reduce acreage allotment by 20 percent, and provide payment in kind for retired cropland. Bill failed on rollcall vote.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL AND COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

One hundred percent voting attendance record.

Answered 108 of 113 quorum calls, for 97-percent record.

Attended 75 sessions of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, for a 99-percent record.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight bills referred to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Attended all meetings of the Small Business Committee.

One hundred percent attendance as Private Calendar Committee ranking minority member, studying 250 private bills as member of committee.

One of two Congressmen selected to appear on special panel at National Watershed Congress. Held over 150 conferences with officials in government agencies on cases for constituents.

To give you some idea of our office operation, for the period of January 6, 1960, to September 1, 1960:

Received 6,941 first-class letters from district for an average of 35 per working day.

In total, received and answered 15,000 pieces of mail.

pieces of mail.

Mailed out 39,302 pieces of mail, of

which 26,890 was first-class mail.

Processed cases with VA for veterans from every county in district.

Handled over 600 matters dealing with Agriculture Department.

Four hundred and forty-eight individuals visited the office in Washington. Received 100 newspapers per week

Received 100 newspapers per week from district, 15 per week from elsewhere.

One of the most significant activities of your office in Washington was the continuation of the "Week in Washington" nonpartisan academic program for Kansas, Kansas State, Washburn, St. Benedict's College, and Mount St. Scholastica College.

The students are selected by their schools impartially on the basis of merit. The purpose of the program is to learn government firsthand. Avery's office is the only one to carry out this educational program in such broad detail. American Political Science Association rates Avery program tops in objective coverage. The students interview Congressmen, White House aids, Budget Bureau officials, State Department officials, visit both national political party headquarters, observe Congress in session, attend committee hearings, and other features. The program has been in operation for 1 year, with 12 students participating.

The following is a brief summary of the appropriations and Federal activity for our district:

Flood-control projects, \$19,718,700.
Military construction, Federal buildings, and VA operations, \$14,666,870.

Equipment improvements and repairs to post office facilities, \$175,135.

During the recess, I will be in the district. While your office in Washington will be open to take care of your inquiries, we will also have an office in the Hotel Jayhawk, Topeka. Please contact me at any time if you feel "your office in Washington" can be of assistance.

# The Effect of Congressional Action on the 1961 Budget

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, with adjournment, the tumult and shouting died away, the captains and the kings departed, an objective evaluation could then be made of the effect of congressional action in the 2d session of the 86th Congress on the President's budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, and ending June 30, 1961.

In January of this year the President submitted his annual budget. It was carefully prepared and reflected the profound hope that a surplus of \$4.2 billion could be generated to be used in reducing the public debt. That hope has in large measure been shattered, as the following statement will indicate. The increase in appropriations over and above the President's request, the so-called backdoor financing which bypasses appropriations procedures, the increase provided by new legislation, and the denial of the President's request for additional revenues has in fact reduced the hope for a substantial surplus by nearly \$2 billion.

If the revenue estimates made in January 1960 prove to be too high, the estimated surplus will be further reduced and it is fair to assume that on June 30, 1961, unless unforeseen factors may intervene the estimated surplus may have been whittled to a fraction of the original estimate.

One other item in the summary merits attention and that is the accumulative effect of congressional action over a period of years. It indicates that new legislation during the first year it goes into effect may have only a modest effect on the budget. However, as time goes on the real blow to fiscal soundness can be measured and the data included in the report indicating the effect of some of these items over a 5-year period speaks eloquently of how easily budget figures and appropriations tables can conceal the real fiscal effect of such legislation.

I ask, therefore, that the budget summary be made a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT ON ACTIONS BY THE 86TH CONCRESS, 2D SESSION, WITH RESPECT TO THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

The net fiscal impact of all congressional actions in the second session of this Congress upon the President's budget for fiscal 1961 is as follows:

- 1. Net expenditures: for fiscal year 1961 were increased by \$2 billion.
- Net expenditures for a period of years were increased by \$9.1 billion.

SUMMARY

[In millions of dollars]

	Expend- iture effect in 1961 over budget	Expend- iture effect over period of years <sup>1</sup>
A. Congressional action on Presi-	1000	1 000
dent's appropriation requests B. Increases in the budget through	+212	+272
"back-door financing"	+94	+1, 117
C. Other increases: 1. In appropriation acts	0	+1,276
2. In new substantive legisla- tion	+971	+2, 818
increase revenues and de- crease expenditures	+711	+3,605
Total effect of congres- sional actions on budget	+1,988	+9,088

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The costs over 5 years are shown unless the legislation contains a definite time limitation or involves costs for a specific period of time.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION COMPLETED
TABLE A.—Congressional action on President's appropriation request
[In millions of dollars]

[In millions of dollars]				
	Expen- diture effect in 1961 over budget	Total increase		
Total, appropriations and author- izations (p. 17588, Congressional Record of Sept. 1, 1900); 1961 appropriations:				
Other programs	-51 +159	-494 +347		
1961 loan authorizations	+108 +91	$-147 \\ +211$		
Total Plus reductions erroneously credited or requiring restoration: 1. Commodity Credit Corpora-	+199	+64		
tion, capital restoration. \$1,325,000,000 was requested to cover losses already realized and reflected on the books of the Corporation. Congress approved \$1,225,500,000.	0	98		
Liquidation of contract authority     These reductions are for liquidation of obligations in several agencies incurred under contract authority previ-	10	17		
ously provided. 3. Advance to highway trust fund. The total shown above includes a \$10,000,000 decrease in the authorization for a repay- able advance to the highway	- 0	40		
trust fund. Since the amount advanced is repaid by the end of the year, the budget reflected a net zero for this transaction; therefore, a reduction in the advance cannot be counted as a cut in the budget.				
4. Mutual security program— Contingencies. Congressional table includes President's request as \$275,- 000,000, whereas it was (8. Doc. 117) only \$250,000,000.	0	25		
5. Department of Agriculture— Reappropriation. Congressional table counts as reductions decreases in appropriation request made possible by reappropriation which is in effect the same as a new appropriation.	3	28		
Total	+212	+272		

TABLE B.—Congressional increases through "back-door financing"

Un millions of dollars!

	Expend- iture effect in 1961 over budget	
Veterans Housing Loan Act. (Budget did not recommend increase in the authorization. Congress provided \$300,000,000 new authorization plus use of repayments and balances.)	+94	+420
College housing loans. Public facility loans. (Budget proposed \$20,000,000 to be provided through appro- prictions process; \$50,000,000 in back-door authority was en- acted.)	0	+500
Park, Indian, and forest roads and trails.  (Budget proposed to finance / through appropriations process, with no appropriation required for 1961. Congress provided contract authority for 1961 and 1962.)	0	+167
Total	+94	+1,117

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Spending and losses of revenue required by congressional action over budget requests, plus revenues requested by President but not granted.

TABLE C.—Congressional action on other measures authorizing expenditures or otherwise affecting the budget for 1961 and future years

In millions of dollars

	Expend- iture effect in 1961 over budget	Expend- iture effect over period of years
1. Other spending provided in appropriation acts above budget:		
budget: a. Increase in merchant marine		
subsidized voyages (over	0	+740
b. Agricultural conservation		
program (1962 only). c. Cost to complete Federal office buildings added	0	+150
office buildings added	0	+43
d. Cost to complete after 1961 of unbudgeted 1961 public		
works starts	0	+343
Total	0	+1,276
2. Effect of new legislation and amendments to existing legis- lation in excess of administra-		
a. Pay increase for Government employees b. Special school milk program	+746	+3,730 +11
c. Increased payments to land-	+11	- B 6- 6
d. Reduction in cabaret tax	+9 +20	+45 +20
e. Health benefits for retired	+2	+60
f. Medical care for the aged	TA	1.00
(change from administra- tion proposal).	+85	-1,266
g. Increase in maternal and child welfare grants	+12	+62
h. Rural library service extension	0	+30
1. Income tax deductions for all allowable medical expenses incurred in care of dependent parents over 65 without regard to 3-percent limitation.  1. Provide alternative method for computing foreign tax credits against U.S. Income	+50	+50
tax	0	+20
k. Renew suspension of coconut and palm oil taxes	+16	+16
Exclusion of local advertis- ing charges from manufac- turers' excise tax base	+20	+40
Total	+971	+2, 818
3. Failure to enact budget proposals to raise revenues or reduce expenditures:		
a. To increase postal rates. b. To increase aviation fuel tax. c. To repeal diversion of receipts from automotive	+554 +89	+554 +108
excise taxes to highway	0	+2,508
d. To transfer forest and public lands highway costs against highway trust fund. e. To increase premium rate for	+41	+183
Federal Home Loan Bank Board f. To provide for taxation of	+27	+172
f. To provide for taxation of cooperatives	0	+20
Total	+711	+3,605

Twentieth Anniversary Year of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, 1960 is the 20th anniversary

year of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The branches and members organizations of the committee, representing 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, will celebrate the anniversary with banquets, rallies, and concerts.

The committee, it seems to me, is doing much to help Americans remember that the success of tyranny is usually temporary, and that many millions of people in the world today yearn for the freedom to conduct their own affairs in their own nation.

We need such reminders; we can never accept injustice as permanent.

Recently, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, wrote me a letter which sums up the purposes of the committee. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have one paragraph of the letter reprinted in the Congressional Record in order to give a brief description of the activities of the committee.

There being no objection, the paragraph from the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It has been my privilege to lead this organization for over a decade. Our aim has been purely educational. As citizens knowledgeable in the affairs of the Soviet Union, we are dedicated to the task of serving the national security interests of this country by (1) advancing the strategic value of all the captive nations, particularly those in the Soviet Union itself, (2) informing our fellow citizens about the independence struggles of the dozen captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R., (3) exposing the many current myths about Soviet unity in all its alleged ramifications, and (4) proposing concrete ways and means to defeat imperialist Moscow in the cold war, the chief mode of which is psychopolitical and propagandistic.

Report of the Acting Director of Colony House, Inc., for the Year May 1, 1959, to April 30, 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FRANCIS E. DORN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF COLONY HOUSE, INC., FOR THE YEAR MAY 1, 1959, TO APRIL 30, 1960

New horizons that extend as high and far as the eye can see await the members of our agency today. Visualize a community that provides opportunities to strengthen and develop our moral and spiritual selves; a community that has continually provided us with constant and ever-changing challenges to our faith, our courage, our dreams, and ever-changing opportunities to develop our selves beyond our earthbound beginnings; a community that provided us through work and play with opportunities to learn to live with each other, achieve new skills and build new roots so that each child, youth, and adult can find his own fullest possible realization. These are our agency horizons that challenge the imagination; they offer our members a place in tomorrow's world.

The status of our members who have supported our projects has grown with the tasks they do. The history of Colony House goes back to the spring of 1913 when a group of women belonging to the Brooklyn Colony of the National Society of New England Women decided not only to give financial aid but actually to start a program for working girls in the Red Hook-Gowanus section of Brooklyn. Mrs. John L. Swan, one of the members, became the leader of this project. Since then its history has been marked with distinction. It has grown in strength and importance under the guidance of a board of directors who are dedicated to meeting the ever-changing responsibilities that confront our agency on new horizons.

From the moment new members are accepted in our agency they encounter new faces and acquaintances among the 21 different nationality groups that are represented in the 2,658 children and adults from 3 to 92 years of age who participate in our agency program. Living and working with others bring new meaning to human relationships and new respect for the everyday activities.

Throughout their membership they participate in activities that help them learn the things they need to know about living healthy, normal lives as children and teenagers and prepare them to step into their rightful place in the community as husbands, wives, and parents.

Training is the keynote at Colony House. The training has to be good for one of our biggest jobs is to provide men and women who are highly skilled in handling the complex problems that face our world today. To do this job we have a dedicated staff at Colony House, the Children's Center, and Gowanus Community Center who understand their role as democratic leaders, know and understand their children and appreciate the importance of cultural, racial, and religious influences on the children with whom they work.

#### CHILDREN'S CENTER

At the Colony House Children's Center located in the Gowanus housing project where a large number of families have been served, it was rewarding to observe them grow healthier, happier, and more self-sustaining. Through the cooperation of the day-care council, the staff was able to visit other centers and attend lectures which have enriched their teaching skill and stimulated program planning.

The meetings for the parents have offered them educational guidance, a place to exchange views, to meet their neighbors and during the holiday season to enjoy goodfellowship and fun with their new-found friends.

Through the combined efforts of the Colony House board, the department of welfare, and the Gowanus housing manager, new jalousles will be installed in all the doors leading in and out of the center. A partition to keep the nursery building warmer and safer for the children will be installed and a long-awaited outdoor storage shed will be erected which will give additional storage for indoor use. Last but most essential, both buildings will be painted attractively which will offer a cleaner and more cheerful environment for all. The parents and staff are in the process of planning to paint during the evening hours to take care of all the chores that the contractors are unable to do. Together, they are combining their skills and energy to make our center one of the most beautiful and outstanding in the city.

### GOWANUS

Gowanus Community Center is proud to report that, during the past year, not only was there an increase in membership response and added interest in participation in program activities but there was greater integration of the races (especially in the afternoon programs). It is hoped that it will spread even more rapidly during the coming year.

There was not a single case of narcotics in the center. This important accomplishment was done through the education of our youth by the staff with the cooperation of the department of health.

Another step forward was the decrease in drinking among our teenagers, especially on dance night. Here again this was made possible through education by staff with strict

control and disciplinary action.

We are also happy to report that during the year there was not one fight or rumble in this area. This has been achieved by working closely in club group programs with several gangs and cliques who were included in our daily scheduled activities.

The Parents Club has presented the center with a sewing machine, and will provide tools for the workshop. With the approach of the summer months they are turning their efforts toward raising funds to pay for a much needed extra worker for the summer day

#### COLONY HOUSE

Throughout the year Colony House has had a roster of fine athletes noted for their sportsmanship. The annual sports dinner was a highlight of the season. In our gym teamwork, and the ability to work with others rather than as individuals are stressed. The Biddy League members who learn the give and take of team play in early years will be providing leadership in more skilled groups.

To broaden the horizons of the children special excursions were taken throughout the year to libraries, museums, parks, theaters, TV studios, industrial plants, circus, rodeo. and social events at other youth agencies.

The teenage group, above all others, feel the effects of a changing neighborhood. To many the neighborhood is the only tangible security that they hold to with the grim determination of youth. It is so important to them that in all this chaos Colony House

still remains stable, the beacon of light to all.

The two mothers' clubs have long been a standby for help in civic events. To many of their members, the clubs fill a real need for social contact. For the Senior Mothers' Club it is a chance for service to others by raising funds for the house; for the Liberty Club it is helping the community by working with our Dare Association. The Senior Mothers' Club has had a continuous record of achievement for 45 years, the Liberty Club for 24 years.

Our Happiness Club for those over 65 years of age, is truly young in spirit. Their zest for life and joy of living in spite of adversities is an inspiration to all.

The Men's Club, our former teenagers, still retain their loyalty to the community. Many have moved to new areas but return to Colony House to be with their old friends. Their independent bowling league which started with 12 young men 2 years ago has now grown in size and stature. It now sponsors two teams of its own in bowling leagues throughout the city.

During the long hot summer days visions of beaches and parks became a reality through the generosity of Fun-N-Fun, and the Association of Brooklyn Settlements whereby many of our children were taken by buses for a day in the great outdoors.

Through the cooperation of the Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund 128 boys and girls spent at least 2 weeks at camp or friendly towns where they learned there is a big wide beautiful world outside the over-crowded roominghouses in which they live.

### DARE

During the past year our community or-ganization, Dare, the downtown area re-newal effort under fine leadership has grown to 52 member groups.

It has become a partner with the city of New York in the neighborhood conservation program. A day-to-day working relationship with eight city departments and the State rent commission has been established. The program is endeavoring to obtain (1) maximum code enforcement; (2) tenant and landlord participation and (3) moderate rehabilitation.

Families living in illegally overcrowded rooms have been moved to spacious apartments. Landlords who were unwilling to make necessary repairs were taken into court. Cooperative landlords of good buildings, unable to make a reasonable profit under rent control, were aided by being granted substantial increases.

The program is now moving into the tenant participation stage.

A grant was received from the Fred Lavanburg Foundation to develop a renewal plan for the area. The plan was a cooperative effort of Pratt Institute and Dare. Formal presentation of this program will be presented at the Brooklyn Academy of Music

Dare has completed a directory of recreation facilities in the area and in the fall will distribute this directory to the families of the area.

During the coming year the efforts of Dare will be devoted to increasing its effectiveness throughout the entire area with regard to sanitary conditions and police protection. It must also face the problem of securing funds if it is to continue.

Colony House alone could not have met the many problems of a changing neighborhood. For their splendid assistance and cooperation in helping us build a better community, we are deeply grateful to the fol-lowing groups and agencies:

Annual Children's Day Committee of Long Beach, N.Y.; Association of Brooklyn Settlements; American Red Cross; Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service' and Children's Aid Society; Brooklyn College; Brooklyn Tuberculosis and Health Association; Board of Education and Community Activities; Principals, Teachers, and Parent-Teachers Associations of Public Schools 6, 32, and 47. Board of Health; Brooklyn Public Library; Catholic Charities; Citizens Housing Council; Day Care Council; Department of Welfare; Greater New York Fund; Gowanus Housing manager and staff; Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund; Holy Family and Long Island College Hospitals; Junior League of Brooklyn; Juvenile Aid Bureau: National Federation of Settlements; Kiwanis Club of Brooklyn; National Recreation Association; New York City Housing Authority; New York City Youth Board; New York telephone company em-ployees; Police of 78th and 82d precincts; parochial schools; office of the district attorney; Sun-N-Fun; United Neighborhood Houses of New York, Inc., and Youth Council Bureau.

We are fortunate at Colony House to have staff members who go about their difficult job with soft-hearted realism and hard-hearted idealism. Without the earnest endeavor of each one, this report could not have been

Our faithful and hardworking volunteers from Brooklyn College, as well as many individuals throughout Brooklyn, have aided greatly in enriching our program and have thus strengthened our community ties. Members of the associate board, the guild

and men's council, as well as our many contributors, have each played an important role

in our community plan for better living.

Members of the board of directors, w deep understanding and keen perception, have been able to guide us through adversity as well as harmony, by their leadership and encouragement.

After 17 years of dedicated work as executive director of Colony House, Miss Sara M. McCaulley has retired to turn her talents to being Mrs. Raymond B. Seymour.

During her directorship Miss McCaulley as constantly aware of the tremendous part Colony House must play in the community and the important part it must play in the preserving of our democracy. Toward this end she was constantly striving, using her genius to transcend the barriers which people place between each other.

She has always been a popular and loved director and her high status as a leader has long been accepted throughout the city. We wish her good luck and Godspeed in her new endeavor, and are looking forward with joy to her return to the fold as a member of the board of directors this fall.

## The Republican Social Security Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the Republican Party has a proud record in the development of legislation improving the Nation's social security program.

Since 1953 under the leadership of a Republican administration, and particularly during the years 1953 and 1954 when that administration was supported by a Republican majority in Congress, genuine progress has been achieved in improving the adequacy, equity, and soundness of each of the programs included in the Social Security Act. These programs include the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, the public assistance programs of aid to the aged, blind, dependent children, and disabled, and the unemployment insurance program.

The public assistance programs have been improved under Federal-State cooperation to provide more realistically for the citizens to be benefited under the various programs. Cash benefits have risen, medical services have been greatly expanded and improved, and rehabilitation endeavors have been strengthened and encouraged to provide increased opportunity to the individual for self-reliance.

The Federal-State unemployment insurance system has been improved through the extension of coverage to more than 5 million individuals, the strengthening of the program's financing structure, and by the action of every State to increase benefit levels and by 40 States to lengthen the duration of benefit eligibility. With respect to benefit levels and duration, it is significant to note that the States generally have acted to increase benefit levels by 40 percent since January 1953 and potential benefit entitlements by 50 percent since January 1953. These achievements represent real advancement in the improvement of the employment security of our American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the balance of my remarks will pertain to the accomplish-ments achieved since 1953 under the leadership of the Republic Party in improving the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program of the Social

Security Act.

President Eisenhower upon taking office in 1953 described the social security system as the "cornerstone of the Government's programs to promote the economic security of the individual." The deep-rooted interest of the Republican Party in human welfare has been evidenced by the Republican achievements in the area of social security.

The most significant and important improvements in the social security program since the inception of the act were prepared by the Republican 83d Congress in cooperation with the Republican administration. These improvements included:

First. Coverage extension to 10.2 million additional individuals who were working in occupations previously excluded from the protection of the act such as farmers, certain farmworkers, most professions, ministers, certain State and local employees, and other miscellaneous groups.

Second. Benefit increases were enacted for the more than 6.5 million people then on the benefit rolls including a 20-percent increase in the minimum benefit. For those retiring in the future a new benefit formula was established resulting in a higher benefit for new beneficiaries.

Third. Retirement test liberalization permitted higher earnings without loss of benefit entitlement and the earnings limitation was made inapplicable at age 72 instead of 75 as under prior law;

Fourth. Five-year dropouts of periods of lowest or no earnings in computing benefit amount resulted in a general upward adjustment of future benefit levels and protected persons who had not previously been covered;

Fifth. Disability protection of eligibility for, and levels of, benefits through the so-called wage freeze preserved the benefit rights of persons sustaining a total extended disability;

Sixth. Financing adjustments were made to maintain the actuarial soundness of the program.

These highlights are only a few of the many meritorious improvements in the social security program prepared by the Republican 83d Congress. As I have indicated these changes constituted the most far reaching improvements ever enacted in the history of the program.

Further changes of a more modest nature were made in the OASDI title of the Social Security Act by the amendments of 1956 and 1958. The principal changes can be summarized, as follows:

The 1956 amendments: First, disability benefits payable to totally and permanently disabled workers aged 50 and over and for certain disabled children; second, coverage was extended to an additional 250,000 individuals; and, third, tax schedule was adjusted to defray the added cost of the liberalizations.

The 1958 amendments: First, benefit levels were increased for present and future beneficiaries; second, maximum monthly family benefit increased from \$200 to \$254; third, benefits provided for dependents of disabled beneficiaries; fourth, retirement test changed to prevent loss of benefit for any month in which beneficiary earned \$100 or less

rather than \$80 or less as under previous law; and, fifth, financing adjustments were made to defray the added cost of the changes,

Mr. Speaker, these changes received the overwhelming support of the membership in the Congress. However, it is appropriate to say that as these proposals were enacted into law the nucleus of support for the legislation came from the Republican Party, and in large measure the changes were the result of recommendations by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In making this observation I stress the fact that I am commenting on the legislation as enacted into law. This nucleus of Republican support also existed with respect to the 1960 amendments. I will comment on these amendments at this time.

Mr. Speaker, the 1960 amendments to the OASDI title made a number of changes in the coverage provisions, revised the benefit eligibility qualifications, liberalized the retirement test, and made certain revisions in the financial structure of the program.

The development of these changes to title II of the Social Security Act had its beginning with able work done by a subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means in the fall of 1959 through an inquiry into the administration of the Social Security Act. This project was aided by the full cooperation of the officials and staff of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, who recommended many of the legislative changes included in the bill.

The specific changes made in the OASDI title by the 1960 amendments can be highlighted, as follows:

First. Disability insurance benefits are payable to disabled workers under age 50 and their dependents on the same basis as benefits are now provided with respect to disabled workers age 50 to 64. It is estimated approximately 125,000 additional disabled workers, plus their dependents, will qualify for benefits under this change beginning with the month of November.

Second. Disability rehabilitation is strengthened by providing a benefit-paid 12-month trial work period for disabled beneficiaries without the previously existing limitation that such trial work must be done under a formal Federal-State vocational rehabilitation plan. Also a disabled worker who returns to work and again becomes disabled within 5 years would not be required to meet a 6-month waiting period before resumption of benefits.

Third. Coverage extension is made to an additional 180,000 persons. The occupational groups include family employment—e.g., a parent by a son or daughter under certain circumstances—additional employees of nonprofit organizations by eliminating the requirement of two-thirds concurrence by employees concerned, additional ministers by extending the time for a coverage election to April 15, 1962, and other miscellaneous groups.

Fourth. Retirement test is liberalized by providing that earnings above the ceiling of \$1,200 annually up to a \$1,500 level will result in a reduction of benefits on the basis of \$1 in benefits for every \$2 earned. Earnings above \$1,500 will result in a \$1 benefit loss for each \$1 earned. Under previous law a month's benefit was lost for each \$80 of earnings above \$1,200 a year. The result of this change is that a beneficiary earning above \$1,200 will always have more in benefits and earnings than if he limited his earnings to \$1,200.

Fifth. Eligibility requirements are modified so a person can become eligible for benefits by having 1 quarter of covered work in every 3 quarters elapsing after 1950 or the year he attained 21 whichever is later and before the year he becomes eligible for benefits. The previous requirement was 1 quarter of work in every 2 elapsed quarters. The present minimum requirement of 6 quarters and the maximum requirement of 40 quarters are retained. It is estimated that 400,000 individuals will be eligible for benefits under this change, including 250,000 aged.

Sixth. Child's benefit computation is liberalized so that 400,000 children will receive increased benefits. In addition a child's benefit will be available to a child of a disabled worker where the child is born after the disability or becomes a stepchild of the worker after disability occurs. A child's benefit based on his father's earnings will be payable even though the child is being supported by a stepfather.

Seventh. Benefit entitlement for dependents based on a primary insured individual's wage record is changed in many respects so as to facilitate benefit eligibility for spouses, children, and other dependents.

Eighth. Financing of the OASDI program has been changed with respect to return on trust fund investment so that interest earnings on new investment of funds will approximate the rate of return paid to open market purchasers of Government securities.

Mr. Speaker, for the most part the 1960 OASDI changes will tend to improve the equity of the program and simplify the law. The changes were not sweeping in scope but they were important and meritorious to the people affected by them. It is also significant to note that these changes were accomplished without an increase in the contributions schedule. I will have more to say about the contributions schedule later in my remarks.

Under the leadership of the Republican Party, the social security system has become a program of the people. Virtual universality of coverage has been accomplished so that 9 out of 10 jobs are covered; the system's tax and benefit schedules now have tremendous significance for our economy; the security of our citizens in important part now rests in the maintenance of a financially and actuarially sound system to provide protection at the time of retirement or survivorship.

Let us now look to see how the changes in social security taking effect under the Republican Party in the last 8 years have improved the program.

The growth in the OASDI program during the last 8 years is indicated by

the fact that its coverage has been extended to approximately 12 million additional jobs including farmers and many other occupational groups; disability benefits and liberalized survivors' benefits are provided; a lower retirement age for women to age 62 is established; and two upward adjustments in the benefit level have occurred. I would point out to you that these increases in benefit amounts were accomplished under a Republican administration that maintained a relatively stable cost of living so that from 1953 through 1959 the annual average increase in the cost of living was 1.5 percent compared with an annual average increase in the Roosevelt-Truman years of 1939 through 1952 of 7 percent.

The development of the program is also indicated by the cold statistical facts of the growth in the number of beneficiaries and benefit disbursements. During the fiscal year 1952 OASI disbursements were \$2 billion whereas for fiscal year 1960 the OASDI disbursements were \$10.8 billion. The number of monthly beneficiaries in June 1952 was 4.6 million whereas in June 1960 it was 14.3 million. The average benefit for a retired worker was \$42 a month in June 1952 and in June 1960 it was \$74 per month. The corresponding monthly figures for a retired worker and his wife are \$68 for 1952 and \$124 for 1960.

The widowed mother with two dependent children in 1952 received an average check of \$107 per month whereas today the average amount approximates \$160 per month. We have gone from 50 million individuals working in occupations protected under the OASDI system to almost 60 million individuals. In 1952 80 percent of our total paid employment was covered by OASDI and today the percentage is over 90 percent.

That is the record of accomplishment by Republican leadership in the area of social security. It is a record of leadership that has found Republican campaign promises matched by Republican performance. It is a record of leadership that has shunned the cruel course of promising appealing but unattainable liberalizations in our social-security law in a selfish quest for votes. In short, Republican leadership has outper-formed but has not tried to outpromise anyone in regard to social-security improvements.

Against that backdrop of responsible Republican leadership in improving the adequacy, equity, and soundness of the social security system, let us now look to the future.

In terms of Republican Party principle in the area of human needs the 1960 Republican platform states:

The ultimate objective of our free society and of an ever-growing economy is to enable the individual to pursue a life of dignity and to develop his own capacities to his maximum potential.

In this context our 1960 Republican platform pledges our party first, to improve the adequacy of the social security program on a basis that maintains the fiscal integrity of the system: second, to improve Federal-State programs providing better health care and greater security to our aged; third, to promote programs enhancing the economic opportunities of the aged so that their wisdom, skill, and experience may be put to productive use; and fourth, to give prompt consideration to the recommendations of the White House Conference on Aging called by the President for January 1961.

In summary, the Republican objective-the Republican position-with respect to social security has been and is a dedication to the principle that our aged and other citizens should have the right of self-determination in an environment maximum individual opportunity without compulsory subservience to Government bureaucracy and without fear of loss of self-respect.

By contrast the Democratic platform for 1960 asserts that "the Democratic administration will end the neglect of our older citizens." The Democratic platform then devotes more than two full pages to promises of massive Government bounty with little or no recognition of the rights of the individual to self-determination and to self-respect.

As Republicans we pledge ourselves to the support of any meaningful effort to strengthen and improve the OASDI system which is soundly financed and which is not unfair to any group.

Mr. Speaker, I would at this time direct my remarks to a few pertinent observations relative to the actuarial status of the OASDI program and its financial structure.

The actuarial status of the OASDI trust funds is vital to the welfare of our people. It is the solemn responsibility of the Congress and Government officials connected with the administration of the OASDI program to safeguard the system against insolvency. Only in this way can the reliance on the system by the American people-whether they be current beneficiaries or future beneficiaries-be justified. The combined balances in the OASDI trust funds currently approximate in excess of \$22 billion. When it is considered that annual payments out of the funds in calendar year 1960 are estimated to exceed \$11.5 billion, it is apparent that the funds contain a total principal sufficient only to pay benefits for 2 years in the absense of continued fund income. This is not a great margin of surplus and demonstrates the reliance of the system on current income and the existing tax schedule for current solvency. The actuarial tables on which these observations are based are included as a part of my remarks as table I and table TT:

Table I.—Progress of old-age and survivors insurance trust fund under 1960 act, highemployment assumptions, intermediate cost estimate at 3.02 percent interest 1

	1	In millions]				
Calendar year	Contribu-	Benefit payments	Adminis- trative expenses	Railroad retire- ment financial inter- change *	Interest on fund i	Balance in fund 3
			Actua	l data		
1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1956 1957 1957 1958	\$3, 367 3, 819 3, 945 5, 163 5, 713 6, 172 6, 825 7, 566 8, 052	\$1, 885 2, 194 3, 006 3, 670 4, 968 5, 715 7, 347 8, 327 9, 842	\$81 88 88 92 119 132 4 162 4 194 184	-\$121 -275	\$417 365 414 468 461 531 557 549 525	\$15, 540 17, 442 18, 707 20, 576 21, 663 22, 519 22, 393 21, 864 20, 141
		Estim	ated data (sh	ort-range es	timate)	
1960	\$10, 747 11, 486 11, 790 13, 882 14, 609 14, 925	\$10, 726 11, 658 12, 326 12, 913 13, 424 13, 880	\$205 227 221 223 225 229	\$308 270 250 270 265 250	\$503 520 530 558 620 694	\$20, 152 20, 003 19, 526 20, 560 21, 875 23, 136
	Estimated data (long-ra			ong-range est	imate)	
1970	\$20,006 21,673 23,327 31,477 38,291	\$16, 132 19, 044 22, 092 30, 704 42, 127	\$245 260 270 356 456	-\$160 -91 1 86 86	\$1, 289 1, 846 2, 377 4, 101 7, 779	\$41, 270 63, 305 81, 581 140, 161 263, 268

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An interest rate of 3.02 percent is used in determining the level-premium costs, but in developing the progress of the trust fund a varying rate in the early years has been used, which is equivalent to such fixed rate.

<sup>2</sup> A positive figure indicates payment to the trust fund from the railroad retirement account, and a negative figure indicates the reverse. Interest payment adjustments between the 2 systems are included in the "interest"

nighter indicates the reverse. Interest payment adjustments between the 2 systems are included in the column.

Not including amounts in the railroad retirement account to the credit of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. In millions of dollars, these amounted to \$377 for 1953, \$284 for 1954, \$163 for 1955, \$60 for 1956, and nothing for 1957 and thereafter.

These figures are artificially high because of the method of reimbursements between this trust fund and the disability insurance trust fund (and, likewise, the figure for 1959 is too low).

Note. - Contributions include reimbursement for additional cost of noncontributory credit for military service.

TABLE II.—Progress of disability insurance trust fund under 1960 act, high-employment assumptions, intermediate-cost estimate at 3.02 percent interest

[In millions]

100	(TH TRITIES	onsi		1111111
	pay-	Admin- istra- tive ex- penses	Interest on fund:	Balance in fund
Actual data				
\$702 966 891	\$57 249 457	2 \$3 3 12 50	\$7 25 41	\$649 1,379 1,825
Estim	ated dat	a (short-	range est	imate)
\$1,012 1,040 1,066 1,092 1,126 1,154	\$570 802 864 924 978 1,029	\$44 52 51 58 55 57	\$53 65 76 88 98 107	\$2, 276 2, 527 2, 754 2, 957 3, 148 3, 323
Estin	nated dat	ta (long-r	ange est l	mate)
\$1, 177 1, 275 1, 372 1, 852 2, 252	\$1, 229 1, 401 1, 550 2, 048 2, 701	\$53 58 62 80 103	\$111 95 75 (3) (*)	\$3, 354 3, 108 2, 438 (*)
	\$702 966 891  Estim \$1,012 1,040 1,066 1,092 1,128 1,177 1,275 1,372 1,852	### Contributions   Benefit   Paybutions   Paybutions   Benefit   Paybutions   Benefit   Paybutions   Benefit   Paybutions   Benefit   Paybutions   Benefit   Paybutions   Benefit   Paybutions   Paybuti	Contributions paybutions ments tive expenses  Actual da  \$702 \$57 \$33 \$66 249 \$12 \$891 \$457 \$50  Estimated data (short-1,002 \$1,005 \$894 \$1,120 \$24 \$31,120 \$978 \$55 \$1,154 \$1,029 \$57  Estimated data (long-fitted data (long-fitte	Contributions Benefit Admin-starabutions Benefit Admin-starabutions ments tive expenses on fund:  Actual data  \$702 \$57 \$3 \$7 \$12 \$25 \$91 \$457 \$50 \$41 \$12 \$25 \$10 \$12 \$12 \$25 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10

<sup>1</sup> An interest rate of 3.02 percent is used in determining the level-premium costs, but in developing the progress of the trust fund a varying rate in the early years has been used, which is equivalent to such fix of rate.

<sup>1</sup> These figures are artificially low because of the method of reimbursements between the trust fund and the oldage and survivors insurance trust fund (and, likewise, the figure for 1950 is too high).

Fund exhausted in 1993.

NOTE.—Contributions include reimbursement for additional cost of noncontributory credit for military service and transfers to or from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

The existing tax schedule without any upward adjustment to defray the cost of any future liberalization that may be enacted provides for the combined employer-employee tax to reach 9 percent by January 1, 1969, and the tax on the self-employed will be 634 percent. The tax is applicable to the first \$4,800 of earned income without allowance for personal exemptions or deductions. I will include the tax schedule provided under existing law as table III:

TABLE III. -OASDI financing

Item	Present law
C. Maximum taxable amount	\$4,800 a year.  Taxable years beginning after—  1959.  1962.  1965.  1968.  634
E. Tax rate for employees and employers	Calendar years:     3       1900-62     3       1903-65     3       1906-68     4       1969 and after     43

Application of the foregoing tax schedule to a typical family situation produces the following result: Assume a wage earner with \$4.800 of income in the year 1969 who is married with two dependent children. Under existing tax rates his income tax liability will be \$389 and the combined employer-employee social se-curity tax will be \$432. The self-employed person under similar circumstances will pay the same income tax of \$389 and a social security tax of \$324. Thus, under existing tax schedules our citizens in 1969 will be paying approximately as much for social security as they pay for all other Federal Government functions, including national se-

It is important, therefore, that future changes in the OASDI program must be evaluated with the greatest of care. It is only in this way that the best interests of the social security system and the American people can be served. Future liberalizations that add any significant increase in cost will inevitably require an increase in taxes over and above those tax rates presently provided if the system is to be actuarially sound. It is important that the Congress avoid any action that would cause the system to lose public acceptance through the addition of items of cost without careful study of the benefits resulting therefrom. This point was ably pointed up by the remarks of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Mills], at the time the House was considering the Social Security Amendments of 1960. Chairman Mills then said in part, as follows:

Whatever we do we must ever keep firm in our minds the requirement that there must be revenue in the fund in time and over a period of years to pay for those benefits that we think our people are entitled to receive \* \* we are not discussing small matters when we discuss amendments to the Social Security Act; we are discussing terrifically large matters because of their application to so many people, and because of the great number of important policies that are involved in carrying out this program. \* \* \* I think when this scheduled tax is fully effective in 1969 we are going to find that there is unwillingness on the part of a great number of people to see this tax go higher \* \* what I am trying to say is that we must not carry this program beyond the point of willingness on the part of the American people to support it.

I associate myself with these remarks of my esteemed chairman and colleague. I might add that there has been no Member of Congress who has worked more diligently and responsibly to improve the social security system for the benefit of all the people than has Chairman Mills.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican record on social security demonstrates the fundamental belief of our party in the worth and dignity of the individual. Under Republican leadership the social security program has progressed to provide meaningful protection to our aged and to dependent survivors in terms of a secure basic income. The Republican Party stands for the fiscal and actuarial soundness of our social security system. Within the framework of a sound system we promise continued diligence in our endeavors to improve the program so that it more adequately meets the needs of our people. Such is the responsible record of past performance and future promise of Republican leadership in regard to social security.

A Report on Agriculture: Democrat Disillusionment, Disappointment, and Defeatism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CHARLES B. HOEVEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, it has become abundantly clear that the American farmer was the political football for this Democrat-controlled 86th Congress. Although unfortunate, this situation is not unexpected. In the field of agriculture the record of the Democratic Party has consistently been one of disillusionment, disappointment, and defeatism.

This 86th Congress which began its final "rump" session with a good many empty saddles at the New Frontier has produced very little in the way of constructive farm legislation. It has, however, produced a great deal of misleading and distorted "farm facts" designed for purely partisan consumption. I would like to review some of these political statements and compare them with past Democrat performances.

#### DISHLUSIONMENT

One popular fantasy that Democrat soothsayers perpetuate is the image of the "good old Democrat days" and the bad, bad Republican days commencing on the very day in 1953 when President Eisenhower took office. By comparing the last 7 years with the previous 7 years, these same soothsayers come up with the conclusion that the Eisenhower administration has precipitated a farm income disaster. Now let me say at this point that I know farmers are in a financial cost-price squeeze that no other segment of the economy must bear. Farmers need a sound farm program, but scant hope is offered them by Democrats as based on the record. Now anyone can compare the last 7 peacetime years with the previous 7 wartime and post-wartime years and come up with a set of figures showing that farm income was greater in the latter period. But I submit, this does not in any way support the idea that the Democratic Party can promote farm prosperity.

One need only look at the realized net farm income figures for pre-World War II to see how the Roosevelt-Wallace regime fared. During the 3-year period, 1939 through 1941, realized net farm income averaged only \$5.9 billion per year, or about one-half of the present figure. If the last 7 Republican peacetime years are compared with the last 7 Democrat peacetime years, the record shows farmers' realized net income was \$7.7 billion more in the 7-year period since 1952. This is true in spite of the alltime high farm income figures set in the peacetime years just following World War II.

Another ridiculous claim is that the Eisenhower administration has driven great numbers of farmers from the land. As anyone who is familiar with the facts knows, our farm population has been steadily declining throughout our entire history, particularly since 1933. One misleading statement compares farm population in 1952 at 24,283,000 with that of 1959 at 21,172,000 to prove this political claim.

When one studies the official reports, the record is clarified. The comparison using the year 1952 is obviously based on the Republican victory that year. What is not noted, however, is that population estimates are made on April 1 of the year and elections are held in November. It was not until 1953 that the Eisenhower administration took office and in April 1953, the GOP was just beginning to clean up the mess in Washington.

If the Democrats are trying to compare farm population in the Truman administration with that of the Eisenhower administration, they should in all fairness use the April 1953 population estimates. I would note, however, that you will very seldom see a Democrat make such a comparison. The reason is that in the last 6 years of the Truman regime, farm population declined from 27,124,000 on April 1, 1947, to 22,679,000 on April 1, 1953, or at an average of 740,000 per year. In the last 6 years of this administration farm population has declined from 24,283,000 on April 1, 1953, to 21,-172,000 on April 1, 1959, or at an average of 517,000 per year.

In other words, an average of approximately 223,000 more farmers left their farms each year during the last 6 years of the Truman administration than didduring the first 6 years of the Eisenhower administration.

When one further examines the record it is no wonder so many more farmers left their farms during the Truman administration. The cost-price squeeze, fired in part by inflationary Democrat Policies, really hit farmers hard. In 1952 farm production expenses were \$22.6 billion or up \$9.7 billion from 1945 when these expenses were \$12.9 billion. In 1959 these same expenses were \$26 billion, or up \$3.4 billion, since 1952. In other words, farmers saw their costs of production go up nearly three times as much during the Truman administration than during the Eisenhower administration.

### DISAPPOINTMENT

While there are many other examples of Democrat efforts to offset facts with fallacies, I would like to dwell on some more recent Democrat disappointments.

The shortcomings of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations in agricul-

ture cannot begin to compare in despair with futility shown by Democrat farm leaders in recent years.

The Democrat nominee for President has exhibited a fundamental lack of leadership and understanding in this important field. In a Senate controlled by the Democrats 66-34, Senator Ken-NEDY failed to exercise any initiative in securing passage of an agricultural research bill which held great promise for the development of industrial and other uses for our surpluses. He failed to assist in the enactment of the House-passed Farmers Home Administration bill which would have simplified and streamlined the credit facilities of this important Government agency. He also failed to take any steps toward extending one of our most effective and valuable farm programs, the conservation reserve program, which will now expire in December 1960. He took no interest in any payment-in-kind and soil conservation programs enthusiastically supported by many midwestern Congressmen. The Democratic standard bearer's apathy toward agriculture was especially callous, however, in view of his statements and promises made at the Los Angeles convention.

An Associated Press story dated July 13, 1960, stated as follows:

Senator Kennedy announced yesterday he will sponsor an emergency farm aid bill in the Congress session resuming next month, with the aim of getting "full parity prices for farmers."

The story then goes on to tell how the Senator described the farm problem the farm problem as the "No. 1 domestic problem today," and how the drafting of the bill was then underway. The strange thing is that no such bill was ever introduced by Senator Kennedy, nor did any such bill receive any attention by either the House or the Senate.

It is now apparent that the Democratic Party rests its application for national leadership in the hands of a candidate for President who as late as August 1960 completely ignored the same farmers to whom he had promised full parity prices just 1 month earlier.

#### DEFEATISM

While Democrats just naturally seem to be pessimistic on most everything concerning our great country, they plunge to the depths of melancholy when assessing the farm problem. Their negative-minded mentality in turn affects their effectiveness and it often leads them down the road of defeat and discouragement. But they claim an alibi—President Eisenhower's veto power.

During the past several years the President has been forced to veto several major farm bills. Only one of these vetoes resulted in no further legislation. That was the veto of S. 144 of the 86th Congress, the Rural Electrification Administration reorganization bill. This bill, which was merely a political power play, had nothing to do with interest rates to be paid on REA loans nor had it anything to do with increasing the farmers' income.

One veto—S. 1968, the wheat bill of the 1st session of the 86th Congress—was followed by another wheat bill which

passed the Senate, but was killed in the House. The other three vetoes—S. 1901, the tobacco price-support bill of the 86th Congress; Senate Joint Resolution 162, the "freeze resolution" of the 85th Congress; and H.R. 12, the general farm bill of the 84th Congress—were each followed by subsequent congressional action which resulted in the enactment of important legislation.

In spite of the fact that four of these vetoes were later turned into legislative results, the Democrat leadership has consistently used them as an apology for their own ineptness and failure. Not only was the conservation reserve killed, the agricultural research bill strangled, the FHA bill suffocated, and the payment-in-kind bills buried, but their very own unworkable proposals were rejected by their colleagues in the House.

The House Agriculture Committee reported two bills which were killed by the Rules Committee controlled by the Democrats by an 8-4 margin. These bills, which would have raised price supports on all feed grains—except corn—and set up a Brannan plan for hog farmers, never saw the light of floor debate.

In 1958 the House Agriculture Committee put together an omnibus farm bill which was so objectionable that the House refused to even consider it and rejected the rule which would have made debate in order.

This year the Democrat farm leader-ship fared slightly better. The so-called Poage farm surplus reduction bill was debated on the floor, but 100 House Democrats joined in killing it. This bill was the skeletal remains of the ill-fated family farm income bill which 13 midwestern Democrat Governors urged us all to enact. The original version was so bad that it was not able to clear the House Agriculture Committee until 251 of the original 256 commodities originally included were able to escape its unwanted coverage. The final version which was repudiated by the Democrat-controlled House presented farmers and taxpayers with the bleak prospects of \$110 million per year more expenditures on an ineffective wheat program which would have an especially adverse effect upon the Corn Belt; a Brannan-plan directpayment scheme calling for abdication of congressional responsibility carrying a price tag of at least \$600 million per year; and a complete duplication of the food distribution facilities by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, costing an additional \$500 million per year which was based on a completely unproven theory having no basis in the record.

Rather than face up to their own miserable record, however, these farm-the-farmer politicians spend their time dwelling upon gloomy facts like those concerned with farm credit. The statement is made that farmers' debts are at a record high, above \$24 billion. Standing alone this is statistical hogwash which presents only the half-truth. The whole truth is that while total farm debt is now \$24.3 billion, the highest on record, it is equally true that farm assets are also at an alltime high of \$203.6 billion

alltime high of \$179.3 billion.

The farm credit record also shows that farm mortgage foreclosures are near the alltime low-less than one out of three farms has a mortgage at all. In addition, farm ownership is at an alltime high.

GOP RECORD IN CONGRESS

I need not remind you that for a good many years Republican Members of the House and Senate have worked long and hard in the interest of rural America. The last Republican Congress, the 83d of 1953 and 1954, was a good example of this worthwhile service. The Pakistan wheat transaction, the strengthening of the Extension Service, the enactment of emergency drought relief legislation, the establishment of the Farm Credit Administration as an independent agency, the Agricultural Act of 1954 including the Wool Act, the establishment of the school, armed services, and veterans milk programs, and the enactment of Public Law 480, all stand as monuments to the effectiveness of a Republican Congress. Under Public Law 480 alone over \$10.5 billion worth of surplus farm commodities have been sold to foreign na- . tions for their currencies, bartered for strategic and other materials, or donated to hungry people both at home and over-

As the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture during the 86th Congress, along with other Republican members, I supported many beneficial pieces of legislation such as amendments designed to strengthen the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, the extension and expansion of the school milk program, the extension of Public Law 480, the extension of the Sugar Act granting President Eisenhower the authority to deal with both Castro and Trujillo, the dairy price support bill, the forestry bill establishing the principle of multiple use and sustained yield on our national forests, the land-grant college bill, and strengthening amendments for the farm credit system.

In addition, we urged the administrative action which resulted in U.S. hog markets being protected from a flood of cheap, foreign government subsidized

A good number of constructive Republican proposals for the benefit of farmers never got to first base. For example, the many payment-in-kind land retirement proposals introduced by Midwestern Congressmen never received serious attention even though endorsed by the Department of Agriculture.

THE FUTURE

I agree with the junior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY, when he said-before the special session-that agriculture is the No. 1 domestic problem today. I submit, however, that it is high time for the political shadowboxing to stop if we are to carry out our responsibilities to this most vital portion of our Nation and our economy. We should move forward with confidence in the ability of our vigorous farm people. We should promote programs which embody the great American ideals of free-

and owners' equities are likewise at an dom, opportunity, liberty, and individual dignity.

Specifically, we should work on the rural development program, expanded agricultural research, extension and expansion of the conservation reserve, land retirement and soil conservation through payments-in-kind, continuation of the Eisenhower food-for-peace program, and realistic price support programs geared to individual commodities. The time for constructive action is here.

NAACP Leader Charges Exploitation of Race Prejudice in Republican-Controlled Urban Renewal Programs in Nation's Capital Now Similar to Post-Civil War Era; National Conference of Catholic Charities and National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice Critical of Such Programs Throughout Nation: Republican Leadership Moves To Whitewash Situation

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON, FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this Republican administration is preparing an alibi for itself in the fields of urban renewal, slum clearance, and housing where, as the Democratic Party platform adopted at Los Angeles in July 1960 charged, discrimination is rampant.

Let me, first, quickly review the charges made against these Republican-controlled programs before I proceed to quote chapter and verse to show how the whitewashing will be attempted.

The Washington (D.C.) Post and Times Herald of August 15, 1960, reported that a leader in the NAACP, the Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy-

Bitterly attacked the city's urban redevelopment program last night, calling it a device to dispossess Negroes of housing sites than can be used more profitably for luxury dwellings.

The Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church in the Nation's Capital, spoke to approximately 200 people at a rally of the NAACP and charged that investment interests were attempting to establish a \$40 or \$50 million building program on the shoulders of race prejudice, according to the Washington Post and Times Herald, which added that-

He said the exploitation of race prejudice was similar to that of the post-Civil War era. He said the urban renewal program is not really urban removal, it is urban removal-the removal of Negroes from choice sections of town.

Now it would seem that if the Republican leadership was truly concerned with the spirit of Abraham Lincoln it would never have let a situation develop in its very own urban renewal program

in the Nation's Capital which could be compared, in its exploitation of race prejudice, to the post-Civil War period; and, if such a situation did develop, that it would be moving to end such exploitation of race prejudice, rather than to whitewash it.

The Reverend Robert G. Howes made a study in depth of the urban renewal program in the National's Capital, a study which was commissioned by the National Conference of Catholic Charities. Speaking with the approval of the auxiliary bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Washington, as he himself pointed out, he testified on April 26, 1960, before Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives, he said this is what the National Capital Planning Commission told the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in 1952:

It is completely unrealistic to propose that the lower income population of Southwest Washington be displaced to be housed-in Mr. Ihlder's term—"elsewhere." Locations elsewhere simply are not to be found in sufficient quantity and near enough to places of employment to meet this vital requirement of most low-income families.

On July 17, 1959, we addressed the District Commissioners for the National Conference of Catholic Charities and we said at that time:

Before this rent ceiling is lifted-the proposal was to eliminate the \$17 per month proviso for one-third of the housing in area B-before this rent ceiling is lifted careful thought should be given to the result, a strange sort of creature in the midst of the Nation's Capital, his head in the clouds of upper income and—to quote the redevelopers—gracious living, his feet in the solid earth of public housing and nothing in between.

Before the District Commissions in a public hearing on plans for what was then known as the Northwest Washington project, Rev. C. Shelby Brooks, speaking for the Washington Urban League, on July 29, 1959, made the same point:
. "The announced objectives for Southwest

all included housing for every income group.
"But what has actually happened? Housing there, either built or proposed, is either public housing or luxury and near luxury housing, with a vast desert between."

The rest is in the record. Not only has the Redevelopment Land Agency raised densities and eliminated needed housing in Southwest Washington, but the prospect has been raised that much the same thing may be underway at what was called last fall when the archdiocese of Washington protested it through the director of Catholic Charities, the Northwest renewal project. The excuse is pleaded that downtown land is too valuable for the poor people to live on it. Surely, in a democratic society, such an argument will not stand long.

The excuse is pleaded that in fact the majority nonwhite displacement has been accommodated in decent, safe, and sanitary housing, to use Mr. Ihlder's term again, "elsewhere." If this is the case, then Washington has found a solution to the problem which frets every major city in the Nation. If this is the case, then there is not overcrowding in other sections of the District, there is not social friction which caused one of the national magazines recently to focus rather unfavorably on the District of Columbia, there is not location of displacees in farout housing where shopping and transporta-tion become major difficulties. The excuse is pleaded that—and gentlemen, this has been pleaded to my face by those responsible for renewal in the District of Columbiaresidents of the project area have no title to the land. But, surely, their title in a need housing situation is at least as great as the title of the out-of-town redeveloper and his gracious-living prospects.

Clearly, whether its relocation has been adequate or not, the Redevelopment Land Agency has created two ghettoes in Southwest Washington: one for the rich and the nearly rich, and one for the very poor. has, I submit, not solved Washington's own housing problem. Certainly, as time goes on and urban renewal moves across the face of the District, displacement into other slum areas from the Southwest will complicate the plcture. I daresay, from what I have been reading in the Washington papers, this has already complicated the picture. Without any doubt, as a pilot example, Southwest Washington has falled the Nation when it comes to the primary purpose of the entire Federal urban renewal program; namely, to meet the housing needs of our citizens.

For further documentation regarding the disastrous urban renewal program in Washington, I refer you to an earlier statement of mine on this matter today, which appears on pages 17549-17554 of the Congressional Record, September 1, 1960.

Let us now turn to a current report on what is happening in other parts of the country, a report which this Republican administration cannot dismiss With its overworked cliches:

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, meeting in St. Louis the week of August 28, 1960, held that there was little synchronization between the Federal agencies, administrations, and authorities in the field of public housing.

The New York Times reported on August 29, 1960:

Because of this situation, one speaker said, members of minority groups who must leave a slum area because of a federally supported redevelopment project often find that they have no place to move except to another slum neighborhood.

About 250 persons, most of them representatives of Roman Catholic interracial councils throughout the Nation, attended the 4-day meeting here at St. Louis University.

NOW COMES THE WHITEWASH

How does this Republican administration answer these serious charges, and What do they do about them.

First. Deny everything.

John R. Searles, Executive Director, District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, writes me:

We assure you that the remarks of Reverend Fauntroy have no substance in fact. To the contrary our program has had the benefit of continued interest and advice from both the NAACP and the Washington Urban League in finding solutions to many difficult racial problems facing us. The participation of these groups has been extremely helpful in our attempts to develop an equitable urban renewal program for Washington.

Second. Resort to windy phrases and blame it on the other fellow.

Norman P. Mason, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, writes me as follows:

I know you will appreciate there is some misunderstanding at times about the ability of cities to rehouse all of the same people in the same location. For the greatest good of the greatest number of people, the whole question of community growth and wellbeing must be taken into consideration. At the same time, no urban renewal project is started until proper plans have been made by the community to relocate all families in decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings.

Another aspect of urban renewal that is frequently misunderstood is that the actual execution of an urban-renewal program is carried out by the local people, and not the Federal Government.

But Mr. Norman P. Mason, at my request, has called for a full report on the situation in the Nation's Capital and has promised me "a full report on the urbanrenewal program in the District of Columbia, as requested, in the near future."

Third. Blame it on the Congress, local officials, and too many agencies.

This is the tack taken by Republican David M. Walker, Commissioner, Urban Renewal Administration, of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Jack Eisen, staff reporter of the Washington (D.C.) Post and Times Herald, interviewed Mr. Walker for his newspaper. Here is an excerpt:

Up until now Walker has skirted criticism of the renewal machinery here. Like every-one else, he realizes that Washington cannot have a strong mayor-or any strong local government—until Congress says it can.
Without this, it obviously cannot have a

two-fisted development administrator, a Robert Mos

Hence, Walker has come up with his suggestion that Washingtonians "do a better job on the Commissioners of getting them to understand the potential of urban re-newal." The city heads should, he said, become crusaders.

Washington's disorganization, the scattering of functions among an array of local and Federal agencies, is the cumulative result of congressional action over the years.

CONCRESS MUST REORGANIZE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

Passing the buck is not the only way to deal with the present urban-renewal mess. District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, according to the Washington Post and Times Herald, in replying to a Senate questionnaire on urban renewal, "advised that no tampering be done with this complex and delicate machinery except as part of a broad-scale reorganization of all District operations."

Mr. Eisen then startlingly concludes

Nobody has suggested that a study be made leading to such a reorganization. It is not unlikely that the Senate District Committee may recommend one.

Actually, a far-reaching reorganization of the District of Columbia operations was called for a few years ago by one of the ablest Commissioners the Nation's Capital ever had. I refer, of course, to Samuel Spencer, former president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

At a dinner on the occasion of his retirement as president of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. Spencer, who at the time had had several years of intimate acquaintance with the problem, said the President of the United States is called upon to deal with the local government matters of the city of Washington. He should be relieved of these duties, Mr. Spencer declared, and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia should appoint the members of the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Capital Housing Authority, and the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency.

The Washington Post and Times Herald declares, editorially:

Congress seems certain to make some changes in the cumbersome planning, redevelopment, public housing, public works, and code enforcement agencies of the District. The need is to provide for their close and timely coordination so that the many delays resulting from bureaucratic infighting may be avoided in the future.

How this can be done without giving the District Commissioners more authority in this general field than Congress has been willing to give them in any other is difficult

to see.

Note the readiness to blame the Congress for the situation. No mention is made by the Washington Post and Times Herald of the fact that when the Senate District Committee asked for suggestions for improving the situation in the Nation's Capital none of the agencies directly concerned had a single recommendations to make except to be let alone.

Because of the contribution it makes to the problem which I have been discussing I include as part of my remarks the following excerpt from the speech by the former president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the distinguished Samuel Spencer, and I recommend it to the attention of my colleagues on the House and Senate Committees on the District of Columbia who are now having to struggle with the urban renewal mess in the District of Columbia.

I also include an article entitled "Urban Renewal Seen Forgetting People," by Cyril J. O'Brien, from a recent issue of the Trentonian, Trenton, N.J., one of that State's great newspapers:

EXCERPT FROM SPEECH BY HON. SAMUEL SPENCER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIRE-MENT AS PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COM-MISSIONERS. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

One area which I think should be reviewed order to determine whether the proper balance has been reached between local and national interests is in the field of planning and the dynamic and new field of urban renewal and redevelopment

The National Capital Planning Commission performs a most important role in the development of the city. Obviously there is both a national and a local interest involved. During the past few years the Planning Commission has been involved in much turmoil and controversy. The question is, Has all this been inevitable or can some steps be taken which would make it run more smoothly?

At the present time appointments to the Commission are made by the President. There are a number of ex officio members. including the chairmen of the House and Senate District Committees, and representatives of various Federal departments and agencies. The Commission is an independent Federal agency which is not under the supervision of any Federal department although it physically has its offices in the Department of the Interior. The members of the Commission naturally look to the White House, the appointing authority, for help and guidance. Thus, when a highly controversial matter comes up such as locating a Potomac River bridge, and a decision has to be made by someone to settle the matter, at the present time it seems to end up in the lap of Gov. Sherman Adams or the President himself. I do not think that either the President or Governor Adams should have to spend their time on such matters.

A possible answer may be to transfer power to appoint the members of the Planning Commission to the Board of Commissioners, retaining sufficient ex officio members of various Federal departments and agencies as at present to represent adequately the Federal interest in the planning and development of the city.

Ordinarily the mayor of a city appoints the city planning commission. It is responsible to him. When controversies arise with other city departments or agencies, they can be brought to him for settlement. If the Commissioners made the appointments, I think that many controversies, some of which probably are inevitable in the planning field, would gravitate toward them for settlement and that the White House would be less apt to become involved. I think that the Federal interest would be adequately protected if this were done. The Commissioners themselves are appointed by the President and endeavor to carry out his policies. I do not offer this as a recommendation, but merely throw it out as an idea which I think merits analysis and study.

The appointing power for members of the National Capital Housing Authority now rests in the President. I think that this could well be transferred to the Commissioners. In other cities the members of the housing authorities are appointed by the mayors. I see no predominant Federal interest here. It seems to me that the same thing is true of the Redevelopment Land agency where the President now appoints two of the members. These two agencies are both working very effectively, but it seems that it would be a step forward to relieve the President of appointments of this type.

If these changes were made, planning and urban renewal matters would head up in the Commissioners to a greater extent than under the present diffused situation. I believe that this would have the effect of making such matters run more smoothly and expeditiously. Their importance to the future development of the city is obvious.

Again let me-thank you all from the bottom of my heart for this evening.

[From the Trenton (N.J.) Trentonian]
URBAN RENEWAL SEEN FORGETTING PEOPLE
(By Cyril J. O'Brien)

Washington.—Before he went home, Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., flung one parting shot into Capitol Hill and its reverberations are shaking the faith of some in urban renewal and housing programs. Thompson thinks that these programs may well have missed their mark and in many cases left too little aid for the very poor people these projects were inaugurated to assist.

To support him he had the word of the Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, prominent Washington clergyman who looked over the Capital's urban renewal program and said: "Urban renewal is not really urban renewal but urban removal—the removal of Negroes from choice sections of town."

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice in August held there was too little synchronization between Federal agencies, administration and authorities in the field of public housing. Urban renewal projects go one way and housing programs go the other, it was said.

Gist of it all: the poor are moving out of slums and into other slums. Emphasis is being pointed to community and urban improvement and not to people.

provement and not to people.

This is what Thompson claimed in a complaint to Congress and in a letter to Housing

and Home Finance Agency head Norman P. Mason. And Thompson added how workable programs communities send to Washington are later changed at home to produce still new population densities, higher rents and even profits for some entrepreneurs. Relocation often does not live up to the program as outlined by Congress.

### Pennsylvania Company Helps Explain U.S. Voting to People Overseas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday. September 1, 1960

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, as the United States approaches the important time of a national election, people throughout the world will be watching, not only for the results of the vote but the very process of voting itself.

A project conducted by the U.S. Information Agency in cooperation with the Shoup Voting Machine Corp., of Ridley Park, Pa., will help explain our precious right to vote to people in 80 countries.

I ask unanimous consent to insert into the Congressional Record a copy of a recent article in the New York Herald Tribune which explains in detail how this project will be carried out.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. VOTING MACHINES DEMONSTRATED ABROAD—USIA SENDS OUT KITS TO SHOW HOW THE BALLOTT IS KEPT SECRET

(By William G. Wing)

From Burma to Bolivia, Americans at some 200 spots around the globe will set up displays this week to show foreigners how to vote by machine and to cast a secret ballot.

This is part of the U.S. Information Agency's effort to explain the Presidential elections and also to demonstrate the delicate balance between the mechanisms of voting and political freedom.

The Agency has shipped by air 1,000 kits prepared by a manufacturer of voting machines to USIA centers in 80 different countries. Because voting machines are bulky to fly to Singapore or the Sudan, the kits contain a photograph about 6 feet long which shows a machine full-size.

Also in the kits, which are prepared by the Shoup Voting Machine Corp., are a list of questions most frequently asked about voting machines with answers, a brochure on the history of the ballot, which covers the blackball and goes all the way back to Roman elections in 139 B.C., and a poster.

The poster has eight pictures showing the use of the voting machine with spaces for explanatory captions to be printed in local languages. The full-size picture of the voting machine also is made so that the names and symbols of local parties can be put in the spaces reserved for the Democratic and Republican Parties in this country. The idea is to give visitors an idea of how they could use voting machines, not to seem to invite them to help elect the next American President.

The USIA's 110 largest centers will get, in addition, small working models of voting machines. These are panels measuring about 8 by 10 inches with vertical columns

of candidates and voting levers that can be worked.

It was this mechanical aspect that helped the USIA decide to make a worldwide demonstration of voting machines. President Eisenhower had suggested the machines be shown at the Brussels World's Fair and the hit they made there, where visitors used the machines to elect Lincoln as America's greatest statesman and Louis Armstrong as its best musician, resulted in further international appearances.

The next year they were shown at the American exhibition in Moscow (Louis Armstrong won again) and at a trade fair at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

"We've found these machines are one of the best ways to demonstrate the importance of the secret ballot," an agency spokesman at Washington said. "And they have a mechanical gimmick that attracts people's attention."

How the display kits will be used is entirely up to the individual centers. In some small centers, which amount to a one-man desk at the embassy, the display may only appear in an embassy window. At larger centers which have public reading rooms and, according to the Washington spokesman, constant inquiries from visitors about American voting, there will be more elaborate displays and demonstrations.

"Some centers will hire halls and, better yet, some will try to arrange cooperative exhibitions with local organizations," the spokesman said.

# Twentieth Anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America deserves our most heartfelt congratulations on its 20th anniversary to be observed this fall. It is a purposeful and patriotic group of Americans of Ukrainian descent. Its excellent publications, its sterling principles, its dedicated membership, its outstanding leadership—all have made it an outstanding exponent of everything the free world stands for and must fight for.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is indeed fortunate to have for its chairman Dr. Lev. E. Dobriansky. Many of us here in Congress are happily acquainted with Dr. Dobriansky through his successful crusade for the Captive Nations Week resolution and through his unswerving efforts on behalf of captive nations. In the face of many obstacles he has led the crusade for recognition of the sorry plight of the non-Russian nations enslaved by the Soviets, for an awareness of the true nature of Russian imperialism, and for greater understanding of the strategic significance of these nations to the free world.

Dr. Dobriansky and the Ukrainian Congress have advocated policies that are sufficiently flexible to effectively counter the twists and turns of Soviet foreign policy and yet solidly implant on all of us the grim truths and the need for hard work to help the captive nations achieve their rightful place in the free world. We all must pledge our efforts that these policies may be crowned with success.

Legislative and Activity Report on the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. W. PAT JENNINGS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, the adJournment today of this 2d session, 86th
Congress, marks the end of my 6th session as the Representative of the Virginia
9th District—the "Fightin' Ninth."
I have endeavored to represent the people of my district to the best of my
ability; to always look out for their interests; and to speak up in their behalf
when the occasion demanded. Furthermore, I have tried to keep them advised,
through statements, speeches, newsletters, news releases, and televisionradio reports of the major legislative
and other actions in the Congress.

Today, as the 86th Congress concludes its work, I present this general summary of actions taken, and include several items of particular concern to the people

of my district.

With both the national and congressional campaigns to begin very soon, the work of this Congress will undoubtedly be debated widely and frequently. In looking back over the two sessions, I think we can honestly say that it has been a highly productive Congress. It would be well to not only consider the legislation approved, in judging this Congress, but some of the various proposals that were not passed. Both are important and reflect the will of the people in really wanting a certain program or opposing it.

In the six sessions I have served in the House, the administration has been under the general guidance of one major party and the Congress of another. We in the Congress have done our best to make this divided government work; we have sought compromises when there Was little spirit of cooperation from the administration; and we have tried to fulfill our responsibilities to the people back home despite opposition from the executive branch. In examining the record of the 84th, 85th and 86th Congresses, it is very apparent that the Nation deserves leadership from an executive and legislative branch controlled by the members of the same party. When the 87th Congress convenes next January, I hope to again have the privilege of representing the "Fightin' Ninth," and I believe the people of the Nation will insure that "divided government" will end by electing both a Democratic Congress and administration.

COMMITTEE WORK

As in the past two Congresses, I have served as a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, and on the Subcommittees of Tobacco; Livestock and Feed Grains; Forests; Research and Extension; Family Farms; Departmental Oversight and Consumer Relations; and Domestic Marketing. Farming is of primary importance to the economy of my district, and membership on this committee has given farmers a direct voice on farm legislation.

It is evident that a major job in the next session of Congress will be legislation to make some changes in the existing farm program. Through 6 years of experience and activity, I believe that my contribution to such work can be helpful, and I will again seek member-

ship on this committee.

Faced with this need to make some adjustments in certain farm laws, the ongress has acted on several bills—trying to make needed changes without completely cutting the ground from under the farmer. But these moderate actions have been met with vetoes and threats of vetoes.

With farm prices and farm income down, with farm debts at a record high, and with farm population still on the decline, we must have a rewriting of certain farm laws by both a sympathetic Congress and administration.

The most successful of the farm programs has been that of tobacco. I have sponsored a variety of legislation on this subject to help our tobacco farmers retain this successful operation which, by the way, has cost the Government very little in appropriated funds. Unfortunately, we have run into an unfriendly attitude on the part of the present administration, whose Secretary of Agriculture has been quoted as believing the law amounts to "rationing of poverty" among tobacco producers.

An example of this attitude is shown in the action on the tobacco price support stabilization bill—known as the Jennings bill—in the 1st session of the 86th. We passed it last year at the unanimous request of tobacco producers and other segments of the tobacco industry—but it was vetoed. With slight modifications, the bill, which I again joined in sponsoring, was passed this year and was signed. We had an unnecessary year's delay because of the administration's attitude on the tobacco program.

This Congress has produced other significant agriculture bills. A wheat bill, vetoed; extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act; continuation and expansion of the school milk program, which I joined in supporting; extension of the Sugar Act, including authority for an adjustment to be made in the Cuban quota; a bill authorizing and directing that our national forests, such as the Jefferson National in the ninth district, be managed on a "multiple use" basis to secure the greatest yield of benefits and products; and a measure relating to price support levels for manufacturing milk and but-

terfat. Unfortunately, conferees of the two Houses could never agree on the provisions of a compromise bill aimed at establishing a broadened research program to promote industrial uses of farm products.

Between election day and the convening of the next session, Mr. Speaker, I would like to see a "summit conference" on agriculture. This would include representatives of the farm organizations, the ongress, the present and the incoming administration, representative of the consumer, and others concerned with the farm income situation. Agreement on general principles before the new session convenes would insure the new session convenes would insure early passage of a bill to correct problem areas, particularly wheat.

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

We have reduced the Presidents' appropriation requests again this year by more than \$211 million. In my six House sessions, cuts in appropriations have been effected that total almost \$10.1 billion. This should demonstrate accurately and effectively that economy has been of great concern in the Congress, despite the recordbreaking budget requests submitted by the President.

The reduction in appropriation bills this year has not been as much as originally expected, primarily because of an increase in defense funds approved to insure that our defense programs are sound, ever moving forward, and ever ready to meet the threat from the communistic part of the world. Also, we approved an increase in the appropriations requested for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, this being mainly for the all important medical research activities being carried on by the National Institutes of Health.

A major cut of more than \$493.6 million was made in the foreign-aid request of the administration. In the past six sessions of Congress, approximately \$19.7 billion has been approved for the foreign-aid operations, and I have voted against these funds. I fully realize that we must continue an aid program during the cold war, but we must not risk a severe weakening of our Nation's fiscal soundness nor

ignore needs at home to do it.

In other areas of fiscal legislation, this Congress in each session approved an extension of the corporate tax rate and certain excise taxes; provided more revenue for the Federal highway program, which includes the interstate, primary, and secondary construction that is now taking place throughout the Nation; raised the interest rate that is paid to holders of savings bonds; provided temporary increases in the national debt ceiling as requested by the administration to give "maneuver" room in management of Government finances; and approved a bill to permit a taxpayer to deduct all medical expenses incurred in care of a dependent parent over 65.

### NATIONAL ECONOMY

Several bills relating to our national economy and our natural resources were passed. Included were: a major housing bill; extension of the Federal airport program, under which local airport projects are developed on a 50-50 matching basis; a self-financing plan for the Tennessee Valley Authority; new lending authority for the Small Business Administration, and authority to facilitate extension of credit to small business enterprises; and an "area development bill" to help regions with persistent unemployment problems create a broader economic base through indus-trial expansion. The President again vetoed this area redevelopment program, as he did in 1958.

Of major interest to the ninth district has been the measure to begin expanded efforts to find new uses for coal through research. In the first session a bill was passed that I cosponsored, to create a coal research and development commission; it was vetoed. In the second session, a modified bill was approved. and currently the authorized "Office of Coal Research" is being set up. In the final appropriation bill passed this week, \$1 million is appropriated for use in this program. As with tobacco, we had a year's delay in this legislation because of the veto. Virginia coal production is concentrated in my district and this delay could cause future coalfield unemployment. Both large and small coal producers should benefit from this research expansion.

#### FLOOD CONTROL

Two flood control projects in the ninth district are on their way toward eventual construction as a result of bills being passed in this Congress. In the first session, final planning and initial contruction funds were approved for the John W. Flannagan Dam and Reservoir in Dickenson County. These were included in the public works appropriation bill passed over a veto. This year, an additional \$3.1 million has been appropriated to continue work on this project that will not only provide flood protection, but give a boost to the local economy through job opportunities during construction, and improve recreation after it is completed. Also, we have authorized a flood-control project on the north fork of Pound River in Wise County, and have provided initial planning funds of \$25,000 to begin the preliminary work leading to construction.

#### OTHER PROJECTS

In addition to the mentioned projects of coal research and flood control, my district is benefiting from other Federal programs that operate for the general well-being of the Nation. These have included new post office buildings, armories, hospitals and health centers, airports, recreation areas in national forest lands, highways, library services, and sewage treatment plant grants. The people of my district are seeking ways to improve the economic development of the area, and I have sought Federal participation in this effort whenever and wherever possible-in many instances it has been a joint local-State-Federal project that brought the improvements.

Mr. Speaker, let me reiterate that the veto has delayed and hindered our development efforts in vital areas: Tobacco price support stabilization, coal research, flood control, area development, and

there will probably be others if another administration takes office in January that is not really concerned over economic trouble spots in the Nation.

#### VETERANS LEGISLATION

The 86th Congress passed a general pension law (Public Law 86-211) that grants increased pensions for non-service-connected veterans, establishes payments on a revised scale based on need, and equalizes the pensions of World War II and Korean war widows with those of World War I. We also approved extension of the direct and guaranteed homeloan program, a bill to allow optometrists to serve veterans with service-connected eye conditions, and the measure to provide medical services to veterans with non-service-connected illnesses requiring treatment preliminary to admission to a veterans hospital.

#### THE ROUNDUP

Heading the list of major bills not already mentioned in this summary is the Social Security Amendments of 1960, which includes a plan to establish medical care services for the needy aged. The Federal Government will provide grants to the States for this program, which must now be set up and administered in each State. Millions of persons over 65 are expected to benefit, and the States will have wide latitude in putting it into effect. In addition to the medical care provisions, the social security bill makes several other important changes in the existing law. It will remove the requirement that a disabled person must wait until he is age 50 before receiving benefits for himself and family; I joined in cosponsoring this change in the law, as I did in sponsoring and supporting the disability insurance program adopted back in the 84th Congress.

Included in this Congress' work of the first session was the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act to eliminate abuses and racketeering in labormanagement fields. I voted for this bill, which finally contained provisions of three or four proposals that were considered at one time or another. Passage of this important legislation resulted directly from the investigations of the Mc-Clellan committee.

Minimum wage legislation did not receive final approval in this Congress, despite prolonged efforts to reach a compromise on different bills. My vote for the House version of the bill was based on several considerations, especially the belief that it had the best chance of being passed. I believed a modest bill would be better than none at all; further consideration to coverage of the law and the wage level can always be given in subsequent sessions of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, as one who voted for the \$1 per hour minimum wage bill of 1955. believe new efforts should be undertaken in this field next session. Surely agreement can be reached on a measure that will do an honest job for the workers who benefit from it, but not upset the basis for the law in the first place.

This Congress also approved changes in the Railroad Retirement Act and an increase in benefits.

Two major bills of interest to Federal employees were the health program and pay raise that were warranted, and which will help the Government retain its dedicated workers. An important feature of the pay bill was that bringing employees of the Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization offices under the Federal employees programs.

Statehood was approved in this Congress for Hawaii, following through on the pledge that was made when Alaska was approved as a State in the 85th Congress.

Among the proposals that I opposed was the civil rights bill, which unnecessarily stalled action on other legislation and caused the windup session to be scheduled after the national conventions.

#### OTHER JENNINGS BILLS

In addition to those measures already listed, I have sponsored several other bills that received varying degrees of consideration in this Congress. I cosponsored the proposal to allow surplus property to be donated to lifesavings crews and volunteer fire departments; the House approved a bill to make such donations for volunteer departments, but it did not clear the Senate. I have introduced legislation to authorize a Joint Committee on National Fuels Policy, which is of great interest to the coal industry. My bill to authorize naming of the Pound River Dam in honor of the late Congressman John W. Flannagan became law. I joined in introducing legislation to extend the library services program which has been of benefit to the Ninth District in expanding library service to rural

Mr. Speaker, sponsoring and supporting legislation is the primary concern of a Congressman. But service to constituents in a variety of ways is of great importance and deserves the attention of every Member of Congress. I have provided such service to all requesting it, regardless of their political party affiliation or their location in my district. A Congressman's job after being elected is to serve all, and this I have tried to do.

It is not possible to cover each of the bills taken up during the 86th Congress. or to summarize services my office has rendered. This report, however, covers a few major actions.

I am proud of the record of this Congress, and the 84th and 85th in which I served. We can look forward, I am sure, to another hard-working and productive Congress when the next session begins in January.

### Hon. John E. Henderson

SPEECH

OF

# HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague John Henderson has decided to retire from Congress and return to the practice of law in Ohio. Although I well understand the many personal problems which beset one with growing children, who has to live most of his life away from

home, I am sorry to see John Henderson leave the Congress. It is my hope that he will enjoy the rewards which his diligence merits. I have enjoyed his friendship and I extend my best wishes to him and his family.

### Dr. Hansen Speaks on Quality Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. J. GLENN BEALL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BEALL, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD certain parts of the speech on "Quality Education," delivered by Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia on April 21, 1960, at the 70th annual Florida State Teachers Association convention at Miami, Fla. The speech in its entirety is too lengthy to print in the RECORD, but I would like to see the main portions of the speech in the RECORD so that this material may be available to teachers everywhere-material which emphasizes the value of academic standards, personal conduct standards and community responsibility

We are all profoundly interested in current educational developments. Objectives and the methods to achieve

them challenge us.

This speech by Dr. Hansen was called to my attention by Miss Selma Burchardt, Washington representative of the American Federation of Teachers, formerly a teacher in Montgomery County in my State of Maryland.

There being no objection; the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD,

as follows:

standards.

QUALITY EDUCATION (By Carl F. Hansen)

I shall first describe two principles which seem essential to quality education, and then four suggestions for action to give meaning to these principles.

The first point is that the main objective of organized education is the intellectual

development of all pupils.

Education must succeed in this objective before undertaking broader responsibilities, and it must regard this objective as applying to all educable pupils.

Some years ago I had the opportunity to tell a group of educators that intellectual development is the birthright of every citizen. I added, further, that all except the deeply handicapped are capable of intellectual growth. This idea seemed startling at the time, and created a great deal of disputatious discussion in various places. The reason was that to some people, at least, intellectual power is a quality possessed only by the select few. They believe that for most individuals, living is largely adaptation to environment and does not include rational decisionmaking based on intellectual processes

The world, I think, is nothing more than what it means to the individual at any given time. What he does in response to events is a measure of his intellectual acknowledg-

ment of these factors. In other words, for the individual, thinking about something makes it so. Without the act of thinking, the individual experiences nothing, and for him, nothing exists. Particularly when he is faced with a problem—which, to be one, always has something of a personal quality in it, that is, is peculiar, special, and of a level related to the individual—then he applies intelligence to its solution. If he does not, his response is nonintellectual, or irrational, or insignificant. The problem remains, the answer is unavailable, and the effect of this is harmful to the individual.

Intellectual response to problems is multilevel, that is, of different levels of complexity. To illustrate: Suppose that I am short of cash to pay my bills. I borrow from a loan company, and not having the knowledge or insight to study the conditions, get myself involved in hidden costs. This is an example of inadequate intellectual response to a problem.

Thinking and problem solving are responsibilities that confront every citizen. To teach for intellectual competence, therefore, is a practical objective useful to the bright, the average, the slow. Those elements that most directly contribute to reasoned behavior must therefore be the central part of the school curriculum.

These are the language and number systems by which men have acquired a growing mastery over the world in which they live. These are the liberating tools, the instruments which free the mind of its natural limitations, give it power to recognize problems and the skill to solve new problems that emerge in the experiences of the individual.

To the tools of intellectual behavior, that is, language and number, I would add organized subject matter which provides backgrounds of information against which new problems have meaning. These are literature, history, geography, and science.

If the primary aim of education is the maximum intellectual growth of the bright, the average, and the slow, then the basic disciplines must form the central element of the curriculum for all children. If agreement could be reached on this point, education in this country could move out of the wilderness of conflict and chaos in which it now finds itself.

The second principle I wish to specify as background for more specific suggestions is that education must promote excellence in the performance of each pupil.

With any failure in performance, at whatever level of difficulty this may occur, talent is being misspent. Failure in the maximum use of a skill or in the development of a latent one is a prodigality that we cannot afford. Yet our educational program continues to be geared to doctrines that result in the underdevelopment of our human resources. \* \* It makes respectable the something-for-nothing doctrine in its automatic promotion theories and excessively protective grading practices. Failing to com-prehend the fact that democracy is a stern and demanding mistress, American education in the main tends to reject ability groupings on the grounds that intellectual elitism might be created. In general, under many adverse influences, it has reduced the educational horizon to an egalitarian plateau, and has seemed to define excellence as an average of all possible achievements rather than as relative to the task and capacity of the individual worker.

It is not a good thing to speak so harshly of what is so close to one's heart. Yet I believe we must promptly return to the view that excellence in whatever any individual does is possible and that this aim is to be sought against all odds.

There's an honesty in excellence which we sorely need, and must have for survival, and must command of the schools even though their supportative society moves in the contrary direction.

Two principles, then, form the foundation upon which the modern structure of American education should rest. The first is that intellectual development of all youth is the pprimary obligation of the school. The second is that the pursuit of excellence as within the reach of every pupil is a clear necessity in organized education.

The next thing to do is to consider practical ways in which these objectives can be approached. In outlining processes which ought to assure the kind of education these times call for, I am not proposing them as new or as not now being followed in many excellent school organizations. I consider these suggestions as a checklist against which to assess what is going on now in any particular situation.

1. The basic subjects should be the center of the school curriculum.

These are reading, writing, speech, modern and ancient languages, mathematics, history, and geography.

Writing includes penmanship and composition, which should require an abundance of writing of all kinds. Actually, intelligent written expression is becoming a lost arteven among the professionals. But an example from the pen of a high school girl highlights the problem with considerable humor. The girl was working in the principal's office in one of our high schools. In the course of her duties she recorded a telephone message about the outcome of a trial. This is exactly as she wrote it: Verdic gilty because of insanitation.

Reading includes systematic organization of instruction to provide mastery of reading skills. The child should learn about words, their parts, and how they work together, just as he learns how to ride a tricycle, by knowing the details of the operation and practicing that operation.

It is the job of the schools to develop new interests by providing exposure to experiences not likely to be otherwise available to the individual. And, while I don't want to take a public-be-damned attitude so far as the pupils are concerned, I don't think we can, for their own good, let them choose what goes into the curriculum.

In other words, even if a student may think that "Adam Bede" and "Oliver Twist" are "for the birds," I hope I'm using this expression correctly, he should nevertheless read such literature under the auspices of the school.

In the kind of curriculum I am talking about, then, the authority of values selected over generations of human experience will govern. We will have done with the whimsical and transient content of a school curriculum that is based on what a class would like to do at a particular time.

What, may be asked here, about art, music, industrial arts, home economics, and the scores of other subjects that have become appended to the school curriculum? The answer is, that a herculean job must be done to reexamine and reorganize the total offerings, to eliminate, or incorporate, those subjects which are in the nature of fringe responsibilities.

We don't perhaps, want to eliminate the fine arts, or any important special subjects; but the main duty of the schools is to teach those basic subjects which will not otherwise be learned. It should be possible to include music and art as contributing to the basic learnings, but never as a substitution for them.

Even at that we don't want to go to the extreme demonstrated in a recent Christian Science Monitor cartoon. In it a proud

mother and father are showing off a young son to visiting friends. The mother introduces the smug-looking young man with the announcement: "Stanley doesn't play an instrument, so he's going to conjugate some verbs for you."
2. The curriculum should be logical, se-

quential, and demanding.

The principle here is a very simple one. What children should be taught should be carefully selected from the great range of possible information and skills.

At the moment, the teacher is expected to do this job. Curriculum guides are master-

pieces of generalities.

The textbook is not a teacher. But many have used it as if it were. It can, however, ald the teacher, give her clear directions, be useful to the pupil who can see as well as hear and have information fixed so that he can return to it for review.

I became interested in reviewing the basic series of which the first reader was being used by the first grade group I had visited. It was a good series, highly thought of by teachers who use it, but I could not escape the impression that the content was thin, meaningless in the early grades, full of look look's and oh oh's and except for the later editions, making no reference to study plans for the children to follow.

A first grade book proudly informed the teacher that it introduced 100 new words. It would seem to me that with direct study of new words with each lesson, even the first graders could learn at a much faster rate.

Evidence is mounting that children can learn much more at an earlier date than we have been led to believe. I was with a mathematics consultant the other day who said that even kindergartners are able to respond to simple geometry at their level. We are finding that when taught by mathematics specialists, even slow classes are making scores far above the national averages. We are finding that third graders can do foreign languages with surprising brilliance.

The great trek back to organized, and

stepped-up curriculum content is not with-

out its prophets of doom.

I would hope we could be resolved never to underestimate the capacity of children to learn, but to make all teaching so vital that learning in depth can be assured at the earliest possible stage in the child's growth.

3. Teaching should be teacher-directed toward carefully determined goals.

With the recent overemphasis on the child as the learner, the teacher suffered an interesting and almost disastrous demotion. She became a group leader, a learner along with the children, a moderator of an endless panel discussion, a passive and subdued adult in a situation where adults were to be seen but not heard. In a recent supervisory report on grouping published by a large school sys-tem, I came upon this description of the teacher. She is, according to the report, a listener, helper, questioner, resource person, a conditioning provider, a recognition giver, a problem solver, a material gatherer, an arbitrator, and an evaluator.

The simple truth is that the teacher is in the classroom to teach. This means she is the person who knows and is there to share her knowledge with the children. She is a person who has enthusiasm for learning and can communicate that enthusiasm to her pupils. She is capable of imparting learning with clarity, vigor, and dynamic interaction with her pupils. She knows her pupils, un-derstands their weaknesses but does not tolerate less than their maximum perform-

For exactitude it is necessary to talk about the role of the teacher in two segments. In the elementary school she has in some cases been submerged in a flood of curriculum changes and psychological postures about the characteristics of the child. It is here that the teacher lost herself in group activity. It is here that the classroom itself became a chaos of multiple groupings, so that what teaching was done touched only a part of the class at a time. Finally, it was here that preoccupation with method and processes all but crowded out conscious attention to subject matter.

So for teaching at this level, then, restoration of direct methods is much needed.

At the secondary level, however, the problem is primarily one of expecting that teacher will be a dynamic, effective instructor. Despite the effort by some educators to unseat organized subject matter and the consequent direct teaching, little progress fortunately has been made. But unless subject matter is effectively taught, that is, unless we have a maximum of dynamic teaching, the organization of curriculum around the nebulous elements of personal and social needs of children will ensue.

The sharpest weapon of attack upon education for intellectual competence is most often directed toward the sterility of teaching too often found in the secondary school classrooms. These are cruel words, perhaps too sweeping in their criticism. But nothing is surer in my mind than that the teacher determines the effectiveness of learning. And this is best done by the teacher who stimulates, challenges, moves, and excites her pupils-not as an entertainer, not as a ringmaster in a three-ring circus, but as a person of depth, sincerity, and enthusiasm in her own right.

4. Make it possible for the teacher to do a better job by using a system of ability

Before we had the four-track system in our senior high schools, a history teacher asked, "How can I teach my 11th-grade class U.S. history when some of them can read out of college level books and some have trouble with 6th-grade reading?"

It is the job of the schools to give every child a maximum educational opportunity. But to be one, opportunity must be fashioned to fit the pupil. Otherwise, he may be wearing educational garments which he has outgrown or which are much too large for

Ability grouping for academic instruction, therefore, secures a reasonable and workable answer. The purpose is to reduce the ranges of difference, not to find students that are cut from the same pattern. Care must be taken to distinguish between ability grouping and homogeneous grouping, which is an unrealistic objective.

I am convinced that education in this country can meet the democratic needs of our society only by developing multilevel groupings for academic instruction. Our experience in the District of Columbia with the four-level curriculum in the senior high schools offers substantial evidence ability grouping steps up the educational opportunity for most students.

The four-track organization consists of a

rigorous and demanding honors curriculum, a somewhat less difficult but nevertheless challenging sequence of courses for the regular college preparatory students, the general curriculum for the noncollege bound, and the basic curriculum for the academically retarded.

Evidence is already available that achieve ment levels have been raised for students in each of the tracks. It is also clear that the gifted can be stimulated to improved achievement in ability groupings without losing the democratic contact with fellow citizens less academically gifted than they.

Under one roof in the comprehensive high school, the doctrine of universal education can be democratically applied. I believe this practice can strengthen the quality American education. We are now putting this principle to the test at the elementary and junior high school levels. In these schools, we are working to set up three flexible curriculum levels: the honors, general, and basic.

The planning for ability grouping is designed to improve the quality of teaching by providing a higher degree of teachability for each class. Thus the teacher ought to be able to do a better job and the children should be more successful than would otherwise be possible.

In these remarks, I have said some harsh things about American education. But I think such criticism can best be understood if I say as sincerely as I can that I believe the system of public education which has evolved in our Nation as a part of its history is our most unique and important contribution to human welfare. Nothing so enhances the spirit of man as the fulfillment of his potential, whether this be high or low. There can be only one sustaining principle in the sight of God, and that is that each of His children is precious in His sight. While the public schools are nonsectarian, nonreligious, they give-or should give-to each child the opportunity for dignified and satis-fying intellectual and moral growth.

If we look closely we will see that those of us who work for children in the schools believe that ours is a mission of great moral and spiritual significance. We can do no better than to follow the precept that love is the surest foundation for moral and spiritual growth. Because a good teacher loves with compassion even the least promising of her pupils, education is both constructive and redemptive. It is for this reason that no one of us should be content with less than best of quality in education for each child.

Effective Judicial Procedure-Address by Hon. John David Merwin, Governor, Virgin Islands

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LEO W. O'BRIEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Speaker, I submit to our colleagues an address entitled "Effective Judicial Procedure," delivered by Hon. John David Merwin, Governor of the Virgin Islands, at the 1960 annual meeting of the Puerto Rico Bar Association at Santurce, P.R. The address follows:

EFFECTIVE JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

(Address by Hon. John D. Merwin, Governor of the Virgin Islands of the United States. before the 1960 annual meeting of the Puerto Rico Bar Association at Santurce, P.R.)

Mr. Chairman, distinguished colleagues of the legal profession, ladies and gentlemen, it was not without considerable trepidation that I acceded to the request of your esteemed executive director that I walk in the footsteps of many distinguished personages such as the Chief Justices of Spain and the United States, in offering the main address at this your annual convocation. It was, however, an honor which I deeply appreciate and which I could not turn aside.

As my topic for today I have chosen to discuss briefly the importance of effective judicial procedure to the guarantee of the civil liberties of the individual and to the preservation of a free democratic society.

The importance of effective judicial procedure can, I believe, be more fully appreclated in light of recent tragic events in Cuba which were the main subject of the conference of the Organization of American States which was held at San Jose, Costa Rica, just a few days ago. Here, indeed, is a graphic and frightening example of what can happen when there develops a concentration of powers in the executive branch and the creation of a subservient ineffectual judicial system.

As a background to this discussion, it is worthy of note that at an emergency meeting of the Organization of American States held in Santiago, Chile, August 12-18, 1959, the Foreign Ministers of the 21 member organizations approved what has been called the Declaration of Santiago, which proclaimed that "the existence of antidemocratic regimes constitutes a violation of the principles on which the Organization of American States is founded and endangers the peace and harmony of the hemisphere.

The declaration then listed seven principles essential to the preservation of a

democratic government:

"1. The principle of the rule of law should be assured by the separation of powers, and by the control of the legality of governmental acts by competent organs of the

state;
"2. The Governments of the American Republics should be derived from free elections;

3. Perpetuation in power, or the exercise of power without fixed term and with the manifest intent of perpetuation, is incompatible with the effective exercise of democ-

racy;
"4. The governments of the American
of freedom for states should insure a system of freedom for individual and social justice based on respect for fundamental human rights;

"5. The human rights incorporated into the legislation of the various American states should be protected by effective judicial procedures;

"6. The systematic use of political proscription is contrary to American democratic

order:
"7. Freedom of the press, of radio and television, and, in general, freedom of intelevision, are essential conditions for the existence of a democratic regime."

It is submitted that from the standpoint of the lawyer the fifth principle enunciated is the keystone to all the others. It provides, as I mentioned above, that "the human rights incorporated into the legislation of the various American states should be protected by effective judicial procedures.

This principle, basic to the maintenance of human rights, is in sharp contrast to recent statements of high Cuban Government officials, which clearly indicates a subordination of the concept of an independent judiciary dispensing equal justice to all through impartial judicial procedures, which protect the rights of every man, to a philosophy which requires the courts to serve not as an instrument of justice but as a political arm of revolution.

As a result of the disdain of the present leadership of the Cuban Government for established and effective judicial processes, one finds that it is becoming increasingly difficult in that country to find a lawyer who will represent a person charged with any offense against the state. Any such lawyer is immediately subject to intimidation and possible incarceration for siding with a citizen in any controversy with the government.

is an established fact that the duly elected leadership of the Havana Bar Assoclation has itself been ousted from its offices

by a handful of lawyers acting for the regime of Dr. Castro. A request from the bar association leadership to President Dorticos for protection against this unlawful act has gone unheeded. Now, the present new leadership of Cuba is demanding that all lawyers report for militia training. Thus, the courts, the judiciary, and the bar have been effectively eliminated as a bulwark of freedom. As a direct consequence, every other institution which is normally taken for granted as an essential part of a democratic society has been brushed aside, stricken down, or brought under state control.

We know, for example, that there is today in Cuba a complete absence of justice for the individual citizen. One of the first acts of the revolutionary government of Dr. Castro was to establish a new system of summary execution, previously almost unknown in the history of the Americas. This "revolutionary justice" has outraged the con-science of every country in the hemisphere. Revolutionary tribunals were established and were still operating as recently as June of this year when three persons were sentenced to be shot in a trial lasting only a few hours, and their appeal denied almost immediately after the trial.

It is public knowledge that the revolutionary government, utilizing criteria apparently similar to those which it employed in sentencing opponents to be executed by firing squads, has sentenced hundreds, if not thousands, of persons to jail as counter-revolutionaries through military tribunals, rather than civil courts. While exact figures are not available, estimates from reliable sources range from a minimum of 3,000 to a maximum of 6,000 as the number in prison as political opponents of the regime. One report indicates that the Government has admitted freeing common criminals in order to make room in Cuban prisons for political opponents.

Closely related to the treatment of political prisoners has been a denial of human rights by the Cuban Government to those who criticize it. It has quickly labeled such critics counterrevolutionaries, and has either jailed, forced out of office, forced to fiee, or otherwise persecuted those who have dared to raise their voices in protest against certain acts of the revolutionary government, or the increasing Communist influ-

ence in the country.

Into the same destructive pattern, we find that during an initial 7-month period of the Castro regime there was a fairly effective democratization of labor unions in Cuba within the C.T.C., or Confederación de Trajabadores de Cuba. Provisions were made during that era for free elections and the Government placed the labor movement under the authority of the Ministry of Labor. But since that time the freely elected leadership loyal to the 26th of July movement has been deposed and the labor movement has been militarized and has become an instrument for, as the Castro regime now terms it, revolutionary indoctrination of labor. Collective bargaining has now been abolished, wage improvements have been discouraged. and the labor movement has been oriented toward relationship with Sino-Soviet labor organizations. The Confederación de Trajabadores de Cuba on June 9, 1960 conducted plenary session and enunciated its new revolutionary philosophy. It was at that session that the labor movement was given its new role as an organ of revolutionary indoctrination. Its revolutionary role was henceforth to act as an organized militia, to discipline labor against requesting wage improvements, and to exhort workers to strive for greater production. This represented a tragic departure from the commonly accepted functions and roles of labor organ-

Next, we have seen the virtual destruction of academic freedom and university auton-

omv. It is clear that Dr. Castro's government is moving in the direction of a guided educational system to eliminate all forms of opposition, to label any thinking which does not coincide with that of the ruling cliques as counterrevolutionary, and to establish educational methods to assure unquestioning loyalty to the revolution.

Soon after the advent of Dr. Castro, a law was promulgated (law No. 11 of January 14, 1959) invalidating all credits and degrees earned by students in private universities since November 1, 1956, on the grounds that these students should have been in the hills fighting alongside of Dr. Castro, rather than studying. This law provoked so much controversy that it was modified on May 29, 1959. The modification abolished the national university, José Marti, established during the Batista regime and subjected the credits and degrees earned by its students to review by state boards. Students in other private institutions such as the highly respected Catholic University of Villa Nueva, who received their degrees between November 1956 and January 1959, may not practice their professions for a 1-year period. Thus, we see the educational system turned into an instrument for indoctrination in the new ideologies adopted by the state.

The same pattern holds true with respect to all the other institutions of a democratic society which may have at one time func-tioned within the borders of the Cuban nation. Political opposition has been virtually eliminated. Only the Partido Socialista Popular Communist Party is permitted to act

Freedom of the press, radio, and television has been virtually extinguished. There exists in Cuba today almost no independent organs of public opinion. Newspapers and radio and television stations have been taken over; and editors and publishers who did not conform to the official views of the revolutionary government have been forced to seek asylum and flee to other countries. Out-standing among these was the recent case of Miguel Angel Quevedo, editor of the internationally known magazine, Bohemia, who had been one of the most enthusiastic and powerful supporters of the revolution.

Yes, this picture of the total destruction and elimination of the institutions which are designed for the protection of man's life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness is indeed a most disturbing and alarming one. It is difficult for us to accept the fact that this has happened to more than one of our close neighbors and in countries made up of people so similar in culture, language, and a rations to many of us assembled here today.

I believe, as lawyers, that we should weigh carefully the various implications of the tragic situation in Cuba. I have used the current Government of Cuba as an example. There are others well known to us where the rule of law, likewise, does not exist.

Our responsibility seems to be clearly spelled out for us. A few days ago President Eisenhower and the American Bar Association took the lead when they both spoke out boldly in favor of the rule of law as it relates to the obligation of the United States in the area of international disputes to submit to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. A bold stand was also taken by the vast majority of foreign ministers of the member countries of the Organization of American States when they went on record at the recent San Jose, Costa Rica, conference as condemning the travesty which is taking place in Cuba. Governor, the Honorable Luis Muños-Marin has added his strong voice in support of the stand taken by the United States and other members of the Organization of American States against the establishment or perpetuation of totalitarian or antidemocratic regimes in this hemisphere. We, too, must stand ever ready to speak out forcefully in support of the doctrine of the rule of law. As responsible leaders of our various communities and as we move about the hemisphere carrying out various missions and assignments, we must take upon ourselves the obligation to actively espouse those essential principles which we firmly believe to lie at the very foundation of our democratic way of life.

The rule of law must, of necessity, be predicated upon effective judicial procedure. We know that if this keystone is once torn away and cast aside that the most critical of all democratic institutions is automatically demolished and that the road is then opened for the tyrant to march in and snuff out

every last light of freedom.

Thus, we see that the responsibility of the judge and the lawyer and of every member of the judicial system is a grave one in these troubled times. Upon our shoulders rests the grave burden of preserving the main rampart of our democratic way of life. Let us, therefore, dedicate ourselves anew to this rule of law. Let us resolve never to relinquish to the tyrant that most fundamental of all institutions of freedom—a responsible judicial system administering justice under the law in accordance with a judicial procedure immune to the dictates of either the executive or the legislative branches of government.

If we, as lawyers, resolve never to lose sight of this responsibility, I think then we shall have proved ourselves capable of fulfilling our basic responsibilities to the free democratic society which has nurtured us.

I thank you.

Address by Senator Thomas E. Martin at the Dedication of the Ardennes Cemetery and Memorial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I am privileged to have printed in the Appendix of the Record, a speech delivered by our colleague, the junior Senator from Iowa, at the dedication of the Ardennes Cemetery and Memorial, Neuville-en-Condroz, Belgium, on July 11, 1960. As you know, Senator Martin was designated by the Vice President to participate in the dedication of World War II American military cemeteries in Europe and north Africa. His impressive tribute to those who gave their lives in the service of their country should be read by all Americans.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE THOS. E. MARTIN, U.S. SENATOR OF IOWA, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE ARDENNES CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL, NEUVILLE-EN-CONDROZ, BELGIUM, JULY 11, 1960

It was with genuine humility that I accepted the invitation of the Battle Monuments Commission of the United States and the assignment by Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON to assist in the dedication of the Ardennes Cemetery and Memorial.

It is also with genuine pride that I represent the Government of the United States on this memorable day. To the sympathetic

people of Belgium, the people of the United States offer their grateful thanks. The peace and beauty of this spot and the memories it recalls are witnesses to the respectful tribute we bring here today. We profoundly honor the memory of those who fought bravely and died vallantly.

It is nearly 15 years since those who rest in these quiet acres gave their lives in the service of their country during the flerce fighting of what history now records as the Battle of the Bulge. Here lie 5,260 American soldiers and airmen Among them are 750 upon whose white marble crosses is inscribed: "Here lies in honored glory a com-rade in arms known but to God." Among these graves also, we count no less than 11 in which 2 brothers lie side by sidethe reminder of a double tragedy for their sorrowing families. That all may be reminded of the achievements of our valiant men the Government of the United States has erected the memorial which you see before you.

The full cost of this battle—indeed, the full cost of World War II—will never be known—either in intrinsic value or in intrangibles.

Emerging from the most widespread and most disruptive war in history, in 1945 the world faced many major political, economic, and social problems of great importance to the peace and well-being of humanity. The growth of nationalism and the desire of many, less active peoples to improve their political positions and their standards of living have been factors which have presented various problems throughout the world. Tremendous advancements in communication facilities during the past 15 years, greatly accelerated by the demands of military necessity, have brought all peoples closer together in their human relationships. Technological progress leapt forward under the pressure of war. It suddenly became a sobering thought that world political and moral developments had lagged behind technological developments.

During the war the Allies lived in a unity and sustained a partnership in spirit, in mutual effort, and consent. It was the hope of the supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force—and his entire staff—that this kind of fellowship could be ex-

tended to all nations.

When Dwight D. Elsenhower became President of the United States, it was with growing concern that he watched the difficulties arising in the path of an enduring peace. In his 1954 state of the Union address, President Elsenhower said, and I quote:

"In the unity of the free world lies our best chance to reduce the Communist threat

of war."

Again in 1954, the President of the United States attested to these truths when he said: "A sound peace—with security, justice,

well-being, and freedom for the people of the world—can be achieved, but only by patiently and thoughtfully following a hard and sure tested road."

In these words can also be found the thought that we, the living, must show the same selfless courage in peace that those who lie in this cemetery showed in war; otherwise, the sacrifices remembered today, and the beautiful memorial dedicated at this hour, will have no purpose.

To speak in memory of our war heroes is not a simple matter and our task is not easy. All that we can even hope to do in our time is to follow their example of courage.

Here lie men who loved America because their ancestors long ago helped in her founding. Here lie other Americans who loved her with equal passion because they themselves, or their own fathers, migrated to America's shores in search of freedom. Here lie men of all ranks—officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates—together. Here no man prefers another because of his faith or despises him because of any political disagree-

ment. Within this beautiful cemetery lie no prejudices, no hatreds. Here is a high and pure democracy.

Thus do we, the living, consecrate this

Thus do we, the living, consecrate this ground and give ourselves to carrying on the struggle they began. Too much blood has gone into this soil for us to leave it barren. Out of the records and memories of the battle of the bulge should come our promise to assist in a new birth of freedom for the sons of men everywhere.

It was Gen. Omar N. Bradley who said:

"Freedom—no word was ever spoken that has held out greater hope, demanded greater sacrifice, needed more to be nurtured, biessed more the giver \* \* \* or came closer to being God's will on earth."

Freedom is a costly thing. And since it is a costly thing, it entails a responsibility which limits our rights. How costly freedom is, and how valuable, we learned anew from the battles in World War II. Freedom costs the sacrifice and the blood of men. Indeed, all the benefits we enjoy have cost a long and continuing price of the generations that have gone before us. The very receiving of these benefits lays upon us a responsibility for our fellow man and his rights—and the rights of future generations.

We, therefore, do not have the right by our carelessness to let slip these liberties which cost so much. We do not have the right to make mockery of liberties for which our war heroes died. We do not have the right to plunder the resources our predecessors have given us as if we were to be the last generation to inhabit this globe. On the contrary, we have received anew today the responsibility to protect our liberties and our resources for future generations.

Someone has said that God has laid upon man the responsibility for being free, for safeguarding the freedom of spirit, no matter how much sacrifice and suffering it may

require.

Out of the battles and bloodshed and horrors of World War II came the United Nations, dedicated to the dignity of mankind. to the freedom of all nations, to the principle of the abolition of war. Within this body is the NATO group of nations subscribing to common civic ideals-banding themselves against encroachment by those who might forget the principles upon which the United Nations is founded. Among these is our longtime friend and ally, the Kingdom of Belgium. It was with more than ordinary pride, therefore, that we in the United States learned that it was American troops who were privileged to help in freeing so much Belgian territory and so many Belgian people from the invader. It is our fervent hope that our two peoples will go forward shoulder to shoulder down the years in the achievement of the ideals and in the maintenance of the freedoms for which this cemetery is part of the price. These solemn rows of headstones are an eternal reminder of our duty to the cause of peace.

In behalf of the American Battle Monu-

In behalf of the American Battle Monuments Commission and of the people of the United States, I now dedicate this cemetery and this memorial in proud memory of the achievements of our brothers in arms and in humble tribute to their sacrifices.

Hon. Albert David Baumhart, Jr.

SPEECH

OF

# HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHTO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the 13th District of Ohio has been well repre-

sented by my colleague and good friend. DAVE BAUMHART, who has decided to pursue a career in private industry. Dave and I served together in the Ohio State Legislature many years ago and I have enjoyed his friendship over a long period of time. He is a gentleman of integrity, exceptional ability, and friendly personality. Dave Baumhart has always carried the best interests of his constituents close to his heart and he has served them with fidelity and loyalty. As my col-league and friend leaves the Halls of Congress to reenter private industry, he has my best wishes for happiness, good health, and many years of success.

Small Business Was Treated Well by Democratic Congress, Declares George J. Burger, Vice President, National Federation of Independent Business, in Calling for Additional Penalties To Enforce Antitrust Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Democratic Congress treated small business well, declares George J. Burger, vice president, Na-

tional Federation of Independent Busi-

ness, in a letter I have just received.

Mr. Burger calls attention to the fact that the National Federation of Inde-Dendent Business is deeply interested in a bill of mine, H.R. 9839, "to provide additional punishment for corporate violating the antitrust laws and to provide that such officers may be barred for not more than 1 year from serving in such

corporate capacity."

I include herewith the text of Mr. Burger's letter, and the text of my bill, H.R. 9839, which has been endorsed by the National Federation of Independent Business:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS, Washington, D.C., August 29, 1960. Hon. Frank Thompson, Jr.,

House Office Building,

Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON; In the closing days of the 85th Congress I wrote you under date of September 6, 1957, on subject matters, both legislative and economic problems that I believed would be of interest to the free enterprise system and small business In the counties you represent-Mercer and Burlington.

I am more than pleased to state that while our membership at that time was approximately 100,000, all independent business and professional men in the 48 States, it is selfevident that the record speaks for itself as to the activities of the federation in behalf of the free enterprise system and small business and professional men as our member-ship now numbers in excess of 150,000 independent business and professional men in

In reviewing the last 3 years' activity as it applies to your action in behalf of small business I like that quote that great statesman (the late Al Smith) made time and time again when he said: "Let's look at the rec-

ord" and this is referring to your record.

You recommended legislation at that time to make the Small Business Administration a permanent agency. Well, that has been ac-complished and be that as it may since it has been made a permanent agency the record in help to small business has shown considerable improvement.

You also recommended tax relief for small business and this was voted in the closing

days of the 85th Congress.

In both instances as to your action above, you not alone recommended such action by the Congress but you introduced appropriate legislation.

It goes without saying that the action of the Congress has brought tax relief to small business of a little better than a quarter of

a billion dollars.

In the 86th Congress you recommended legislation, namely, H.R. 9839 "To provide additional punishment for corporate officers violating the antitrust laws, and to provide that such officers may be barred for not more than 1 year from serving in such corporate capacity.

When this legislation was introduced by you and later on ratified by a nationwide poll of the federation members we contracted former Assistant Attorneys General both in the present and preceding administrations and in both instances the proposed legisla-tion received their unqualified endorsement.

Bear in mind your legislation was not di-rected at any attack on big business but merely to bring about respect for the law both by big and small business, and though this proposed penalties for deliberate viola-tion of the antitrust laws it could and will bring about due respect for antitrust laws.

It is to be noted recently the actions of the Securities and Exchange Commission in inflicting severe penalties on those who violate the Security Exchange Commission Act. It is to be noted that only within the past week or so the New York Stock Exchange suspended the operation of a member on the exchange until he complled with certain requirements of the stock exchange-apparently solely to protect the good name of the stock exchange and the public at large.

What you were attempting to do was to bring the same respect to the laws that both the medical and the legal profession use where there are deliberate violations of the

code of ethics of those professions.

The federation, on repeated nationwide instructions of its members, has called for a vigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws, and where the laws are weak to amend those laws. To your credit you have made such a legislative proposal which eventually will be approved by the Congress. The beneficiaries will be all types of businesses, both large and small, and the deliberate violators will stop, look and listen before they take it upon themselves to believe the laws are dead letter laws

Truthfully, Congressman Thompson, we believe your action is a major contribution to protect the free enterprise system and you are to be complimented, and we trust that small business in your district will recognize this and that you will take every action in the new Congress to see that action is taken on the legislation.

With very high regards.

Sincerely.

GEORGE J. BURGER, Vice President HR 9830

A bill to provide additional punishment for corporate officers violating the antitrust laws, and to provide that such officers may be barred for not more than one year from serving in such corporate capacity

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That whoever is convicted of any violation of the antitrust laws may, in the discretion of the court, in addition to any other punishment provided by law, be barred for not more than one year from serving, directly or indirectly, in the capacity of officer, directional of the capacity of officer of the capacity of the c tor, executive, legal counsel, or in any similar capacity with any corporation or cor-porations convicted in the same proceeding, and serving with any corporation engaged in interstate commerce, and from directly or indirectly receiving any compensation, remuneration, or other consideration therefor, or by way of indemnification for being so barred.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act the term "antitrust laws" has the meaning assigned to such term in the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1914, and includes the Federal Trade Commission Act.

### A Report to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. D. S. SAUND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Speaker, early in 1957, when I first started my career as a Member of Congress, you addressed the freshmen Congressmen and gave us sound advice.

You said .

Gentlemen, you have been elected by your people to be Members of the most power-ful legislative body on earth. You will be working with a group of men and women who will do everything in their power to help you stay in Congress if only you will

Then you explained how important it was for a new Member of Congress to cultivate the friendship and win the respect and affection of his colleagues if he was to accomplish any results for his own congressional district or make any sound contributions to the welfare of the

Mr. Speaker, I valued highly your advice and have attempted to abide by it during my 4 years in Congress. I received my reward with deep gratification during the closing days of the 86th Congress when my date bill was called up for debate and discussion.

The date growers of my district, who produce virtually the entire U.S. crop, have invested millions of dollars to introduce and develop a great industry in the unique Coachella Valley of Riverside County. Since Biblical days, the date has been accepted by mankind as a nutritious and delicious food. The date growers of my district desire to create a better image of this wholesome fruit in the minds of American housewives, so that they will increasingly use dates in the daily diet of their families. The producers have discovered through experience that as soon as they advertise their dates and place them on the market in a certain area, the importers place inferior quality imported dates alongside the good Coachella Valley fruit.

Mr. Speaker, three departments of the administration—State, Commerce, and Health, Education, and Welfare—opposed my bill for erroneous reasons. Also, there was opposition from the large importers of foreign dates and the manufacturers of candy and biscuits. Even though the bill was reported by a unanimous vote by the House Agriculture Committee, the House Rules Committee denied the rule. As you will recall, on August 22 you personally permitted the bill to be considered by the House under suspension of the rules.

After the debate, when the leading opponent asked for a standing vote, I was deeply gratified and touched to note that not a single Democratic Member voted against my bill and all of my California colleagues on the Republican side also voted for the bill. The bill carried by a majority of more than 3 to 1.

Mr. Speaker, when I look back at my scoreboard during two terms in Congress, I can say this with a sense of modesty and pride: I was successful in attaining my objectives for the benefit of my congressional district. Projects were approved and moneys appropriated—on many occasions against the stiff opposition of the Bureau of the Budget and other departments of the administration. I will cite a few examples.

In the Coachella Valley, thousands of acres of Indian land were lying idle and barren in the midst of highly productive farms. For 7 years, this issue had remained dormant in the Department of the Interior. During my first term, my bill to provide funds to construct irrigation lines to these Indian lands was passed, money was appropriated and the construction work was begun.

In Palm Springs, valuable Indian land in the heart of that great resort city has been the subject of expensive, long-drawn-out litigation between the Agua Caliente Indian Tribe and the Department of the Interior. The Indian owners of the land were not deriving any income. The development of the city was checked. The future of Palm Springs Airport was insecure.

A few benevolent multimillionaires had conceived a novel scheme. At their recommendation, the Secretary of the Interior submitted to Congress in 1957 a proposition without parallel. The Secretary requested Congress to pass a bill whereby he would be authorized to turn over the title—not the management—of the \$12 million worth of property to a commission of seven, four to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and only three to be elected by the tribal council. When the significance of this

proposal was pointed out to the members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, meeting in Palm Springs at my request, their ire was aroused.

Believe me, Mr. Speaker, it was a hard fight. The Government agencies are powerful opponents where legislation is concerned. But I am proud to state that last year, with the complete cooperation of the city of Palm Springs and the Agua Caliente Tribal Council, my bill was enacted into law. This will make possible the development of valuable Indian property, the expansion of business in Palm Springs and the acquisition of the airport by the city. The members of the tribe also will be able now to enjoy substantial financial benefits from their holdings.

In addition, another hampering restriction was removed by a second bill which I introduced concerning this land. This bill, which was also passed last year, increases the leasing period for lands of the Agua Caliente Tribe from 25 to up to 99 years, permitting the type of financing required for large scale development in the urban Palm Springs area.

I had a difficult time digging out of a deep drawer in the Corps of Engineers office the plans for the Tahchevah Creek Dam in Palm Springs. It took 4 years of continuous correspondence, long distance telephone calls and personal interviews, but finally the project was authorized this year. I have been assured that money will be appropriated for construction of the dam, thereby safeguarding valuable downtown Palm Springs properties from threat of floods.

On two successive occasions, the Bureau of the Budget refused to include funds for advance planning and construction on the San Jacinto River and Bautista Creek flood-control project in the Hemet-San Jacinto area. Thanks to the assistance of the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the Honorable Clarence Cannon, of Missouri, the money was appropriated and the work is progressing.

Everybody in my district knows that the Santa Ana River flood levees at Riverside have been completed. The work was finished with funds appropriated during my first term in Congress.

I asked for Federal assistance to complete the lighting and other devices at Riverside Municipal Airport and for improvements at Imperial County Airport.

The money was approved. I also made a strong appeal to the Civil Aeronautics Board for continuance of daily airline service to Blythe, and I was delighted to receive a positive decision.

It will be a genuine pleasure and privilege to participate in the dedication of the new Riverside Armory this fall. With the close cooperation of Riverside city officials, I was able to obtain Federal assistance for this armory which, like so many structures of this kind, will serve the citizens of Riverside long and well.

Only recently authorization for construction of a new post office at Banning was granted by the Post Office Department. This is the 10th new post office approved in Riverside and Imperial Counties since I came to Congress 4 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, March Air Force Base near Riverside is a major military installation of the Strategic Air Command. Air bases in other parts of the country have been closed down. But the Government is still making full use of the excellent climatic conditions and strategic location of this area.

Since the beginning of 1957, with the help of the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, the Honorable Carl Vinson, of Georgia, and the chairman of the House Defense Department Appropriations Subcommittee, the Honorable George Mahon, of Texas, we were able to obtain more than \$15½ million for new construction at March.

Transfer of an Air Reserve training unit from Long Beach will bring 2,000 men to train at March and the area will benefit from their presence. In the near fture, the base will be augmented by a new activity; a fighter squadron of the Air Defense Command is to be transferred to March. These two units will be in addition to the bomber squadrons for which the base is so famous. Another indication of the secure status of March Air Force Base is the fact that \$2 million soon will be expended for rehabilitation of 644 housing units for base personnel.

Some time ago, the personnel at the Mira Loma Quartermaster Depot was cut down to almost nothing. Now a part of the Air Force—it this year received an important new function that will create 256 new jobs and strengthen the Mira Loma Air Force Station's position in the Air Force's vast contracting activities.

When the Department of the Army requested funds for construction of facilities at Yuma, Ariz., which could have been a duplication of facilities already in existence at El Centro Naval Landing Field, I took immediate action. At my urgent request, a study was made by a House Government Operations Subcommittee. The Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee, headed by the Honorable Harry R. Sheppard, of San Bernardino, specifically prohibited the Army from building such facilities.

After 3 years of effort, we were finally able to obtain an appropriation of \$400,-000 to move the big dredge from Needles and set up shop at Blythe for channelization of the Cibola Cut. It was the official understanding that the dredging will begin when the California-Arizona dispute over the State boundary is resolved.

Mr. Speaker, I represent one of the most fertile and highly productive farming areas in the United States with a wide variety of crops. The desert valleys of Imperial, Coachella, and Palo Verde at one time commanded the market for early fresh fruits and vegetables throughout the United States. During the past few years, this market has been constantly deteriorating because of importations of vegetables and fruits grown in the Republic of Mexico.

Under the escape clause of the U.S. tariff laws, the growers are entitled to protection through tariffs and import quotas. They are also entitled to benefits of section 32 money controlled by the

Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary is authorized by law to buy surplus commodities for the school-lunch program and thereby relieve the distress of glutted seasonal markets. Unfortunately, the present Secretary has not used the money for the benefit of the growers as he should have.

In order to properly present our case to Government agencies and the Congress, it was necessary to have a complete study made of the impact of the foreign imports on the growers of vegetables and fruits in southern California. I introduced a bill in Congress directing the Tariff Commission to make such a study. My bill was strenuously opposed by the Tariff Commission. But in spite of that, the House Ways and Means Committee, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Wilbur Mills, of Arkansas, passed a resolution by a unanimous Vote this year, directing the Tariff Commission to make a thorough study of this problem.

Since this action, I have personally conferred with Chairman Talbot of the Tariff Commission and the deputies he has assigned to carry on these studies. The studies are now in progress and a team of investigators will be working in the Coachella, Palo Verde, and Imperial Valleys in October. The growers of my district have offered their full coopera-

As soon as the studies are completed and a report is made to the Ways and Means Committee, I propose to take action, both through the Congress and the Tariff Commission, to stop this deterioration of a highly prosperous agricultural industry by unfair competition from abroad.

There was a move earlier this year to cut down the export subsidy to western cottongrowers by 2 cents a pound, amounting to a potential loss of \$10 a bale on every bale of cotton grown in California. The loss of thousands of dollars would have resulted for cottongrowers in my district alone.

I worked hand in hand with growers of the cotton-producing areas of my district and my congressional colleagues from California agricultural areas. By Swift action through the House Agriculture Committee, we were successful in

thwarting this move.

Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of discussion and debate in the Halls of Congress concerning the extension of Public Law 78, which authorizes the Mexican national program. I sincerely believe that continuance of this law is essential to the economy of Riverside and Imperial Counties.

I shall at no time condone company stores at places where braceros imported under the law work or are housed. I have discovered in Washington that the Members of Congress are in no mood to permit unscrupulous exploiters of the program to make profits from the paycheck business of the braceros at the expense of local merchants.

I shall urge the extension of Public Law 78, but I have made my position absolutely clear to the users of braceros in my district: any farmer who abuses this program, or allies himself with

people who do abuse it, is directly jeopardizing the program itself. American citizens are entitled to jobs on American farms before any imported labor is authorized.

As Congressman of the 29th Congressional District, I receive communications from thousands of veterans, servicemen, senior citizens, farmers, businessmen, housewives and students concerning their personal and community problems. I have attempted to answer each inquiry promptly and I am happy to say that I have been able to help hundreds of my constituents in solving their difficulties. For example:

A senior citizen's records with the Railroad Retirement Board and the Social Security Administration were in a hopeless tangle and his benefits were long delayed. As a result of my appeal in his behalf, he received a retroactive check of \$1,400 from the Railroad Retirement Board and a monthly check of \$73.30.

As a result of my inquiries in their behalf, another social security annuitant received a check for \$1,338, and a widow received a check for \$525.50 for retro-active disability benefits which were due her late husband.

Through a mixup about beneficiary rights, a widow of an Air Force man was told she would not receive the \$10,000 insurance. I arranged for her to make an appeal, and the appeals board reversed the decision, declaring her to be the beneficiary.

I have helped scores of servicemen to obtain hardship discharges and compassionate transfers when they were needed back home. Veterans going to school on the GI bill have appealed for help when their VA checks were delayed and my office has been able to straighten out their problems.

It gives me a great sense of satisfaction to be of personal assistance to these citizens of my congressional district. The many letters of thanks and appreciation which I have received are ample reward for my efforts in their behalf.

Mr. Speaker, the forefathers of our country were men of deep religious faith. They were devoted family men and sacrificed greatly for the welfare of their children. They passionately advocated the freedom of the individual and the dignity of man. They fought valiantly for independence and laid the foundations for a society in which freedom of enterprise, based upon the principle of equality of opportunity for all citizens, was recognized as the keystone of a new way of life.

In our early history, when the Nation acquired hundreds of millions of acres of public domain, a choice had to be made between two viewpoints. It was proposed by some that the Government sell the public domain land to the highest bidding land companies and thus pay off the national debt. This idea was firmly rejected. Instead, it was decided to make the land available for free entry by the people, so that they could develop the land and establish homes and communities as private owners.

The Homestead Act of 1862, signed by President Lincoln, gave the final approval to this philosophy. Thus the frontiers were opened for settlement by individuals who took pride in ownership of their homes and businesses.

America is recognized today as the leader of the free world and its citizens have acquired the highest standard of living in the history of man. This can be attributed to the fact that millions of Americans, in their lifetimes, have enjoyed the benefits of personal liberty, equality of opportunity and freedom of enterprise. If we are going to continue in our onward march of progress and leadership as champions of individual dignity, we must keep the avenues of opportunity open to all American citizens.

In the earliest days of settlement in America, firm foundations were laid to make it possible for the citizens of our democratic society to be informed on public issues.

Newspapers and magazines were transmitted through the mails free of charge or at nominal cost. And Members of Congress were granted the free franking privilege, whereby Senators and Congressmen could communicate with their constituents without postage.

The cost to the taxpayers to pay the subsidy to newspapers and periodicals has reached an astronomical figure. But it has been well compensated by the fact that, throughout their history, Americans have been avid readers and their general level of knowledge is the highest on earth.

Mr. Speaker, I know from personal experience how farsighted the forefathers were when they granted Members of Congress the free franking priv-This privilege has helped me greatly in my efforts to keep in contact with nearly 400,000 constituents of Riverside and Imperial Counties.

As far back as I can recall, my distinguished predecessors' weekly newsletter was regularly printed in the newspapers of my area. But soon after I took office, for some unknown reason, most of the daily newspapers and many of the weekly newspapers in my district stopped printing my newsletter.

Since then, I have attempted to keep my constituents informed of activities and developments in Washington by printing my newsletters and Washington Reports at my own expense and mailing them under the franking privilege. Those dailies and weeklies that still print my news reports deserve thanks for their public spirit.

In reading the history of the United States, we recognize the fact that the forefathers believed passionately in the benefits of public education. Every community in the wilderness had a red brick schoolhouse on the hill for the instruction of young Americans. We have continued in our zeal for education and have become the best educated people on earth.

Lately, due to the increasing costs of education, entailing expensive equipment and larger teaching staffs, it is becoming increasingly difficult for local taxpayers to maintain the standards of education required in modern times. Local taxpayers, heavily burdened with taxes, are refusing to vote in new school bonds. And yet the needs of modern scientific education for an exploding population must be satisfied.

If local communities cannot raise the property taxes any higher to meet these educational needs, there is only one other source for funds and that is the Federal Treasury.

Recent figures show that in the ratio of local, State, and Federal contributions, the Federal Government pays 46 percent of the cost for public welfare and 12 percent of the cost for the construction of highways. But it pays only 4 percent of the cost for education.

I honestly believe that in this modern, atomic age it will be a disaster for the welfare of our great Nation if we ever lag behind in our standard of education for American citizens. Two years ago, it was discovered in a congressional Investigation that Soviet Russia was producing twice as many engineers and scientists as the United States of America. This is a sphere of activity, Mr. Speaker, where we cannot afford to stay behind.

Therefore, I am a strong advocate of Federal aid to education, with the definite understanding that the complete control of curriculum and administration be left in the hands of the local school boards. This has been done in the past and it can be stated in any Federal aid to education law in the future. My own bill on this subject includes a specific clause for this purpose.

During the past 4 years, a number of school districts in Riverside and Imperial Counties have received a subsidy of more than \$4 million from the Federal Government. This money, authorized by Public Laws 815 and 874, was paid to school districts in which there were children of parents employed by the Federal Government. I submit that there has been no Federal interference with the administration of these local schools.

The administration's tight money policy and high interest rates are already producing their disastrous effect in curtailing production and creating unemployment throughout the United States. You will recall, Mr. Speaker, when I personally explained to you my strong objection to any increase in interest rates, which was demanded by the administration both in 1959 and 1960.

We need an expanding economy, providing full consumption and full employment. Unemployed Americans do not pay taxes and cannot buy the products of industry and agriculture. Above everything else, we must find ways and means of keeping American factories humming and American citizens working with decent wages, commensurate with the rising cost of living. The great achievement of our way of life in the past has been the constantly increasing standard of living of our people.

I am a strong advocate of our social security laws, providing old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and other benefits. I voted for the health insurance for the aged program during this session of Congress, which will be a beginning in the establishment of health

insurance for our senior citizens. This worthy segment of our population must commend the devotion, affection, and esteem of our Nation.

I voted for the civil rights legislation in 1957 and 1960. It does not make sense for the United States to preach democracy and human dignity to the outside world if we cannot grant equal rights in a realistic way to our own citizens. There is no room for racial discrimination and second-class citizenship in Uncle Sam's family.

Mr. Speaker, I have been deeply thankful to you for my appointment as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in 1957. Throughout my travels around the world as a representative of that committee, as a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union Conference and as a member of the special congressional delegation that toured NATO bases, I have been a keen observer of the operation of our foreign-aid program.

I believe we have carried much too far the idea of winning friends among foreign nations with money. While it is good sound policy on the part of the United States to assist those nations who want to help themselves with economic loans and small grants, it is absolutely absurd to supply expensive and sometimes obsolete military hardware to foreign dictators and kings who have no sympathy for our way of life and use our equipment to suppress the freedom of their own people.

We did a wonderful job of rehabiliating the economies of the countries of Western Europe through the Marshall plan. It saved the freedom of those countries and they are now back on their feet as independent nations. But although it may have been necessary once to furnish these Western European nations with military equipment for their defense, it does not make sense to me now that American taxpayers should pay with American dollars the cost of constructing military equipment in European factories, especially when our national gold reserve is constantly dwindling.

I understand fully the responsibility and authority granted by the Constitution to the President of the United States to formulate and direct the foreign policy of our Nation. I have continually supported the President in his foreign policy decisions. Although he may disagree with the President at times, a Member of Congress has no other choice. Congress can advise the President but it cannot dictate foreign policy to him.

Yet I have consistently voted to pare down the President's budget requests for foreign aid each year. I know that our foreign policy did not suffer because of my vote for these cuts. Perhaps we would have had more friends abroad to-day if the cuts had been even larger.

I believe fully in the cultural interchange between the United States and other nations of the world. If we are to succeed in winning the newly emerging nations to our way of life, as against international communism, we must provide means for their leaders and educa-

tors to learn our culture and our students to understand their civilizations. The expense of such interchange is infinitesimal in comparison with the billions we have spent on so-called military assistance for people who could not use tanks and guns and certainly could not feed their children with cold steel.

I feel sincerely proud that the bill which I introduced in the House of Representatives, concurrently with Senator Lyndon B. Johnson's introduction of a similar bill in the Senate, has become a law. An East-West Cultural Center at Hawaii is being established where scholars from the East and West can meet for study and exchange of knowledge and ideas.

In recent years, an alarming number of small businesses have gone bank-rupt in the United States. This is not consistent with our way of life. A basic part of our economic philosophy has been the encouragement of individuals to own and operate their own businesses.

During my two terms in Congress, I have strongly supported the Small Business Administration program, which makes loans to small businesses when financing is not obtainable from banks. I have endeavored to publicize the opportunities and benefits which accrue to businessmen from the SBA program.

Through the close cooperation of the able regional director of the SBA, Mr. Donald McLarnan, a former vice president of a large banking chain in southern California and long a successful banker, I have been able to obtain approval of \$2,309,000 in SBA loans for small businessmen in Riverside and Imperial Counties in the past 4 years. That is not a large sum of money, but it served to save a few businesses from going broke and enabled others to get on a firm footing or to make needed expansions.

I am glad to observe, Mr. Speaker, that scores of students in my congressional district have taken advantage of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, which I vigorously supported in Congress. This act provides Federal funds that make it possible for needy but worthy students to obtain loans from the colleges of their choice that are participating in the program. These funds are interest-free during the student's school years. The act also includes other programs to improve the quality of education.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I say that I am deeply grateful to the people of the two great counties of Riverside and Imperial for affording me the opportunity to represent them in Congress during the past 4 years. It has been a wonderful privilege to serve with my colleagues under your leadership. I have formed close friendships and, as I said at the beginning of this report, these associations have been of invaluable assistance to me in serving my constituents. The experience which I have gained, abetted by the constant and willing advice and counsel of my colleagues, has enabled me to broaden and increase the range of my services to my area and my country.

### Congressman Ludwig Teller Reports to His Constituents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. LUDWIG TELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. TELLER. Mr. Speaker, almost 4 years ago, in early January of 1957, I presented myself at the bar of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to take the oath of office of the position to which the voters of my district had paid me the honor of electing me. The following 4 years-because I was reelected in 1959-may not turn out to be the best years of my life; I will have to live longer to answer that question. But, up to date, I have never experienced anything in any way comparable to my service for 6 years as a member of the New York State Legislature and in the past four sessions as a Member of the Congress for the 20th Congressional District on Manhattan's West Side.

The sense of responsibility evoked can be appreciated only by the fortunate few who have been Members of the Senate or of the House. The subjects of legislation with which we have dealt are fascinatingly interesting. The continual contact with my constituents in the fulltime district office which I have maintained in New York-not just those who voted for me but citizens of all parties in my district whom I represent regardless of political affiliation—has been a deeply enriching experience. The acquaintanceship with my fellow Members in Congress from all parts of this country has taught me to appreciate the breadth and the wealth of the United States, and the complex character of its problems.

On the opening day of my first session in January 1957 that wise elder statesman, Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, expressed my feelings of today. After his many years of service in the Congress he stated his own conclusions, as follows:

This is the highest theater that anyone plays in upon this earth today. I must refer again to the tremendous and at times appalling responsibility that falls upon the shoulders of each and every one of us. We must so act in the days to come that we will merit the confidence and the faith not only of our own people but of the people of the whole world, because your country and mine has been challenged to take the leaderable of the free world. If we do not with courage and judgment accept that leadership, then the world will be a place in which good men and women will be unhappy.

The simple, honest, sincerity of this admonition was deeply impressive at the time and I believe that, underlying all the often sharp differences of opinion and judgment which have made the headlines during the past 4 years, my fellow Members and I have agreed with the Speaker's conception of the nature of our responsibility, and that we have tried to base our action on it.

The special postconvention session of the 86th Congress, which recently concluded its work, was extremely disappointing. Efforts were unsuccessful to increase the national minimum wage and extend the Federal minimum wage law to millions of workers not now covered. The Congress also failed to pass, the much-needed bill which provides medical insurance for our senior citizens. The critical housing shortage and the need for urban renewal was left unremedied. And Federal assistance for local school construction and raising teachers' salaries failed of enactment. My bill for an enlightened immigration law also failed to pass, but it seems clear to me that we must, if our status as the leader in the free world is to be maintained, completely revise our immigration statutethe McCarran-Walter Act-so as to admit worthwhile persons who are now denied entry into this country because of discriminating quota systems. Our present immigration policy should also be revised to abolish its arbitrary provisions which discriminate between native born and naturalized citizens.

In 1957 and 1958 and 1959, at the end of each session of the Congress, I distributed to all my constituents a brief evaluation of our work-both the accomplishments and the shortcomings. To-day, I want to take a longer look. Instead of telling you simply of the highlights of the 1960 session I want to go back over the past 4 years and pick out what might in larger perspective be called the high highlights. A little perspective-even the distance achieved during the brief period of the sessions of two Congresses-modifies and corrects some of the more immediate judgments. I cannot, to be sure, range in order of importance all the legislation which we enacted during this period. Only history can do this, if even history can. But certain of our actions appear to warrant an "outstanding" rating, and these I wish to recall to you.

In the 1957 session I believe that every one would agree that the Civil Rights Act was the most important legislative action. This was the first major legislation on the subject in the 80 years since the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. Far from satisfying those—of whom I count myself one—who wanted much stronger guarantees of civil rights, this compromise measure nevertheless marked a substantial advance. The act created a Federal Civil Rights Commission and a special Civil Rights Division within the Department of Justice, and it gave formidable new powers to the Federal Government to protect a basic civil right, the right to vote.

This kind of legislation was so new and so difficult to formulate to meet the existing conditions that the Congress found it necessary during the past session to amend it very considerably. Under the 1960 law, Federal courts, through appointed referees, are authorized to safeguard voting rights; penalties are established for obstruction of court orders and for flight to avoid prosecution for vandalism; Federal election records must be preserved for 22 months; and the availability of funds is authorized

for the education of servicemen's children in areas where schools are closed by integration disputes. It is my hope that later Congresses will amplify and amend the laws of 1957 and 1960 to further protect voting rights, and to add the sanction of the Federal Government to guarantees of other civil rights. In the past 4 years we have made a good start, and we must continue resolutely. The American people will not, I am certain, tolerate any more 80-year delays in protecting for all its citizens those civil rights which constitute an essential part of our democratic form of government.

For many years it appeared that the 48 States constituting the United States of America were to be the total membership. Suddenly, we have added Alaska and Hawaii—both outside the continental boundaries which seemed to be unchangeable. The excitement of welcoming our new members has spread all over the country and, I believe, has given us a new appreciation of the meaning of our Nation. The U.S.S.R. has added many a country to her fold, but the contrast in her methods and in the reactions of the peoples of those countries only emphasize the significance of our action. The Alaskans and Hawaiians sought American statehood as a high privilege and they are proud that it has been conferred upon them. The older States have welcomed them wholeheartedly, realizing full well the values of membership in our democratic Union.

The Congress has enacted so much important legislation in the field of international affairs in the past 4 years that it is almost impossible to determine what has been most significant. Probably the total effect, rather than the impact of any one measure, is noteworthy.

In 1957, almost immediately after the session opened, the President asked the Congress to support him in an unusual action-a joint executive-congressional proclamation pledging the United States to use its military force if necessary to keep peace in the Middle East where a serious crisis had arisen. He also asked for authority to expend foreign aid funds for special projects in this area. The proposal involved an important constitutional question-whether Congress needed to authorize the President to act in the field of foreign affairs. A long debate preceded the final decision. Congress agreed only to proclaim that the United States was prepared to act militarily if the President should deem it necessary, thus, by implication, placing the responsibility on the President alone. The request for special authority to use foreign aid funds was agreed to by Congress. This year I am proud to have cosponsored an amendment to the foreign-aid program denying further foreign aid to Nasser so long as he remains in defiance of the United Nations Resolution commanding free international access to the Suez Canal. This amendment was enacted into law. It is in line with our traditions of free international trade, and if properly implemented may help to bring peace in the Middle East.

In 1957 the United States ratified the statute of the International Atomic

Energy Agency, thus implementing the 1953 atoms-for-peace program. Every year the Congress appropriates millions of dollars to carry out the work of the Atomic Energy Commission, much of which is accomplished in cooperation with friendly foreign nations. The Congress honored me in 1958 when it appointed me a delegate to the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva, Switzerland. Here scientists from all over the world assembled, and I had an opportunity to observe at first hand, and to report my findings to the Congress. the incredible possibilities for the good of human beings which exist in the peaceful exploitation of the mysterious world of atomic energy.

In 1958 the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act was extended for 4 years, a victory for liberal trade forces. This action strengthened and extended the President's authority to make agreements with other countries for the mutual reduction of tariffs.

In 1959 the Congress authorized a \$50 million a year plan to improve health conditions through international cooperation in research, training, and planning. The Senate ratified an extension of the 10-year old International Wheat Agreement for another 3 years to July 31, 1962. Our subscriptions to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund were increased by considerable amounts. Congress provided for U.S. membership in the Inter-American Development Bank to aid in the economic development of Latin American countries. The 1959 session thus gave proof of American concern with world affairs and our desire to work cooperatively with other nations.

The 1960 record is also encouraging. This year, in the last days of the session, Congress authorized \$500 million for assistance in the development of Latin America and \$100 million for aid in the reconstruction of earthquake-devastated Chile. We authorized American participation in parliamentary conferences with Mexico.

While, therefore, the Congress has made progress in our long-neglected responsibilities toward our Latin American neighbors, we still lack an integrated single policy. The many small policies and the several agencies moving in different directions overlap and are wasteful and lack overall unity. Accordingly, in a speech which I delivered in the Congress on Wednesday, August 26, this year, I proposed a Marshall-type plan for Latin America. The Marshall plan saved Europe from communism. A similar plan can, in our own interests, do the same thing for our stanch friends and neighbors in Latin America by helping to develop industrial plants and agricultural efficiency to relieve the people of shockingly high unemployment and, for most of the people in Latin America, near starvation.

The last subject in the area of international affairs should, possibly, have been placed at the head of the list. Every year the Congress gives the most serious consideration to the great mutual security program, preliminary to making

the annual appropriations for its operation. To describe the long debates, the differences of opinion between the advocates and the opponents of various phases of the program and of its increasing costs, and the interrelationships between the Republican executive branch which must administer the program and the Democratic Congress which must furnish the funds, this fascinating history is far too long to recount in my brief review. But the program advances and the Congress continues its strong support.

Realistically speaking, the congressional actions which I have been discussing under the heading of "International Affairs" might well be classified as "defense measures," since they most certainly are designed to strengthen our position in the world through improved relations with other countries. But the Congress has not neglected defense in the conventional sense of the term. A most important law, providing for a complete reorganization of the Department of Defense, was enacted in 1953.

It is a well-known fact that Congress has increasingly taken the position that the administration's defense policies are inadequate to secure our safety against the Soviet threat. This was strikingly illustrated during the 1960 session. We appropriated for fiscal 1961 about \$660 million more for defense purposes than the President had requested. The additional amount was for such items as increased production of missile-firing Polaris submarines, accelerated development of the B-70 high-altitude bomber and the Samos reconnaissance satellite. preparations for a continuous airborne alert of bombers, and improvement of troop-carrying airlift equipment. The President, of course, has complete authority to spend, or not to spend, these funds, but the intent of Congress that they should be used was clearly expressed.

I wish to call particular attention to congressional interest in the field of space science and investigation-a function undreamed of only a few years ago. In 1958 we created a new Federal agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—usually called NASA—to devise and administer nonmilitary programs for the development and exploration of outer space. The work of the new agency has expanded very rapidly, and has attracted wide public interest and approval. Congress scrutinized its record very carefully in 1959 and 1960. preliminary to appropriating the increasingly large amounts of money needed for space research and develop-

Two other civilian programs with important relationships to national security should be noted. Congress continues to give strong support to the work of the Atomic Energy Commission. In 1958 Congress created an independent Federal Aviation Agency, with authority over the Nation's airways which had previously been exercised by subordinate agencies within the major executive departments.

I have spent so much time on international relations and defense matters

that I may have created the impression that the Congress is little concerned with domestic matters, which, of course, is very far from the truth. Every year we deal with important legislation relating to agriculture, the general economy, labor, public welfare, and natural resources. These are laws which affect the individual citizen more directly than do legislation relating to international relations and defense, and they are less difficult for him to understand. No one would claim, however, particularly in view of the present international situation, that they are more important to him. Perhaps I can briefly recall to you some of our major accomplishments to refresh your memory.

AGRICULTURE

The major problem during the past 4 years has been the imposition of price supports for basic farm commodities-a very complex matter which has not been settled to anyone's satisfaction. The New York Times on September 2, 1960, in reviewing the work of the recently concluded session stated that "the stalemate between the Eisenhower administration and the congressional Democrats over farm policy continued this session, without even the usual gesture of sending a price-support bill to the White House to be vetoed." I wish that I could say that this was incorrect or unduly pessimistic, but I cannot. One of the least satisfactory records of the Congress during my term of membership is in the area of agricultural legislation. Even though I represent an urban district I realize only too well that this is a matter of serious concern to city dwellers, not merely to farmers, and I sincerely hope that the new Congress assembling next January under new administration leadership will be able to arrive at some solution. There is an additional problem I should like to mention—the fact that the cost of food at the grocery and vegetable and butcher shops has been steadily increasing for the American housewife, but the American farmer has been getting less and less each year for his farm products. I have called for a con-gressional investigation of this strange situation. I believe the Congress has a duty to get at the bottom of it, and to adopt measures which will remedy it.

### LABOR-MANAGEMENT

In 1958, I was gratified that my bill to compel disclosure of private welfare benefit and pension plans was enacted into law. Congress recognized that the millions of beneficiaries of these plans had been kept in the dark as to their financial operations, and the new law provides for publicity which is in the general interest. I was naturally gratified over my appointment, while still a freshman, as chairman of a special committee of the Congress on Welfare and Pension Plans. The Teller Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, which the AFL-CIO referred to as the greatest victory over big banking and insurance lobbies in 60 years, was the product of this special committee. I hope to have a hand in improving this law in light of the facts disclosed as a result of the Teller law, which is a beginning in what I

hope will become a vehicle for protecting working people in their vested rights under welfare and pension plans.

Billions of dollars of pension and welfare trust funds exist in this country as a result of collective bargaining. Some of these trust funds are administered solely by unions, others established after the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act are jointly administered by employers and unions. The investment of these funds in common stocks of American corporations may have vast repercussions in the way in which management is exercised, particularly if the investors decide to exercise a participating hand in the operation of the business. Union efforts to participate in management may be intensified by increased automation and its effects on employ-

Accordingly, at the request of our House Committee on Education of which I am a member, I have been engaged in a study of existing plans and practices by which unions participate in business management. My study, which has continued this year, led me to examine existing plans and practices in this important field in Great Britain, Germany, and France, and an adequate and wellrounded study will have to examine the situation in Italy where union-management cooperative plans have reached a high point; also in Spain, where we have little specific information available in this country but where these plans are alleged to exist. On Tuesday, February 2 of this year, I made a report to the Congress on my findings in this field of worker participation in business management.

One of the antirecession measures of the 1958 session provided for supplementary unemployment compensation to jobless workers, by granting to the States repayable Federal advances if they would agree to continue benefits to jobless workers who had exhausted their rights under the Federal-State unemployment system. Extra payments ranging to \$45 a week for a maximum of 13 weeks were authorized. I was naturally disappointed that my more comprehensive bill on the subject was not passed: we have far to go toward adequately protecting our people against the consequences of unemployment, particularly in time of recession.

In 1959 Congress passed a stiff law dealing with corruption in the unionmanagement field. Some provisions of the act also cut down traditional economic pressures by labor unions. Attempts in the 1960 session to amend these provisions were unsuccessful. As a member of the Subcommittee on Union-Management Relations I was preoccupied for months, spending days and nights often without surcease, in the drafting of this law. My bill aimed at racketeering and corruption-H.R. 7811—was defeated, and the Landrum-Griffin bill prevailed, but to my gratification about 100 amendments from my bill were accepted by Landrum-Griffin because they were convinced that, whatever our political differences, the complicated realities of union-management relations ought to be taken heed of.

In 1960, after prolonged effort to pass an act liberalizing the wage-hour law by increasing the minimum wage rate and extending coverage to several million more workers, failure was conceded and the leaders decided that it would be better to try again in 1961 under a new and fresh political climate, rather than to accept such a weak measure as the only one which it would have been possible to enact.

#### THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

During the past 4 years the state of the national economy has furnished the background of a vast number of congressional actions. In my reports for 1957, 1958, and 1959 I dealt with the subject at more length than will be possible in the present report, which must of necessity note only a few major enactments.

The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1958 authorized a greatly accelerated program of assistance to the federally aided highway program and provided \$1.8 billion of new funds for immediate expansion. This furnished needed aid to highway transportation, and acted also as an antirecession measure. During each session Congress has continued its support.

In 1958 Congress gave the Small Business Administration permanent status, a real victory for public and private forces seeking to assist small business. In the same year we passed the Small Business Investment Act, providing for loans to State and federally chartered small business investment companies.

In 1959 a new Federal program was inaugurated, with an initial authorization of \$389,500,000 in loans and grants for industrial redevelopment in economically depressed areas. A measure on the same subject, passed by both Houses in 1958, had been vetoed by the President, and in 1960 he vetoed another measure. The three measures differed in many respects but their common worthwhile purpose was to aid the national economy through assistance to those areas of the country in which unemployment is excessive and the economy is suffering from lack of funds to develop its resources.

HOUSING

Legislation dealing with housing can be considered, with equally good reason as being in the interest of the general economy or in the interest of the individual homeowner or renter. The large amounts of Federal aid to housing have certainly benefited the construction industry which constitutes a major sector of the national economy. I shall review briefly the principal legislation of the past 4 years without attempting to explain the complex background of clashing forces which determined the content of these acts. That is altogether too long and difficult a story to recount in a paragraph or two.

In 1957, Public Law 104 liberalized several existing programs; lowered the minimum downpayment required to purchase a house with an FHA-insured mortgage and provided additional funds for buying home mortgages from banks and other private lenders.

In 1958 an emergency housing law sought to encourage a substantial in-

crease in new housing units, chiefly through expanding existing programs. An omnibus bill in 1959 provided for a \$1.375 billion housing program emphasizing low-cost housing, college housing, urban renewal, and a more realistic program for housing for the elderly. hundred million dollars was provided for direct Federal loans to veterans in rural and small urban areas. In the past session we extended the life of the home repair and improvement program and lifted the ceiling on FHA insurance: increased the revolving fund for college housing loans and the revolving fund for community facility loans. This is a good record considered on its face, but to a large group in and out of Congress, of which I count myself one, it falls far short of what should have been done.

The Eisenhower administration has failed to take account of the national housing crisis. Witness Eisenhower's repeated veto of fairly modest housing bills passed by the Congress. It is my hope that the 1961 session of the Congress will be able to come to grips with the problem. Here are some of the dimensions

of the problem:

First. The title I scandal, and the use of urban renewal funds for profiteering.
Second. Adequate funds for housing, including guarantees that Federal funds will be used for a balanced program for low- and middle-income housing.

Third. Adequate assurances that decent relocation practices and adequate compensation policies will be followed for tenants who are compelled to move because of title I urban renewal practices.

Fourth. Protection of small businesses when title I urban renewal programs are adopted. I have proposed the establishment of a Federal commission to examine into the adequacy of compensation on condemning properties for needed housing developments. But in addition it will be necessary to afford to small businesses the opportunity to reestablish themselves at the site where the development takes place.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE; EDUCATION

As a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I have had the opportunity to deal at firsthand with an aspect of social welfare in which I have a great interest—education. This is not easy legislation to formulate because of many conflicts. One of them has to do with Federal versus State control of education, a somewhat fictitious issue since not a single effort has been made in the Federal-aid bills to control local education. Another deals with the problem of school segregation; any Federal school aid bill would violate our traditions and aspirations if it permitted Federal funds to be used for building segregated schools. A third has to do with the grant of funds for private or parochial schools, but the difficulty of working out machinery for guaranteeing long-term bonds led to abatement of the demand for Federal funds in this area.

It is undeniable that the Nation as a whole must have an educational system which is adequate to the increasingly pressing need for a well-educated citizenry. At the same time we are firmly

committed to our traditional belief that provision of educational opportunity is, and must continue to be, within the control of our State and local governments. The problem is to insure that both poli-

cies are fully supported.

After failure in 1957 to enact a law providing Federal aid, in 1958 we were able to get agreement on the National Defense Education Act, setting up a 7year \$1 billion program of Federal loans and grants to students and schools to enable needy students to obtain an education. The National Defense Education Act is a milestone because it is the first Federal law of general application in the field of education and emphasizes the national character of our responsibility in this important field.

In 1959 Congress authorized grants up to \$1 million to each State to purchase television facilities and equipment, upon the State's agreement to provide land and buildings, to operate and maintain an education channel. Our House Committee on Education and Labor this year approved two bills for consideration of the Congress; one was a straight school construction bill, the other provided Federal aid not only for school construction but for raising teachers' salaries. I cosponsored both of these bills and participated in drafting them. After working throughout the 1960 session, the Congress was unable to agree on proposed legislation for Federal aid to public schools. Compromises were made to suit the administration and southern Members but even these concessions were not sufficient and the bill died at the end of the session. The problem will not solve itself, however, and the next administration and Congress will again be faced with it. Providing first-class educational opportunity is the No. 1 implementation of our national security policy, and failure to make available adequate Federal aid in a suitable form is a serious setback.

Social security legislation is under consideration at every session. In 1958 we passed an act liberalizing social security benefits, the principal feature of which was to increase old-age and survivors insurance by 7 percent. In the recently concluded session of 1960 no measure attracted more public attention than the one which provided medical care for the aged, and increased the coverage under existing social security programs. The high cost of medical care for the aged and the need for increased social security benefits convinced most Members of Congress of the urgency of enacting new legislation, but there were widely different and strongly held views on the specifics of the measure. I participated in drafting, and cosponsored, the Forand bill, which provides for a system of hospitalization benefits. nursing home care, and surgical benefits. for those who are recipents of social security benefits. This is a modest beginning, it provides medical care as a matter of right and thus avoids the abhorrent needs test, is limited to our senior citizens, and is easily administered.

It is undeniable that the coming elections had an important effect on the outcome. The bill that finally went to the White House called for \$202 million in grants for relief-type State programs during the first year, with the States paying \$61 million. About 1,360,000 needy persons over 65 would be potential beneficiaries under this measure. Coverage under existing social security programs was somewhat increased. The Congress will have to reconsider medical care for the aged in view of the very considerable justified dissatisfaction with the new program.

Legislation relating to health in 1958 included extension for 5 years of Federal grants for hospital construction. This Federal-aid program has been most suc-

In 1959 Congress provided for a voluntary Federal civilian employees health benefit program similar to those available to large employee groups in private employment. The plan is financed by payroll deductions and an equal contribution by the Government. The immediate acceptance of this health benefit program by the very large majority of Federal employees gives evidence of Congress' wisdom in establishing it.

The several programs of aid to veterans are so well established that Congress' principal duty is the provision of the very large amounts of money needed to implement them. In 1957 compensation payments for service-connected disabilities were increased by 10 percent, with more

for 100-percent disability.

Juvenile delinquency has been a national scandal, but until this year it was not viewed as a national problem. As a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I cosponsored a bill to make a massive national attack upon the roots of the problem, and I am happy to report that the Congress passed the program.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Early this year I circulated among my constituents approximately 80,000 copies of a questionnaire on currently important national issues. The results confirmed that the 20th Congressional District which I have the honor to represent takes a liberal point of view. This is evidenced in the overwhelming support for increased housing expenditures, for Federal aid to education, and particularly for improvements in social security benefits. There was sharp and even division as to whether our country should accord diplomatic recognition to Red China. Interest in preventing inflation was strongly expressed, but at the same time the great majority of responses favored continuation of those spending programs which are necessary for the national security, such as the foreign-aid program.

Above all else, perhaps, the answers to the questionnaire expressed an insistent interest in achieving peace, in the Middle East and in the world generally. A great majority of the responses, for example, favored more aggressive policies for suspending further testing of nuclearweapons.

A questionnaire has greatest value when a substantial number of responses are received. Of 80,000 questionnaires distributed, approximately 7,500 responses were received. This, of course, together with the difficulty of formulating fair yet specific and plainly worded questions, detracts from the value of the questionnaire as a sufficiently reliable test of sentiment. But repeated use of the questionnaire will undoubtedly increase the number of responses and the reliability of the conclusions to be drawn from them.

CONCLUSION

I believe that my recapitulation of some of the high points of the past 4 years gives point to the truth of Speaker RAYBURN'S statement, which I quoted in my opening remarks, to the effect that Congress bears a "tremendous and at times appalling responsibility." The honor of being chosen to accept this responsibility is proportionately great, and I have never been unaware either of the honor or of the responsibility. We have made history, of course, but the test of our work will be, again in the Speaker's words, whether we have helped to make the world a place in which good men and women will be happy. Strengthening and perpetuating the greatest democratic Government the world has ever seen is the most important action which can be taken to insure the happiness of our own citizens and, through us, of all the peoples of the world. I thank my constituents most humbly for having given me the opportunity to make my small contribution to this magnificent

# Dr. Ralph J. Bunche: Teacher, Humanitarian, and World Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, few men better warrant the title of teacher, humanitarian, and world citizen than Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations. Since the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, Dr. Bunche has served the organization in various capacities as a member of the U.S. delegation and as an official of the United Nations. His successful efforts to bring about an armistice as U.N. mediator in Palestine earned for him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.

When United Nations forces were dispatched to the Congo, Dr. Bunche was named chief U.N. representative and charged with the difficult task of restoring order and stability to the Congo. In these efforts he inevitably came into conflict with those who preferred continued chaos and disaster, and was forced to terminate his peacemaking mission. However, we may be confident that his extensive knowledge of Africa and her people will contribute to a strengthened United Nations role in that continent.

Under leave to extend, I include an oversea release from the World News Service in Chicago, which describes Dr. Bunche's recall as a serious blow to the aspirations of peace-loving men everyRECALL OF DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE A SERIOUS BLOW TO ASPIRATIONS OF PEACE-LOVING FREEMEN THE WORLD OVER

United Nations.—Ralph Johnson Bunche, teacher, humanitarian, and world citizen. Few men would warrant this title as well as the United Nations Under Secretary.

Dr. Ralph has been in Leopoldville since June, charged by the 80-odd nation members of the United Nations Organization with the difficult and trying task of saving, the Congo for the Congolese neonless

for the Congolese people.

Like all peacemakers, Dr. Bunche's efforts in the Congo aroused the passions of those who hope to gain advantage from human misery, chaos, and disaster. But to most nation-members of the U.N. who will not permit it to be turned into a tool of any political power, Dr. Bunche returns to United Nations headquarters a martyr to the aspirations of peace-loving men everywhere.

Born in Detroit, Mich., in 1904, the grandson of a Negro slave, Dr. Bunche was orphaned at an early age. Showing the same determination which has led him to next to the highest ranking post in the U.N., he graduated from public high school in Callfornia and eventually acquired a B.A. degree from the University of California.

Upon completion of a thesis on European colonial policies, Dr. Bunche received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1934. His thesis was never published, possibly because it was said to be extremely critical of European colonial practices.

Dr. Bunche's interest and knowledge of Africa, the land of his fathers, came early. In 1937, he completed postdoctoral study at the University of Cape Town in South Africa. He also studied colonial policies in East and West Africa, and in Asia.

Thus prepared, Dr. Bunche began a distinguished teaching career, progressing from lowest ranking instructor to professor of Political science at Howard University in Washington, D.C., and at the same time served as a director of the Institute of Race Relations at Swarthmore College.

Dr. Bunche was a key figure in the establishment of the United Nations Organization in San Francisco in 1945, serving as a member of the United States delegation. In 1946, he became director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations, and in 1948 was promoted to director of the department of trusteeship and non-self-governing territories.

In this role, Dr. Bunche continued his great interest in the problems of the African trust territories and brought to bear his extensive knowledge of the problems of colonialism in Africa.

After the assassination of Count Bernadotte, U.N. mediator in Palestine in 1948, Dr. Bunche was asked to carry on the dangerous but important role of trying to solve the Palestine issue. Refusing to allow the U.N. to be used as a tool by either side in this dispute, Dr. Bunche was eventually able to bring about an armistice. For this, he won the Nobel peace prize in 1950.

Dr. Bunche is the recipient of many other distinguished awards and citations. He holds over 20 honorary degrees from American universities. He has been the subject of innumerable special articles and stories in leading newspapers and magazines throughout the world.

In addition to his many activities and responsibilities, Dr. Bunche continues, as a Negro, to be vitally concerned with the problems of race relations, not only in America but throughout the world. He continues to be a leading member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and to serve on the board of directors of the American Council on Race Relations.

To the racists of South Africa, Ralph Bunche would be a "kaffir" or a "native."

To the Chinese Communists, he is the overlord of U.N. imperialism in the Congo.

But to millions of people in America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, he is truly Ralph Johnson Bunche, teacher, humanitarian, and world citizen.

### Nobody Is a Second-Class Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. AYRES. "Nobody Is a Second-Class Citizen, so Johnny Rumphorst Gets His Clearance by Air Force," is the title of an excellent article by Jack Anderson. Washington correspondent of Parade magazine, which was carried on July 17, 1960, by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and many other leading newspapers. Mr. Anderson describes in some detail the heart-warming story of how my colleague THOMAS CURTIS of St. Louis, Mo., helped get an innocent young airman cleared in a security case. Mr. Anderson, who worked many months in getting all the details of this story, deserves our thanks for bringing to the attention of the country the hard work and courage which has been shown by Tom Curris in fighting and winning this important civil liberties case. The editors of Parade allowed Mr. Anderson and his staff to search this country to put this story together, and America is the richer for having this report which shows how one Congressman can by diligent study and fearless pursuit clear the name of a fine native-born young American. Tom CUR-TIS first heard of this case from the family of this young man when he was threatened with a permanent black mark on his record. After many weeks of correspondence and personal interviews with top Pentagon officials, Tom CURTIS decided that this young man was innocent. By studying the maps of Western Europe, Tom Curtis discovered one night that the military by mistake had placed the young man's former family home in Eastern Europe. Although often turned down by various officials, Tom CURTIS kept right after this case in order to win it. And this he did. The American Civil Liberties Union and others have watched this battle with interest and admiration. Throughout the many months of battle, Tom Curtis never allowed a single press release to go out on this case, as he felt this might endanger the fight being waged for this young airman. Although great credit, and certainly editorial support, would have come to Tom CURTIS from such papers as the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Curris insisted on silence till the case was either lost or permanently won. Our admiration must go to a fellow legislator who has been so modest about this case and others like it which he has won for his St. Louis constituents. Next January when Congress reconvenes, Tom CURTIS intends once more to take up the battle on behalf of men and women who

are unfairly handled in this manner. People in St. Louis' Second Congressional District comprising St. Louis County and South St. Louis are indeed fortunate to have had for 10 years such a courageous and persistent Representative.

Hard-boiled practical newsmen like Mr. Anderson have been truly moved by this case and the happy conclusion Tom Curtis brought to this good American family. To have an effective Congress, one needs able and courageous independent Congressman like Tom Curtis.

NOBODY IS A SECOND-CLASS CITIZEN, SO JOHNNY RUMPHORST GETS HIS CLEARANCE BY AIR FORCE

(By Jack Anderson, Parade Washington correspondent)

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.—Between bites at a ham sandwich the sergeant glanced up at the tail, fair-haired airman and announced laconically: "You've failed your security check."

The airman stiffened. All his hopes and ambitions, so high only moments before, suddenly plunged like spent rockets. "But why?" he stammered. The sergeant poked his teeth with his tongue. "Dunno," he said. "Mebbe on account of your relatives in Germany."

For Basic Airman John Rumphorst, 18, it was a crushing blow. He was American born and bred; he had never seen Germany or met his relatives there. He had shown both enthusiasm and aptitude for the Air Force, placing in the top 2 percent in basic training tests here. This opened the way for special language training at a university he had never dared dream of attending.

Believing he had made the grade, Johnny had written home only the day before to tell his parents in St. Louis, Mo., that he expected to study Chinese at Yale. He started his letter boyishly with a frontispiece in big, bold letters: "I made it." Then he went on to exclaim: "Did you ever think it? Me at Yale. Whoopee." He signed: "Your scholar son, Johnny, Yipeece. P.S. I'm happy."

Now he had another letter to write. Back in his quarters, he struggled for the right words. "Dear Mom and Dad," he began. "I don't quite know how to put this after the letter in the mail yesterday. To put it as bluntly as possible, 'Disregard previous letter.' I get out of bed smiling at the world and everything goes OK until I get a pink slip of paper. This paper asks me to report to a certain building. I report and am given the news that I have failed the security check."

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Johnny Rumphorst later was to learn his patriotism never had been in doubt. He had been turned down simply because the Air Force considered it too expensive to investigate his German relatives. In the words of the then Air Force Secretary James Douglas, a loyalty check beyond our borders was regarded as a "luxury." It was cheaper to brand the boy as a security risk.

If this blind ruling was a shock for young Rumphorst, it was a thunderbolt for his father, Bernhard Rumphorst, a naturalized American and fiercely proud of his adopted country. Born in Muenster, Germany, he came to the United States in 1927. He found a job as an airplane mechanic, married an American girl in 1936, became a citizen.

When the United States declared war on Germany in 1941, Bernhard Rumphorst, like many other ex-German nationals, was investigated by the FBI and given a clean slate. In 1955 he was granted a special security clearance to work on secret aviation projects.

He was pleased and proud when son John joined the Air Force. Then John's letter

came. Stern, balding Barnhard Rumphorst seethed with sorrow and anger.

He found himself remembering his own loyalty oath and wondering whether there were not, after all, two kinds of American citizens, those born in this country and those naturalized, like himself. He decided to do what every citizen is entitled to do. He went to see his Congressman.

Representative Tom Curris, Republican, of Missouri, listened sympathetically, then began a one-man battle that he carried right up to President Eisenhower. His opening blast was a letter to the Air Force demanding an explanation. Back came a reply in February 1959, from Secretary Douglas, explaining the luxury ruling. He gave assurance that Rumphorst's rejection on security grounds should not be interpreted as a reflection on the loyalty to the United States of either Airman Rumphorst or his father. The question of loyalty did not enter into consideration inasmuch as an investigation was not conducted.

This confirmed Congressman Curtis' growing suspicion that John Rumphorst had been declared a security risk simply to save a few dollars. He was being penalized not because he was disloyal but because it would costs too much to prove him loyal. The father immediately offered to pay the costs to clear his son. The offer was turned down.

#### WAR OF WORDS

CURTIS also learned of an extraordinary Air Force gaffe not mentioned in Douglas' letter. Apparently the officers who handled the Rumphorst case had never heard of Muenster and, without bothering to check a map, had assumed it was in East Germany. Actually, both Muenster and the Rumphorst relatives are in and sympathetic to West

Germany.

The Congressman concluded it was high time to make a personal call upon Douglas. The conversation that followed became so loud and angry that it could be heard distinctly outside the office. Here is the explo-

sive highlight, as taken down by an aid:
"Mr. Douglas. My job, sir, is to protect the United States.

'Mr. CURTIS. And my job is to protect the rights of individual citizens. You don't seem to understand that there is only one kind of American citizen. That is full American citizenship. There is no law that makes dif-

ferent types of citizens."

The visit ended with both men completely losing their tempers. Douglas dared the Congressman to do anything to upset the Air Force decision. Curtis informed him icily that he would go to the President.

In his letter to Ike, CURTIS reviewed Johnny's case and concluded: "Are we going to have loyalty based upon the criteria of not having relatives behind the Iron Curtain because it takes time to investigate specific cases?"

A week later the President replied, promising: "I shall certainly take a close look at this matter and shall see that you have a further report on it shortly." But the promised report took the Air Force's side.

### CHANGE OF HEART

But Congressman Curris was not to be put off. His persistence finally forced Douglas to order an investigation—with the happiest of results. Seven months from the day his world had fallen apart, John Rumphorst was granted full clearance.

Young Rumphorst took the victory calmly. "I guess I'm lucky," he said, "to be born in a country where democracy does prevail-even if it does get sidetracked at times."

At his family's new home, a pink stucco duplex in Los Angeles, Bernhard Rumphorst, his wife, daughter Betty Jane, and son Bobby held a celebration. Bernhard told Parade: "Nothing that has ever happened to me has caused me more heartache or more humiliation. But it is all over now. Only in America

with men like Congressman Curris could such a miracle happen."

And Congressman Curris? Said he: "I was happy to help young Rumphorst, but I have started. Round 2 in this battle will be to make the Air Force change its overall policy so this can't happen to other young Americans born of naturalized citizens."

# The House Rules Committee and Its Stranglehold Over Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it should now be clear to all Members of the House that we as a Nation can no longer tolerate abuses of power such as have taken place during this Congress by a small group who control the House Rules Committee. Year after year, we have seen legislation of vital concern to our citizens die at the hands of the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition which has six votes on the committee-enough to keep any bill from obtaining a rule.

It should be well noted that 100 percent of the four Republicans on the Rules Committee generally voted to bottle up the vital legislation, while 75 percent of the eight Democrats on the committee generally voted to permit the House to work its will in debating and voting on such measures.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of a study prepared at my request by the Legislative Reference Service at the conclusion of the last Congress. It traces some of the most flagrant examples of the abuse of power by the House Rules Committee during the past 10 years in the 82d through the 85th Congresses. The study

THE RULES COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REP-RESENTATIVES-SOME EXAMPLES OF ITS IN-FLUENCE ON LEGISLATION DURING THE 82D, 83D, 84TH, AND 85TH CONGRESSES

This report consists of a limited number of examples of the influence on the fate of legislation exerted by the House Committee on Rules. It does not pretend to exhaust the subject, but only to describe those instances which received some attention in newspapers and periodicals. The committee itself issues no annual or summarizing re-port of its activities; nor have we discovered such information in any other official or nonofficial sources. It is often difficult, therefore, to establish that a particular bill was not considered by the House of Representatives simply because of the committee's disfavor, or for some other reason. In such instances, this report has accepted the judgment of the sources cited.1

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the material for this report was gathered from Congressional Quarterly Weekly Reports, Congressional Quarterly Almanac, and from numerous articles appearing in the following newspapers: New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, Washington Star, and Washington Post and Times Herald. EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS Grains for India

Early in 1951, the Indian Government requested food grains from the United States to avert a threatened famine. President Truman referred this request to Congress on February 12 and urged that 2 million tons of grain be sent India as a gift. A bill (S. 872) authorizing the shipment, but on a straight loan basis, passed the Senate May 16.

Meanwhile, the House Foreign Affairs Committee had reported a measure (H.R. 3017) on March 5, keeping the program on a gift basis. The bill was sent to the Rules Committee for clearance to the House floor. While the Rules group failed to act promptly, President Truman twice sent messages to Congress emphasizing the importance of quick action. The Rules Committee refused to give the bill clearance for nearly 3 months until it was amended to provide that the grain be sold to India instead of given as an outright grant. This amendment was in-corporated into a clean version of the measure, H.R. 3791, which was finally reported on April 25 and passed by the House on May 24.3

### Absentee voting

During the 2d session of the 82d Congress the Senate passed a bill (S. 3061), sponsored by the Truman administration, to furnish absentee ballots for servicemen from States which did not adequately provide for such voting. The Senate later passed Senate Resolution 349 which called for Federal-State cooperation in alding absentee soldiers to

In the House, a Rules Subcommittee under Representative OMAR BURLESON held hearings for 2 days on S. 3061 and on a companion bill, H.R. 7571. Two days after the hearings ended, the subcommittee voted to postpone any action on the legislation and the measure was thereby killed.

### EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS Income tax reduction

On February 17, 1953, the House Ways and Means Committee filed a report on H.R. 1, a bill introduced by the chairman of the committee, Representative Daniel Reed, which provided, among other things, for the reduction of personal income taxes. Chairman Reed twice requested a rule for the bill in letters dated February 25 and March 5. He was told by Representative LEO ALLEN, then chairman of the Rules Committee, that the measure would not be considered by Rules until at least May 1.

Mr. Reed protested the delay in a number of public statements, terming it pigeon-hole treatment. On one occasion he rose on the House floor and demanded, "What have I done in the last 34 years that I should be subjected to this treatment here?" On April 13 he filed with the Speaker a discharge motion on behalf of the bill. The prescribed number of signatures was not obtained and the bill died in that session.3

### Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii

A bill to grant statehood to Hawaii passed the House in 1953 by a majority of 2 to 1. On March 11, 1954, the Senate voted 46 to 43 to join Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood in one piece of legislation. The bill finally passed the Senate on April 1.

the House, unanimous consent was asked to send the two versions to conference. It was alleged at the time that the Republican majority on the conference committee planned to eliminate all Alaskan provisions from the bill. An objection en-tered by the Democratic leader, Sam Ray-BURN, stalled the move to send the measures to conference. The only other way to get the bills to the conferees was for the House to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Pringle, Henry F. and Katharine Pringle. The "terrible 12" of Capitol Hill. Saturday Evening Post, June 19, 1954: 23.

adopt a resolution to that end. Such a resolution was filed April 12, but the House Rules Committee bottled it up until the middle of the summer. On July 26 the Rules group formally tabled the proposed rule to send the bill to conference, thus eliminating any possibility of passage during that Congress.

The Rules Committee also refused to act during the 83d Congress on a House Alaska statehood bill, H.R. 2983, which had been reported by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on June 26, 1953.

#### EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

During the first session of this Congress, according to a report in Nation's Business, the Rules Committee "exercised its discretionary function frequently."

### Small Business Administration

When the House Banking Committee approved a bill to extend the life of the Small Business Administration, a provision was included to double the agency's lending authority. It was reported that Representative Howard W. Smith, then chairman of the Rules Committee, had announced that the bill would never clear through his group with the lending authority boost in it. When the Banking Committee eliminated the offending section, the Rules Committee granted a rule.

#### Polio vaccine

Similar treatment befell a bill which was reported out of the Commerce Committee Providing funds for polio vaccine. It was said that Mr. Sairre objected to a provision of the bill obligating the Federal Government to match any State funds spent for Vaccine, and that the Rules Committee would refuse to act until this open-end provision was stricken. Representative Percy Priest, chairman of the Commerce Committee, eventually complied with this demand and the bill, thus amended, was permitted to come to the floor for action.

### Doctors' draft

The House Armed Services Committee reported during the first session a bill to extend the drafting of doctors. It was reported that Mr. Smith vigorously opposed any continuation of the doctors' draft unless the age ceiling were lowered. The Senate attempted to bypass rules by tacking the doctors' draft extension to a House-passed bill continuing the regular draft. But House and Senate conferees on the final version of the bill agreed to lower the doctors' age ceiling somewhat in order to get the legislation through without another Rules Committee blockade.

### Housing

On June 25, 1955, the Committee on Banking and Currency reported an amended version of S. 2126, a Federal housing bill. A request to the Rules Committee for a rule on the bill was refused on July 1. Rules members divided six to six on the measure, thus frustrating the attempt to bring it to the House floor.

Pressure was exerted by the House leadership of both parties. The Republican leader, Representative Joseph W. Marrin, promised that Congress would "get a housing bill before we're through." On July 28 the committee finally granted a rule after three Republican Members reportedly switched their Votes.

### Absentee voting

On Feburary 3, 1955, the House Administration Committee reported a bill, H.R. 3406, to give servicemen permanent voting rights instead of restricting the privilege to wartime. The measure included a provision prohibiting poll tax requirements for servicemen. The Rules Committee granted a hear-

ing on the request for a rule on the bill on February 8, but took no action. On February 10, the majority leader, Rep-

On February 10, the majority leader, Representative JOHN W. MCCORMACK, said that, "as a result" of the hearing by the Rules Committee, the Administration Committee was giving "further consideration" to the poll tax provisions in the bill. On February 18 Administration Committee reported a new bill H.R. 4048, "recommending" to the States means by which members of the armed services and other absentees overseas could vote. The Rules Committee cleared this verison and the House passed it on February 24. The anti-poll-tax section was reinserted by the Senate, but the House-Senate conference deleted the provision from the final bill.

#### Aloska and Hawaii

On March 3, 1955, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House favorably reported H.R. 2535, a bill to admit both Alaska and Hawaii to the Union. The Rules Committee held hearings for a rule on the bill intermittently from March 16 to April 19. On April 26 it granted a closed rule prohibiting amendments and providing for 7 hours of debate. The committee's action precluded any attempts to deal separately with either territory or to alter the terms under which each would be admitted. Under these circumstances the House recommitted the bill on May 10.

During the first session of the 84th Congress the Rules Committee also succeeded in preventing the House from considering bills to strengthen Federal controls over bank mergers and to extend Federal powers to combat water pollution. Both measures, however, reached the floor during the second session.

#### Federal aid to schools

H.R. 7535 was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee on July 28, 1955. The bill authorized \$1.6 billion in Federal grants for local school construction over a 4-year period. Although reported in 1955, it was not cleared for floor action by the Rules Committee until June 20, 1956. In the press of business at Congress' end, the measure did not come to a vote in the House until July 5, when it was defeated, 194 to 224, on a rollcall vote. A civil-rights rider insured its defeat, but the late hour at which it was considered precluded any further action in that Congress.

### Civil rights

After extensive hearings, the House Judiciary Committee ordered favorably reported on April 25, 1956, H.R. 627, a civil rights bill.

Soon thereafter a request was made of the Rules Committee for clearance to the floor. The chairman of the Rules group delayed calling a hearing on the bill until forced to do so by a majority vote of the committee on June 14.

The rule hearings began June 20. On the following day Chairman Smith abruptly adjourned the meeting when Representative William M. Commer raised the point of order that a quorum of the committee was not present. Mr. Smith was reported to have said that further hearings were subject to his call and to have added, "I'm not interested in calling a meeting."

Five committee members, shortly thereafter, formally requested a special meeting to consider the rule further. The committee met on June 27 and, by a vote of 8 to 3, granted the bill an open rule. However, by the time the measure had passed through the House it was July 23 and its opponents in the Senate easily frustrated action for the short remainder of the session.

#### Housing

Another housing measure was reported by the Banking and Currency Committee during the second session of the 84th Congress. It was a clean omnibus bill, HR. 11742, and called for construction of 50,000 public housing units a year for 3 years. It also included sections providing for Federal loans to nonprofit organizations to build housing for the elderly and authorizing the use of 10 percent of the funds in the national service life insurance fund for GI mortgages.

The House Rules Committee voted, 6 to 4, to table the bill on June 29, 1956.

On July 20 Representative William B. Widnall, introduced a compromise bill, H.R. 12328, which reduced the proposed number of units to 35,000 and eliminated the other sections mentioned above.

The following day, July 21, the Rules Committee granted a closed rule to H.R. 11742, the Banking Committee bill, allowing 2 hours of debate and specifying that only one amendment was in order—to substitute the text of H.R. 12328, the Widnall bill, "any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding." On July 25 the House passed, by a voice vote, the substitute measure. Mr. Smith commented: "The rule is probably the most drastic gag rule that I have seen presented in my time here in the House."

### Depressed areas

On June 29, 1956, the House Banking and Currency Committee cleared a clean bill, H.R. 11811, which authorized Federal aid to areas suffering large-scale unemployment or low income. Although a request was made for a rule, the Rules Committee failed to clear the bill for House consideration.

### EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

#### Alaska and Hawaii

Shortly before Congress adjourned in 1957, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported an Alaska statehood bill. Similar action was taken in the Senate, but by general agreement it was up to the House to act first. For nearly 5 months the House Rules Committee refused to clear the Alaska bill for floor consideration. The measure's supporters then resorted to a special House rule and brought it to the floor as a privileged matter. The motion to consider was approved May 21, 217 to 172, and the bill was passed May 28, 208 to 166.

A bill to admit Hawaii was held up for a considerable time in the House Interior Committee, but was finally ordered reported on August 6. The Rules Committee took no action on the bill before adjournment.

### Presidential disability

For the fourth time in recent years, the Committee on Rules pigeonholed during the 85th Congress a Senate-passed resolution to set up a joint congressional committee to study the succession issue and other matters affecting the Presidency.

### Federal judgeships

During the second session of the 85th Congress the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill, H.R. 13672, to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges. The bill was never cleared for action by the Rules Committee.

### Premerger notifications

During the first session, the administration requested Congress to amend the Clayton Act to require firms with combined assets of \$10 million or more to give the Department of Justice advance notice of their intention to merge. The House Judiciary Committee reported a bill for that purpose in 1957, but the Rules Committee did not clear it.

#### TVA

On August 1, 1958, the House Public Works Committee reported a bill to permit TVA to issue \$750 million in revenue bonds to finance construction or acquisition of new power facilities. The bill had already passed the Senate in 1957. The subject of heated controversy between public and private

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Here's how 12 men control Congress. Nation's business, February 1956: 102.

<sup>\*</sup> Ibid.

power groups, the measure died in the Rules Committee.

#### Housing

The Senate passed on July 11, with little debate, an omnibus housing bill. It authorized the Government to obligate \$2.5 billion on various housing programs.

In the House the bill was modified by the Banking and Currency Committee and then reported. The Committee on Rules refused to grant the measure a rule. The bill's supporters then sought to bring it to the floor under a procedure requiring a two-thirds vote of the House in order to suspend the rules. Put to the test on August 18, the House divided 251 to 134, 6 votes short of the required two-thirds. At this point Congress was too close to the end of the session to make another attempt to pass a housing

#### Area redevelopment

A bill proposing a program of Federal grants and loans to localities for redevelopment was guided through the Senate in 1956 only to die in the House. In 1958 it once more passed the Senate, incorporating a proposed expenditure of \$380 million.

In the House, the Banking and Currency Committee knocked out of the bill a \$100million loan fund for public facilities before reporting it on July 1. It was alleged at the time that the House version was down" by the committee mostly because of objections from members of the Rules Committee which actually held up action on the bill until the changes were made."

\*Hammond, Emily Cuyler. "The Taxpayer's Friend: the Key Role of the House Rules Committee." Human Events, Sept. 1, 1958: 4. 7 Ibid.

### The Berean Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

### OF

### HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, America is unique in its dedication to the proposition that the role of education in a free and democratic society is to encourage and promote the development of the fullest potential of each individual. No other country has so endeavored to provide the wide diversity of educational programs as has this Nation. Berean Institute of Philadelphia is representative of this spirit of educational challenge and opportunity for all people.

Berean Institute was founded as a vocational school in 1899 by Matthew Anderson, a prominent Negro Presbyterian minister. Its initial purpose was to provide a school for Negro youths and adults in need of guidance, training, and vocational orientation.

The institute was opened in the basement of the Berean Presbyterian Church where it was housed until 1904 when the trades building was erected, and the school was incorporated as a nonprofit institution. Around the time of the erection of the trades building, the institute began receiving partial support from the State of Pennsylvania. It continues to receive such State appropriated funds and derives other income from individuals, organizations, and student fees.

The Berean Institute programs have been developed along the lines of a community college. In this manner, it has provided unique community services. This educational service to the community has long been extended beyond the narrow confines of the Negro race, and programs of training have been opened to all segments of the population in the Philadelphia area regardless of race, creed, or color.

The institute's programs have been concentrated upon meeting the special needs of the underprivileged who cannot afford to pay high tuition costs, but who are deserving people with intellectual potential. Student fees are purposely kept at a minimum level in order to assure maximum educational opportunity to everyone, and, in keeping with this philosophy, an extensive scholarship program has been set up to aid worthy students in need of financial assistance to cover the cost of their studies.

Berean study programs provide the last 2 years of high-school training and 2 years of post-high-school training. These programs have proved to be especially helpful to persons who left school before completion of their studies, and to foreign speaking adults in the area who are not conveniently served by regular and traditional high-school programs. Particular emphasis is placed upon developing skills that will enable students to be beauticians, dressmakers, tailors, and office workers. At the same time, preparation in the fundamentals of English and related mathematics provides a basis for the more capable student who may wish to pursue further technical training. The school fulfills a valuable service to the community by helping to meet the increasing demand for expert craftsmen and reliable artisans. The 2-year post-high-school training provides an opportunity for the acquisition of skills and the general educational exploratory experience often reveals undiscovered abilities.

Berean Institute has also developed a program of parental-vocational education designed to help high school students who have dropped out of school because of childbirth. The program is designed to teach motherhood standards and child care and thereby insure the development of a wholesome and integrated personality for both child and mother. At the same time, the program encourages the development of voca-

tional competency.

The parental-vocational education program is viewed as having long range beneficial effect in reducing the need for public assistance aid to teenage mothers; as well as other continued financial aid forthcoming from the department of welfare for such mothers. Teenage mothers who are reluctant to resume their studies in their former high schools, for personal or age reasons. through the parental-vocational education program of the institute are able to pursue high school training with particular emphasis on developing skills that will enable them to be economically self-supporting.

Berean is located in a densely populated section of Philadelphia surrounded by concentrations of the city's Negro and Puerto Rican populations. The institute's location affords educational challenge and opportunity for these groups which are frequently handicapped by economic and language barriers. It has been pointed out, for example, that there is a very small percentage of these population segments attending the Philadelphia area post-high-school institutions. In December 1957, a study of higher educational opportunities in the Philadelphia area revealed that of 45,145 students enrolled in 42 institutions there, only 1,144 of such enrolled students were Negro. Yet, it is estimated that about 41 percent of the current enrollment in the city's 22 public high schools is Negro.

Moreover, there is a special need for orientation, guidance, and vocational training of non-English-speaking Puerto Ricans in the city. One of the suggested expansion programs for Berean is the introduction of courses for Spanishspeaking persons. It is reported that one of the greatest handicaps Puerto Ricans face in the United States is the lack of knowledge of the English language. The total question of the educational and related needs of the Puerto Rican community in the Philadelphia area is presently being considered by an advisory committee for a Puerto Rican center at Berean Institute.

Programs of study at Berean presently include: Community college level training-graduation from an accredited high school is the admission requirement for this level of training; high school training-completion of 10th grade or comparable background is required; vocational training-certificate courses are open to all adult persons 21 years of age or over; or young people who have completed at least 10th grade of high school training. Vocational training certificate courses include instruction in business, homemaking, tailoring and dressmaking, and beauty culture. The following is a breakdown of courses of study in each of these areas: business: shorthand, typing, accounting, business law, office practice, economics, English, salesmanship, management, finance, retailing, mathematics; homemaking: tional dietetics and nutrition, food preparation, child care, care of the home, personal finishing, selection and care of clothing, color design, children's clothing; tailoring and dressmaking: clothes construction, designing, drafting; beauty culture: operator's course, manager's course, teacher's course, manicurist's course

The institute also affords student library facilities. The local chapter of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is housed in Berean Institute. Thereby, the institute library contains a wealth of general and specialized material on the American Negro.

Student activities at the institute are encouraged as a form of assistance to students in the development of personality, social effectiveness and citizenship. The school sponsors varied activities such as student government, drama,

choral music, social groups, and both intramural and interscholastic athletics.

Berean maintains a free job placement service to assist its graduates in finding meaningful and rewarding employment. This service has been successful in placing most of the graduates over a number of years. Most of Berean's graduates are performing service in industry, business, Government, and professional and social agency offices. Because of the ever popular demand for a Berean graduate, the institute reports that it has not been able to meet the demand for its trained workers.

Certainly, the fine record of achievement over a 60-year period of the Berean Institute is worthy of praise. Through its programs of study especially designed to meet the needs of underprivileged segments of the population, regardless to race, creed, color or economic background, Berean Institute is making a significant contribution to the American manpower team, as well as to the economic and social advancement of each individual student. I am proud of my association with this institute and my former membership on its board of trustees.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Summary of Major Legislative Activity, 2d Session, 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. OREN HARRIS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, and House Resolution 56, as amended, 86th Congress, I should like to submit a summary of the major legislative accomplishments of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

During the second session, 237 House bills and resolutions were referred to the committee. Total referrals for the Consress were 783 House bills and resolutions, and 42 Senate bills and resolutions. This year, 21 were enacted into public law; 2 were vetoed; 7 were approved by the House but not acted upon in the Senate, and 8 remained on the House Calendar upon the sine die adjournment of the 86th Congress.

As a result of the extensive investigation of the Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight into certain practices in the broadcasting industry, a bill which passed the Senate, S. 1898, limited to a revision of section 309 of the Communications Act, was substantially amended in committee to carry out several recommendations of the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee. The principal House amendments would provide the following:

Section 2 would repeal that portion of section 4(b) of the Communications Act which permits Commissioners to accept

reasonable honorariums or compensation for the presentation or delivery of papers.

Section 3 would amend section 307 of the Communications Act to make clear that the Commission can and on appropriate occasion should issue broadcast station licenses for terms shorter than three years.

Section 5 would amend section 311 of the act to require applicants for most instruments of authorization in the broadcasting service to give notice of the filing of their applications, and if any such application is designated for hearing, to give notice of such hearing. The amendment would also authorize the Commission to hold hearings at a place in, or in the vicinity of, the principal area to be served by the station involved.

This section also deals with the problem of "payoffs" or compromise of applications. The amendment would make it unlawful, without approval of the Commission in any case where two or more applications for a construction permit for a broadcasting station are pending and only one application can be granted, for the applicants to effectuate an agreement whereby one or more such applicants withdraws his or their application or applications. The Commission may approve such agreement only if it determines that it is consistent with the public interest, convenience, or necessity.

Section 6 of the amended bill authorized the Commission to suspend station licenses for a period not in excess of 10 days. This amendment was later rejected by the Senate.

Section 7 authorized the Commission to impose forfeitures on broadcast stations of not to exceed \$1,000 per day of certain violations. The Senate further amended this provision by providing that in no event shall the forfeiture exceed \$10,000.

Section 8 requires announcements to be made with respect to certain matter which is broadcast. This amendment would also require the disclosure of certain payments made to persons other than station licensees for broadcast matter

Section 9 of S. 1898, as amended, would prohibit certain practices in cases of contests of intellectual knowledge or skill. It is intended to curb the broadcast of deceptive contests or fixed quiz shows.

The amended bill was approved by the House and returned to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate then approved two additional amendments, the first of which was designed to eliminate completely the power to suspend licenses and to place a ceiling of \$10,000 on any forfeiture imposed.

The second Senate amendment provides that the Notice of Apparent Liability, which the Commission is required to send to the licensee, shall set forth the date, facts, and nature of the act or omission with which the licensee is charged and shall specifically identify the particular provisions of law, rule, or regulation, or the particular provision of the license or cease-and-desist order involved so that the licensee is advised with

respect to the violation with which he is charged.

The Senate amendment substitutes the words "willfully or repeatedly" for the words "negligently or intentionally" contained in the bill as passed by the House.

The House agreed to the further Senate amendments and the bill was approved by the President—Public Law 86-752. More detailed information on the amendments will be found in the committee report—House Report No. 1800, filed June 13, 1960.

Extensive hearings by the Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight of this committee over a period of some 2½ years also resulted in legislative recommendations contained in H.R. 12731, a bill to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of six of the Government's regulatory agencies which administer laws that are within the legislative jurisdiction of this committee—Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

The major provisions: First, prescribe congressional policies on the basis of which the agencies are directed to issue regulations to prevent the exercise of improper influence upon and improper conduct by members and employees of such agencies; second, require the establishment of proper procedures by such agencies for considering and acting on complaints with regard to such improper influence and improper conduct; third, protect the integrity of on-the-record proceedings through the imposition of criminal penalties for improper ex parte communications made in connection with such proceedings; fourth, strengthen existing requirements with respect to intraagency separation of functions for the purpose of protecting the integrity of the decision-making processes in on-therecord proceedings; and, fifth, provide that agency members may be removed for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause.

The bill was reported to the House on July 1 of this year—House Report No. 2070—but time for full discussion of the issues connected with this highly controversial and complex problem was not available in the remaining days of the session. A complete explanation of the bill is contained in the committee report.

A bill designed to accelerate the establishment of additional educational television stations by assisting the States through Federal matching grants in the construction of facilities was reported to the House—House Report No. 1466, filed April 7, 1960.

This committee held extensive hearings on several bills dealing with this subject in Washington, D.C., Birmingham, Ala., San Francisco, Calif., Denver, Colo., Tampa and Miami, Fla., Atlanta, Ga., Topeka, Kans., New Orleans, La., Raleigh, N.C., and Seattle, Wash.

The bill reported from the committee—H.R. 10609—failed to receive the approval of the House Rules Committee and was, therefore, not brought to the House floor for a vote.

Two other measures to amend the Communications Act were reported from the committee. One would grant the Federal Communications Commission discretion in waiving the operation requirement with respect to television booster stations—S. 1886, Public Law 86-809.

The other, S. 1740, was introduced at the request of the Federal Communications Commission and would serve to remove any questions concerning the Commission's regulatory authority over charges and services furnished by common carriers insofar as radio facilities are concerned. The committee and House approved a clarifying amenment—agreed to by the Federal Communications Commission—to more clearly carry out the legislative intent. The Senate concurred in the House amendment—Public Law 86-751.

A legislative proposal to provide for the comprehensive power resources of the United States was incorporated in H.R. 7201. Public hearings were held on this and similar bills by the Subcommittee on Communications and Power. Subsequently, the full committee reported the bill with two amendments—House Report No. 1414, filed March 23, 1960. The House took no final action on the measure prior to the adjournment of the Congress.

Early in the first session of the present Congress the administration proposed amendments to the War Claims Act of 1948 to provide compensation to American war damage claimants in areas in Europe and Asia not heretofore covered—H.R. 2485. Categories of war claims authorized by this legislation would be paid out of proceeds resulting from the sale of German and Japanese assets located in the United States which were taken over—vested—by the Alien Property Custodian.

The Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance conducted extensive public hearings on this subject. Committee amendments were adopted to change the definition of "national of the United States" with respect to corporations; to authorize two additional categories of property damage claims; and to add to the claims of insurers of ships where the ships were indirectly owned by nationals of the United States. Other committee amendments explained in detail in House Report No. 1279, filed February 18, 1960. deal with stockholder claims, tax credits of corporate claimants, and internal organization of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. The amended bill also provides that claims arising out of Japanese action will be paid out of the war claims fund rather than out of an appropriation, as provided in the introduced bill.

The House approved the legislation and the bill was further amended by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It was reported to the Senate in the closing days of the session and remained on the Senate Calendar at the adjournment of the Congress.

The committee also approved a bill to amend section 5 of the War Claims Act to provide benefits to certain Guamanians killed or captured by the Japanese at Wake Island—H.R. 6392, House Report No. 1299. It passed the House without amendment but was not acted upon by the Senate.

H.R. 404, a bill to amend section 9(a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act to authorize the sale of certain vested property—General Aniline & Film Corp.—was ordered reported to the House in the closing days of the 2d session. However, the Congress adjourned before the report could be filed.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare proposed legislation to establish safe tolerances for the use of color additives in foods, drugs, and cosmetics—H.R. 7624. Extensive hearings were held by the committee on this legislation and testimony was also heard from a group of scientific experts selected by the President of the National Academy of Sciences which discussed the scientific problems involved.

Seven principal committee amendments dealt with agricultural chemicals affecting color; color additives exempted under food additives amendments; analytical method for color additives; Ad Hoc Scientific Advisory Committee on Carcinogenicity of Additive; color additive deemed to be safe under the proviso in section 706(b)(4) need not be certified: time schedule governing action on a petition; and review of regulation by Secretary terminating or placing a tolerance limitation on a provisional listing. A detailed explanation of the committee amendments is contained in House Report No. 1761, dated June 7, 1960. The Senate passed a companion bill-S. 2197-which was amended in the House incorporating the committee amendments. The Senate agreed to the House language and the bill was signed by the President-Public Law 86-618.

H.R. 7480, a bill to amend the Food and Drug Act with respect to labeling of pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities, was approved by the House and Senate without amendment and was signed into public law—Public Law

The need for legislation requiring better labeling of poisonous and hazardous materials that are brought into the home resulted in the approval of S. 1283, a bill to regulate the interstate distribution and sale of packages of hazardous substances intended or suitable for household use. The bill covers substances which are toxicants, corrosives, irritants, strong sensitizers, flammable, and also substances which generate pressure.

The labeling requirements will advise the user of these hazardous substances in the use of the product and make available immediate information for physicians who are called upon to treat cases of accidental injury. House amendments to S. 1283 were agreed to by the Senate and the bill became Public Law 86-613.

The subject of international health research received extensive consideration by the Subcommittee on Health and Safety. As a result, House Joint Resolution 649 was introduced, the principal

purpose of which was to provide international cooperation in health research and research training. Senate Joint Resolution 41, a similar proposal of a much broader scope as approved by the Senate, was amended on the House floor, substituting the language of House Joint Resolution 649 with committee amendments—House Report No. 1915, June 17, 1960. The Senate resolution, as amended, was approved by the President—Public Law 86–610.

Another bill relating to public health, providing for a public health training program, was reported from the committee with an amendment in the form of a substitute-H.R. 6871. The amended bill authorizes a new 5-year program of project grants totaling not to exceed \$2 million annually to schools of public health and to those schools of nursing and engineering which provide graduate or specialized training in public health; and extends without time limit the present authority of the Surgeon General to make grants-in-aid totaling not to exceed \$1 million annually to schools of public health—House Report No. 1780, filed June 9, 1960. The bill passed both Houses of Congress and is now Public Law 86-720.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare also recommended legislation to amend the Public Health Training Act to give the Surgeon General authority to make grants for the general support of the research programs of institutions, as well as the grants now authorized to support specific projects proposed by individual applicants—H.R. 10341. The proposal was approved by the committee, passed the House and Senate, and has been signed by the President—Public Law 86–798.

H.R. 11545, relating to payments to Bernalillo County, N. Mex., for furnishing hospital care for certain Indians, after having passed both Houses was vetoed by the President.

S. 1508, providing for economic regulation of the Alaska Railroad under the Interstate Commerce Act, was also veloed

Another bill dealing with transportation in Alaska was reported from the committee. S. 1509 amends the Interstate Commerce Act to provide grandfather rights for certain motor carriers and freight forwarders operating in Alaska and Hawaii. Committee amendments to the bill are contained in House Report No. 1914, of June 17, 1960. The Senate agreed to the House amendments and the bill became Public Law 86-615.

The Federal Aviation Act of 1958 was amended to authorize free or reduced-rate transportation for certain additional persons. H.R. 4049 was considered and approved by this committee; passed both Houses of the Congress and signed by the President—Public Law 86-627.

The committee also approved legislation giving the Civil Aeronautics Board temporary authority to permit 25 supplemental air carriers to conduct limited operations for 1 year despite a ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. H.R. 7593, as

amended, will give the Congress an opportunity to explore in more detail important policy problems raised by the court decision. The legislation was introduced at the request of the Civil Aeronautics Board. It received approval of the House, Senate, and Chief Executive—Public Law 86–661.

The Civil Aeronautics Board also recommended an amendment to the Federal Aviation Act to authorize elimination of a hearing in certain cases under section 408—S. 1545. The committee adopted a clarifying amendment to the Senate bill which was approved by the House and concurred in by the Senate. It is

now Public Law 86-758.

H.R. 2467 authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to reimburse owners and tenants of lands acquired for Chantilly—Dulles International—Airport for their moving expenses. The committee amended the bill in the nature of a substitute which the House approved. The measure was not acted upon by the Senate.

Five legislative recommendations of the Securities and Exchange Commission received extensive consideration by the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance. Hearings were conducted by the subcommittee during the months March to August, 1959. The bills reported from the committee are:

H.R. 2480, amendments to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934—a detailed explanation of the committee amendments is contained in House Report No.

2177, dated August 26, 1960.

H.R. 2481, amendments to the Investment Company Act of 1940—a detailed explanation of the committee amendments is contained in House Report No. 2178, dated August 26, 1960. A companion bill (S. 3772) passed the House amended to include the text of amended H.R. 2481. The Senate did not take final action on the House amendments to 8, 3772.

H.R. 2482, amendments to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940—a detailed explanation of the committee amendments is contained in House Report No. 2179 of August 26, 1960. A companion bill, S. 3773, passed the House and is now Public Law 86–750.

H.R. 5001, amendments to the Securities Act of 1933—a detailed explanation of the committee amendments is contained in House Report No. 2180 of Au-

gust 26, 1960.

S. 3771, amendments to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. The bill would extend the time within which certain applications for exemption from the act might be filed. It was reported from the committee without amendment and approved by the House. The President signed the bill and it is now Public Law 86-760.

H.R. 2480 and H.R. 5001 were not called up for consideration by the House prior to the adjournment of the second session.

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics conducted some 3 weeks of public hearings on three identical bills relating to the competitive situation between D.C. Transit System, Inc., and other companies in the sightseeing and charter field. Subsequently, H.R.

4815 was reported to the House—House Report No. 1557, dated April 27, 1960. This bill provides that all assets and personel of D.C. Transit System, Inc., used in providing mass transportation service shall be so used exclusively and shall not be used in any other service in competition with the service of any other company. This proposal was debated in the House on one occasion but was never brought to a final vote.

As a further indication of the Committee's continuing interest in traffic safety, a bill to establish a national register of revoked motor vehicle operator licenses was approved by the committee, both Houses of Congress, and the President-Public Law 86-660. This law provides for a register in the Department of Commerce which would include the names of those whose permits have been revoked for driving while intoxicated or conviction of a violation of a highway traffic code involving loss of life. State licensing authorities may call on the Department of Commerce for information regarding names on the list, thus enabling them to check the status of applicants before issuing driver licenses.

An amendment to the Accidents Reports Act was enacted—S. 1964, Public Law 86-762. This legislation is designed to improve the quality of accident reporting by railroads so that railroad accident statistics will be more nearly in line with accident statistics of other industries.

S. 1965—to make uniform provisions of law with respect to the terms of office of the members of certain regulatory agencies—was also considered by the committee and subsequently enacted—Public Law 86–619. The public law amends the Federal Power Act, the Communications Act, and the Securities Exchange Act to provide that members of the respective commissions shall continue to serve in office until their successors are appointed and have qualified.

During the course of enactment of S. 1965, two errors were made which required corrective legislation. H.R. 13066 and H.R. 13067 were introduced to clarify the public law. The first received Presidential approval and is Public Law 86-771. H.R. 13067 passed the House but was not reported from the Senate Committee.

A more comprehensive activity report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was filed in the House, House Report No. 2225, and is available to those desiring more information on the work of the committee during the 86th Congress.

Hon. William E. Hess

SPEECH

OF

# HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the decision of my able and distiguished colleague, WILLIAM E. HESS, to retire from

Congress will be regretted by many of his colleagues. He has enjoyed conspicuous success and is a gentleman of complete good will even to those opposing his viewpoints. As Bill turns to the tranquility of private life, I express for him the high regard in which I hold him. Many deserving words of praise have been said of our able colleague, who has been a conscientious legislator, and who leaves many warm friends in Congress. I am sure Bill Hess will take with him the kind thoughts and good wishes of his colleagues, and I am happy to add mine to those already expressed.

# The House Rules Committee—Minority Abuse of Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, it is with genuine regret that I leave the House of Representatives after having the privilege to serve here for four consecutive terms.

In departing I call attention to the need for procedural reform in the House rules, the need for which has been so dramatically demonstrated here during the past several months. This is not a new subject nor one for which there is any simple cure.

While I will not be a Member of this distinguished body in the next Congress, I sincerely hope that those of my colleagues who will be privileged to serve in the 87th Congress will take affirmative action to restore true democratic procedures to the House of Representatives. Only in this way can responsible government for all Americans ultimately prevail over narrow sectional and economic abuses of power in the hands of a few

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the July 2, 1960, and August 26, 1960, news releases of my friend and coleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Thompson], an article on the Rules Committee from the June 28, 1960, Wall Street Journal, and another article from the August 30, 1960, issue of the same publication on this subject. The releases and articles follow:

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR., DEMOCRAT OF NEW JERSEY, JULY 2, 1960

With the Democratic Convention only a few days away and with many major bills still awaiting final action, the Congress last Saturday voted to recess until August 15. The more optimistic Members hope that we can return after the two conventions and complete action on important legislation.

My personal feeling is that a session following the nomination of both presidential candidates will result in a political carnival. I voted for the recess resolution, however, because it would be completely impossible to conclude all of the unfinished business before convention time. Adjournment sine die would have meant the death of school construction, housing, medical care, social security, minimum wage, situs picketing, and other important matters.

I have great reservations for several reasons about the session following the con-ventions, the most important of which is that an effort to make a good political record may result in the passage of legislation consisting of nothing more than a title. A bill entitled "School Construction" which would build no schools would be nothing but a cruel hoax. For instance, if we were to pass the administration's 1959 "do it yourself through loans" school bill, it would be an utterly worthless act. Political pundits are giving all sorts of reasons for the action of the Congress in voting a recess. It seems to me to be true that such actions, leaving essential legislation hanging in the leaving essential legislation hanging in the balance, could provide a political tool for some of the presidential hopefuls. "Nominate me and you'll get a bill." Or, "Fail to nominate me, and you'll get no bill." This reasoning, however, is awfully farfetched, especially since the use of a bludgeon would be irresponsible and easily detected.

The real reason for the need of the Con-cress to return after the conventions is the House Rules Committee. Six willful men, including two southern Democrats and four conservative Republicans, have arrogated to themselves the power of determining what bills the House shall or shall not consider. They have delayed every major bill of the 86th Congress, and, although they have granted rules in a number of cases, few pleces of important legislation have been given a rule, and this has been done only after interminable delays and in the face of certain defeat. The Rules Committee's de-laying actions have created a tremendous backlog of legislation which cannot be acted

upon in a few days.

A classic example of the Rules Committee's arrogance and its effect are provided by the school construction legislation, which has passed both Houses, although in different form. Since each body passed a different version, a joint conference is necessary to work out the differences. Under the rules of the House a bill may be sent to conference only by unanimous consent of all Members, or by a rule. If any Member objects, a rule must be obtained. An objection to the school bill was made by Representative Johansen, Republican, of Michigan, and it was, therefore, necessary for it to go to the Rules Committee. It was expected that since it had received a rule earlier (after a 2-month delay) to bring it to the House floor, a rule would be granted by the Rules Committee for a conference. This time, Representative CARROLL REECE, Republican, of Tennessee, who had voted earlier for the rule to debate, switched his position and voted "Nay."
REECE was joined by the other members of the Southern-Republican coalition in refusing to let the bill go to conference, so it remains stuck in the Rules Committee.

Twelve years ago, during the 81st Congress, the rules of the House were changed to require the Rules Committee to clear within 21 days bills approved by the legislative committees. In 1951, however, the coalition of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans repealed the 21day rule, restoring its tremendous power to the Rules Committee. Last year a fight was brewing to restore the 21-day rule, but those who favored this action withdrew when Speaker Raysuan suggested to them that they did not have enough votes to win. He also told them that he would make sure that all major bills reported by legislative committees would not be held up in the Rules Committee. It is apparent now that the Speaker cannot obtain the full cooperation of the committee. It is certain that a fight to change the rules will be pushed to a decision next year.

If I am fortunate enough to be elected to the next Congress, I shall join the fight to change the rules. It is an outrage that a committee which was established in 1910 for the specific purpose of making the House procedures more democratic should now become as arbitrary and arrogant as was old Speaker Joe Cannon. My views are shared by a great majority of my colleagues of the Democratic Party. With the help of liberal Republicans, the rules can be changed, and will be in the national interest to do so. The battle will take place-with or without Republican help-and I feel that it will be

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR. DEMOCRAT, OF NEW JERSEY, AUGUST 26, 1960

Although the Congress is still in session, and will be for several more days, it is now apparent that all but the faintest hope for housing and school construction legislation has disappeared. To say that I am tre-mendously disappointed is an understate-ment. My disappointment is shared by a great many others here, including Senator KENNEDY.

The fate suffered by these two bills, and many others, deserves examination. It is not enough to say that the Democrats have overwhelming majorities in both Houses. On the other hand, it is not enough to say it is the fault of the Republicans.

Since 1937 the chief instrument of obstruction in the House has been the coalition between the Republicans and most of the southern Democrats, and this coalition is directly responsible for the failure of housing and school legislation. It is also responsible for the miserably inadequate minimum wage and medical care bills. In each of these fields you will remember the Senate passed worthy bills only to have them slaughtered in the House by the coalition. The bald facts are that the Rules Com-

mittee of the House, under the leadership of Democrat Howard Smith, of Virginia, runs the entire Congress of the United States. SMITH, in daily collaboration with Republican Leader Charles Halleck, keeps the combination together by which the entire House is denied the right to vote on legislation. The Rules Committee is composed of 12 members, 6 conservatives who work in close coalition with SMITH, and 6 liberals or moderates. Since a tie vote is equivalent to "no," SMITH's boys can effectively block liberal legislation from consideration by the entire House membership. An even-number makeup defies both good logic and rules. Much is written about Senate rule 22, under which filibusters are possible. The power of the House Rules Committee, and it trespasses on the legislative proces, are in my opinion, far more evil than the operation of the Senate rule, for at least the Senate can get its legislation before the whole body.

On the first day of the next Congress a determined fight will be made to amend the rules of the House so that the outrageous domination of the Congress by the Rules Committee will be ended. I predict the success of the effort, for more than ever before in recent years the Members resent the two-man domination.

Even a casual student of the legislative process knows that the House is about evenly divided-with 140 Republicans and 70 southern Democrats on one side and the remaining Members on the other. The balance of power in most cases is wielded by the six obstructionist votes on the Rules Committee which denies the opportunity to debate and vote on issues of importance to the entire Nation.

The school construction legislation was passed by the Senate some months ago. Subsequently a more moderate bill which I introduced passed the House. This was the first time in history that the House passed a school construction bill. Since there were two versions, the differences could be

worked out only by a joint House-Senate conference. To get to a conference, a rule from the Rules Committee is necessary. The committee, its six-man coalition operating smoothly, refused to allow a conference even though a majority of the Members of both the House and Senate had voted in favor of the legislation.

In the case of the Housing bill, the legislative committee approved legislation and sent it to the Rules Committee to be sent to the floor for debate. In their typical cayalier manner, SMITH and his pals refused even to consider the legislation.

As a final note to the school bill's fate, it should be pointed out that two-thirds of the obstructionist votes against it were cast by the four Republicans who voted with Democrats Smith and Colmer of Mississippi. Therein lies the blame. House Republican Leader HALLECK and Vice President NIXON together could not produce the one Republican vote needed to free the bill.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 28, 1960]

CONSERVATIVE CITADEL: HOUSE RULES GROUP, KEY CURB ON "LIBERALS," FACES HEAVIER AS-SAULT-"LIBERALS"-AIM TO ALTER ITS MAKE-UP OR CLIP ITS POWER TO BOTTLE UP LEGIS-LATION-MR. SMITH AND HIS SICK COW

## (By Paul Duke)

WASHINGTON.-One of the two great dams which conservatives have long counted on to shield the Nation from a flood of "liberal" leigslation is taking a pounding-and could crack open in 1961.

It's the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, the oldest and most powerful of all congressional committees. It's led by a courtly 77-year-old Virginia Democrat, HOWARD W. SMITH, a farmer, banker, and ex-judge who only a few years ago gave up wearing wing collars. Mr. SMITH is often accused of defying the will of Congress heavily Democratic majority; he won't even take orders from House Speaker Sam Ray-BURN. The Rules Committee, if it pleases, can usually hold back a bill by just refusing to give it the "rule" needed to make it the business of the House. This year incensed "liberals" shoved some key bills over its spillways and dug a few bypass channels around it. Next year they hope to dynamite

The other great dam, of course, is the Presidential veto, which Ike has used 160-odd times during his 2 administrations. Since it could be demolished as a conservative dam by election of a "liberal" Democrat this fall, the Rules Committee looks all the more crucial for the future.

#### EDUCATION, HOUSING, PICKETS

At this moment, the Rules Committee dam may not seem weak. Not only is it endangering a House-Senate compromise on aid to education, but the group is sitting on three other pieces of liberal-backed legislation-bills to boost the minimum wage and broaden its coverage, to pump up Federal housing benefits, and to ease picketing, restrictions on building unions. This last bill, supported by the Eisenhower administration, has been stuck in the committee for 4 months. And one or all of these measures may languish right where they are.

The committee stands a good chance to bury such bills because its power is reaching a seasonal peak. With less than 2 weeks left until Congress' early July adjournment for the political conventions, there's little time in which to push bills through or around a reluctant Rules Committee.

The group's usual maneuver is simply inaction. Though it has eight Democrats and four Republicans, the group is philosophically split down the middle:

#### CONSERVATIVE

HOWARD SMITH, Democrat, of Virginia. WILLIAM COLMER, Democrat, of Mississippi. LEO ALLEN, Republican, of Illinois. CLARENCE BROWN, Republican, of Ohio. CARROLL REECE, Republican, of Tennessee. HAMER BUDGE, Republican, of Idaho.

#### LIBERAL OR MODERATE

RAY MADDEN, Democrat, of Indiana.

JAMES DELANEY, Democrat, of New York.

JAMES TRIMBLE, Democrat, of Arkansas.

HOMER THORNBERRY, Democrat, of Texas.

RICHARD BOLLING, Democrat, of Missouri.

THOMAS O'NEILL, Democrat, of Massachu
tts.

Tie votes pigeonhole a bill. Beyond this, Chairman Smith has special power. He can decline to call committee meetings, decide which bills are to be considered, and drag out deliberations on measures he opposes. If he thinks it necessary now to dodge pressure, some colleagues suspect, Mr. Smith may fall back on tactics not yet used this year.

He might, for instance, take a vacation amid the preadjournment rush, and so keep his committee from meeting to clear legislation. At crucial moments in the past, he has found it necessary to tend a sick cow on his Virginia farm. Three years ago, he headed home to see about a burned-down barn, at the very time when pressure was mounting on the committee to release a civil rights bill. Now, says a fellow committeeman, "he'd love to sit on some of those pet bills."

The liberals already have two methods for bypassing the Rules Committee, and they've used both of them this year. One involves getting 219 Members of the House—a majority—to sign a petition to discharge a bill from the Rules Committee. The other is a device known as Calendar Wednesday. This lets the chairman of a legislative committee call up on a given Wednesday bills that have been delayed in the Rules Committee.

But the liberals are not content with these parliamentary devices. They're determined to clip the committee's power or alter its conservative position when the 87th Congress convenes in January. Labor's lobbyists, who have waxed more and more impatient with the committee, will throw their weight behind the drive. The uprising could pose the most serious threat in a decade to the power of the Republican-southern Democrat coalition to sidetrack legislation.

"Changing the makeup of the Rules Committee is certain to be a major liberal objective in 1961," declares Representative Lex Mexicals, of Montana, chief of the liberal Democratic bloc in the House.

#### BANKING ON HOLDOVERS

It's true Mr. Mercalf won't be on hand for hext year's fight; he's running for the Senate. Some other liberal lights will be gone from the House next year, and the rebels' strength will rise or fall with November's elections. The Democrats are expected to retain a majority, but the size of that majority will influence the course of the revolt. The liberals are counting on likely holdovers to form a 1961 spearhead. It may include, among others, Representative Frank Thompson, of New Jersey, Arizona's Stewart Udall, and Cher Hollfeld and James Roosevelt, of California.

It makes no difference that none of today's rebels are Rules Committee members; changes would come through vote of the entire House on revising its rules, as can be done at the opening of each new Congress. And, says Representative THOMPSON, "I think we can do it if we hold our own in the fall elections."

The most extreme step, perhaps, would be to reconstitute the Rules group as a majority-party steering unit, something like the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, to reflect the will of House Democrats generally. Membership would be restricted to the party in control of the House, and members would be elected at the start of each session. At present, Democratic committee members are appointed by Democratic leaders and the traditional seniority system decrees that members retain their places if they wish.

Another talked of possibility is a return to the 21-day rule adopted for 2 years the last time there was a revolt, after Democrats surged to control of the House in the 1948 elections. Under this regulation, the chairman of a legislative committee could call up directly on the House floor any measure bottled up by the Rules Committee for at least 21 days.

Other moves seem more likely now, however. The rebels talk of giving the committee a 13th member, a liberal Democrat, to put the conservatives on the short end of a 7-to-6 count. Or the 8-to-4 Democratic-Republican ratio might be shifted to 9 to 3, with the additional Democrat being picked from the liberals' ranks. Or Speaker RAYBURN could be made an ex officio member of the committee with power to vote in deadlocks. Or the rules could be changed so that a tie vote would send a bill to the floor instead of keeping it in committee.

A more peaceful means of altering the committee might actually be available, if the critics were only patient enough. Both of its two most conservative Democrats, Chairman SMITH and 70-year-old Representative William Colmer, of Mississippi, are approaching eventual retirement, and could be succeeded by men of other views. As it happens, the committee's ranking Republican, 61-year-old Representative Leo Allen, of Illinois, is quitting after this year, but probably will be replaced by some one equally conservative.

But the liberals are intent on action no later than next year. Their chances for success are iffy—and partly for little-recognized reasons, Many Congressmen actually welcome the Rules Committee as a shield against pressure groups. Often lawmakers, badgered by lobbyists, vote for bills in legislative committees knowing full well they can be quietly buried in the Rules Committee.

#### BOTTLING UP FAIR TRADE BILL-

"I'd bet 90 percent of the House is glad they're bottling up the fair trade bill," declares a Midwest Republican. This measure, to permit manufacturers to set minimum retail prices on national brand products, cleared the House Banking Committee last year, but has been reposing ever since in the Rules Committee. Many members frankly don't like the bill, but might feel forced to vote for it because of pressure from small retailers back home.

For many Republicans, too, the Rules Committee serves as a handy whipping boy. When the committee blocks an administration-backed measure, as it did the civil rights bill for more than 2 months this year, the GOP can accuse the Democratic-controlled Congress of thwarting action—and thus can build up a potential campaign issue. Even liberal Republicans are not red-hot for Rules Committee changes.

On strictly philosophical grounds, the GOP-southern Democrat coalition is sure to wage a fierce fight in opposition to the drive. "These radicals are bad enough now," complains a top Republican leader, "but without the Rules Committee to throw a few roadblocks they'd be uncontrollable."

So the liberals, for any chance of success, must roughly hold their own in the fall elections; if the Democratic majority is cut sharply or eliminated, the drive would flop. The Democrats now hold 280 seats and the Republicans 152, with 5 seats vacant.

To muster a 219 vote majority for a January showdown on the House floor, the liberals would almost surely have to draw the support of Democratic moderates and at least a few southern Democrats; only about 170 of the incumbent Democrats can be considered down-the-line liberals.

#### MR. SAM HAS HAD ENOUGH

The rebels are hoping, too, for the support of Speaker RAYBURN, known to be miffed at the Rules Committee's cold-shoulder treatment of several leadership-backed bills this session. "I think Mr. Sam has about had enough," confides an associate of the Speaker, The liberals already are sounding out Mr. RAYBURN on the possibilities for a change.

RAYBURN on the possibilities for a change. The revolt would be helped along by election of a Democratic President clearly bent on passage of New Deallah legislation—notably Adlai Stevenson or Senator John Kennedy. A President who threw his power behind a drive to change the Rules Committee could use patronage to swing the doubtful votes into line. "With an armitwister in the White House," says an Eastern Democrat, "we could really go to town."

Democrat, "we could really go to town."
In this 86th Congress that opened for business in January of last year, the Rules Committee turned more conservative in hue while Congress in general became more "liberal." Two Republican committee members who left this House, Representative Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Henry Latham, of New York, were replaced by more conservative lawmakers, Representative Carroll, Reece, of Tennessee, and Hamer Budge, of Idaho.

Thus, despite growing liberal pressure, the committee has at least been able to delay or tone down important liberal legislation. It sat on the aid-to-depressed-areas bill for a year until bypassed this spring; the final outcome was a Presidential veto, which liberals hope to exploit in campaign oratory. The committee has helped prevent passage of an aid-to-education measure until now. And by bottling up a \$1.4 billion housing bill, it may force Congress to adopt a milder housing measure.

The committee has apparently buried some minor measures completely, incurring enemies here and there. Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Congressmen are irked because the committee wouldn't sanction a study aimed at finding new uses for coal. The committee's rejection of a bill to continue a Federal program to assist rural libraries infuriated some liberals.

"Here we are in the third year of the space age and the Rules Committee goes on record against increasing man's knowledge," says liberal Democratic Congresswoman Green of Oregon, shaking her head.

Nonetheless, the liberals have handed the committee an almost unparalleled series of rebuffs this year. After over 2 months' delay, the committee finally gave a go-ahead to the bill to protect Negro voting rights. By then, Representative ROOSEVELT and Brooklyn's Representative EMANUEL CELLER had rounded up the signatures of 211 House Members on a petition to discharge the bill from the Eules Committee—nearly the 219-vote majority needed for success.

The committee suffered another setback when it refused to clear the bill to raise pay of Government employees. Congressmen of almost every political hue rebelled, and the necessary 219 signatures on a discharge petition were collected in a single day. "It's ridiculous to hold back a bill like this," declares a Texas conservative. "The committee was just asking to have its ears pinned back."

When the Rules Committee refused to bow to Speaker RAYBURN's wishes for clearance of the depressed areas bill, Democrats routed it to the floor anyway by the Calendar Wednesday device. Though this tactic can be fought by stalling, liberals made the maneuver work for the first time since 1956. [From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 30, 1960] KENNEDY IS EXPECTED TO SUPPORT LIBERAL DRIVE TO CURB HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

(By Paul Duke)

WASHINGTON.—Democratic Presidential Nominee KENNEDY is expected to throw his political weight behind a drive to curb the power of the conservative-controlled House Rules Committee.

Democratic sources said the Massachusetts Senator has promised, before Congress adjourns, to announce his support of proposals to revamp the 12-man committee to make it easier to pass liberal-backed legislation. There is also a possibility he will join the liberal chorus advocating changes in Senate rules to make it harder for Southerners to filibuster against civil rights legislation.

Representative METCALF, of Montana leader of the liberal Democratic bloc in the House, recently conferred with Mr. KENNEDY and told him it was imperative that he back the campaign to shake up the Rules Committee. He said such support is necessary to help liberal Democratic Congressmen in their reelection campaigns and to give stronger impetus to the drive to change the Rules Committee's operating procedure or numerical makeup when the 87th Congress convenes in January. The Democratic platform advocates changes in congressional procedures to make it easier to pass liberal legislation,

The Rules Committee's bottling up of major bills pushed by the Democratic leadership this session has also convinced Speaker RAYBURN, Democrat, of Texas, that changes must be made. The House Democratic leader pounded his fist on the desk during a recent conference on housing legislation and angrily asserted, "I'll never let the Rules Committee get away from my control again."

All major or controversial legislation must

be approved by the Rules Committee before it can reach the floor for action. Since 1937, the conservative members of the committee have held the upper hand and in many instances have forced Democratic leaders accept measures far narrower than they would like. At present, the committee has eight Democrats and four Republicans. But two of the Democrats, Chairman SMITH, of Virginia, and Representative Colmer, of Mississippi, frequently team up with the four GOP members to form a conservative coalition against the six moderate and liberal Democrats. Because tie votes can prevent legislation from reaching the floor, the six conservatives thus exercise veto power over the flow of measures from the committee,

Liberal Democrats have felt especially frustrated because the coalition of southern Democrats and Republicans has been able to block many of their pet bills this session despite the overwhelming Democratic majority in the House. For this reason, they are determined to make a major fight at the outset of 1961 to wrest control of the Rules Committee from the conservatives. During this session, the committee has impeded or blocked legislation dealing with housing, aid to education, civil rights, depressed areas, and Federal pay raises.

Endorsement by Senator Kennedy of the assault on the Rules Committee almost certainly would add to the problems the 43year-old Democratic candidate faces in carrying the South in November. It could well mean new defections by conservative Democrats who would prefer to sit out the campaign rather than endorse the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. For example, it probably would rule out completely any slim hope Kennepy supporters may still hold for gaining the backing of Virginia's Senator Byrn. And similar reluctance probably would come from Mr. Smrrh, who campaigned actively for the Democratic national ticket in 1952 and 1956.

Liberal Democrats believe they have the strength to revise the Rules Committee if they can hold their own in the coming elections Of the 280 House Democrats all but about 90 come from Northern, Western, and Border States, and the liberals believe they'll be able to control the Democratic caucus next January. If so, they hope to force a majority vote for the election of Rules Committee members rather than continue the time-honored seniority system of letting Members continue from session to session without a formal vote. The liberal strategy is aimed at voting Mr. Colmer out and replacing him with a liberal Democrat on the ground that he deserted the party by indicating sympathy for the independent elector plan in Mississippi.

Other changes are possible, too. One plan would revise the makeup of the Rules Committee to nine Democrats and three Republicans, with the extra Democrat coming from the liberal ranks. Another proposal would count tie votes as affirmative votes, permitting bills to go to the floor. A third strategy would revise a rule tried briefly in 1950 under which any bill remaining before the committee 21 days could automatically be brought to the floor. All of these proposals, however, would require approval by the full House and might be more difficult to accomplish than the suggestion that Rules Committee Democrats be elected in annual party caucuses.

# Sovereignty Over Space

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, William A. Hyman, a distinguished attorney in my district, has sent me his interesting speech, entitled "Sovereignty Over Space," which he delivered before the 11th International Astronautical Congress on August 16 in Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. Hyman, among others, is a member of the American Rocket Society and a member of the advisory committee to the standing committee on aeronautical law of the American Bar Association.

Under leave of the House, I submit Mr. Hyman's speech for study by my colleagues:

SOVEREIGNTY OVER SPACE

(By William A. Hyman)

There is a void in international law. Rock-

etry has been too fast for global law.

If a Russian test missile veers off course and crashes into the heart of Stockholm, who is liable to the injured persons and to the widows and orphans of the dead for damages?

If an American missile collides with an S.A.S. airplane loaded with passengers and all are killed, who will pay damages-and

If two satellites collide in orbit, and fragmentation passing through the radiation belt strikes and destroys the Empire State Building and injures and kills crowds of people, is there any legal redress-and against whom?

Can these victims recover? They cannot. There is no law today giving them an absolute legal redress against any offending sovereign party.

And what will be the remedy of the sovereign nation whose nationals are the victime? In law-none.

The progress of science in the new world of space has been sensationally rapid. progress of law therein has been slow. As to diplomacy-the field of international politics-not only has there been no progress but there has been retrogression which may threaten the peace of the world. Originally, it had been hoped that the scientist, the lawyer, and the diplomat, working together, would help avoid conflict by bringing forth certain answers to these problems in the form of a skeletal outline of an international code for regulating the peaceful use of outer space.

Let me note a few of the sensational developments in science.

In January and again in July of 1960, rockets were launched a distance of over 8,000 miles into a target area in the Pacific presumably as a preparation for a rocket shot to Mars or Venus. In like manner, the United States launched the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile a distance of 9,000 miles into the Indian Ocean on May 20, 1960.

Incidentally, it is noteworthy that the January rocket of the Soviet landed at a point approximately 500 miles from Johnston Island in the Pacific, one of the most important naval installations of the United States.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States in 2 years has achieved some brilliant suc-Tiros I, the weather satellite, equipped with television and Pioneer V, which radioed scientific information back to earth attest to its great success.

Credit must be given, of course, to the Soviet which successfully launched Sputnik I on October 4, 1957, followed by Lunik I in January 1959 which went past the Moon and into orbit around the Sun and for Lunik II which on September 13, 1959 hit the Moon, at which time, allegedly, their flag was dropped on the Moon. Credit must be given to their scientists for the rocket sent into orbit around the Moon and then directed in a path into orbit around the Earth on October 3, 1959.

In the effort for better understanding necessary for a peaceful solution of urgent world problems, a new contribution has been made in the change of attitude of the scientist toward the public. Originally, the scientist was loath to reveal his findings to the public. Also, at various times he had been subjected to restraint. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, however, rendered a report in July 1960 in which it asserted "that the overriding public issues of the day concern scientific matters. It is, therefore, essential for the preservation of a democratic society that scientists of all nations develop an informed public in such

Before a solution is suggested in what appears to be an almost hopeless situation, it would be desirable to offer some analyses of space, sovereignty, and international law.

The ad hoc committee of the United Na-tions reported in June 1959, that the determination of precise limits for airspace and outer space did not present a legal problem calling for priority consideration at this time. Yet, it seems to me that such a determination is immediately necessary as a basis for agreement on the use of outer space and the limits of airspace. Without such definition there may be conflict concerning what has been agreed to and conflict as to national rights to airspace as distinguished from outer space. The divergent and shifting views of the United States and the Soviet Union as to a nation's complete and unlimited sovereignty over the space

above its territory indicates the need for a definition of outer space and an agreement on where it begins. The problem of where outer space begins may be considered a sequel to the problem, where does the ocean end? This is not as preposterous as it sounds if one refers to recent actions of the U.S. courts in extending the jurisdiction of the Federal Death on the High Seas Act to wrongful acts in the air over the ocean. In the important case of D'Aleman v. Pan American World Airways, Inc. (259 F. 2d 493; Oct. 2, 1958), the Court deliberately extended a law intended to apply to acts on the high seas to apply to acts occurring in airspace over the high seas, for the purposes of providing some remedy for a claimant who otherwise would have had no remedy, because there was no law of air or space to govern such a situation.

How much more complicated will be the situation where a wrongful act or death

occurs in outer space.

While sovereign powers claim ownership of airspace, there has been no consensus concerning precise limits for airspace

Therefore, it is with great timidity and hesitation that any suggestion is made for any theory at present but it is desirable that some step be taken forward which might simplify as much as possible this very diffi-

cult problem.

At present, scientists agree that there are five layers which constitute the atmosphere around the earth. Perhaps by agreement air space can be held to comprise the troposphere and stratosphere extending to a point about 40 kilometers above the earth's surface and all above that area might be deemed to be outer space. By proper technological means with current inspection of instrumentalities and means of determining course and position, and under proper international police supervision, the adoption of this separation might tend to guide vehicles in transit, objects, satellites, spacecraft against violations. The arbitrary fixation of a limit at a given distance might prevent confusion and provide a more stable guide than those theories which provide boundaries of a fluctuating nature and conceded instability.

The right of sovereignty by any one nation over a given area necessarily gives to that nation the right to exclude all other nations therefrom. If asserted against the area of space, spaceways and airways, catastrophic

results might develop.

The RB-47 plane incident over the Barents Sea, the U-2 plane flight incident, the presence of Soviet trawlers and vessels at or near the 3-mile limit off the American coast, the Presence of Soviet vessels off the British coast making electronic observations, routine Soviet airflights off the coast of Japan-all these incidents emphasize the urgency of immediate international agreement controlling the use of airspace and outer space

without delay.

If the open seas and the airways above are "res communis," then no one nation has the right to exclude other nations therefrom. This right of exclusion is incidental to the

right of ownership and sovereignty.

Accordingly, I suggest that the following definitions be considered for insertion in an

international code:

Space is that area existing between the surface of the earth and the celestial bodies. It shall comprise two parts. The first part shall comprise the troposphere and stratosphere. The second shall comprise the remainder of the area extending to the celestial bodies, which shall be termed 'outer space."

"The troposphere shall be deemed to extend from zero to 10 kilometers above the earth's surface.

"The stratosphere shall be deemed to extend from 10 to 40 kilometers above the earth's surface."

The ad hoc committee mentions the question of freedom of outer space for exploration and use and merely states that the International Geophysical Year (1957-58 and subsequently) may have initiated the recognition or establishment of a generally accepted rule to the effect that, in principle, outer space is, on conditions of equality, freely available for exploration and use by all in accordance with existing or future international law or agreements. As to the problem of exploration, exploitation and settlement of celestial bodies the ad hoc committee reported that these were not likely in the near future and did not require priority treatment.

However, it will only be through international law that the principle of freedom of exploration and use of outer space can be established as acceptable to all nations. Without agreement thereon conflict is inevitable. Moreover, exploitation of outer space and even of celestial bodies may not be as far off as the ad hoc committee seems to think, and, therefore, it is advisable that agreement be reached that celestial bodies be rendered incapable of appropriation to national sovereignty and that exploration of outer space and of celestial bodies be carried out exclusively for the benefit of all nations and all mankind.

Violations of sovereignty always constitute the greatest threat to peace. The establishment of boundaries in territorial waters and on the land have proven a restraint upon trespass of sovereignty although even at times in these fields, incidents have developed because of the innocent crossing of such boundary lines. While in air space and in outer space it is impossible to fix such lines of demarcation with anything like the stability of those boundaries of earth, of the sea and in terri-torial waters, the establishment upon some settled principle in international law of such boundaries between air space and outer space will likewise prove a deterrent to provocation and international friction.

What is meant by "international law"?

It has been stated as follows:

"International law consists of certain rules of conduct which modern civilized states regard as being binding on them in their relations with one another with a force comparable in nature and degree to that binding the conscientious person to obey the laws of his country and which they also regard as being enforcible by appro-priate means in case of infringement."

But, it has also been said:

"We must expand our interpretation of the term 'international law,' We must cease to think of it as merely a set of principles to be applied by courts of law, and under-stand that it includes the whole legal organization of international life on the basis of peace and order. Such an organization must provide for peaceful and orderly use of political, as well as judicial, methods of adjustment."

What about "space law"?

It is most regrettable that up to the present time no written international code, even in the most skeletal form, has been adopted by the nations on this subject.

The most important effort to meet this problem was made in the United Nations, but that effort has been productive of very little good. A resolution was adopted on the 13th of December 1958 establishing the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. A new committee (a standing committee) was formed by resolution of the General Assembly on the 12th of December 1959. Up to the present time, this committee has not even met.

The report of this ad hoc committee offered no solutions. It merely posed certain questions. It established priority for some and a secondary position for others. It

suggested that a comprehensive code was not practicable or desirable at the present time. However, its very capable counsel did suggest that at least a skeletal agreement be established which could be amplified subsequently in accordance with the development and solution of these future problems.

The problem is well stated in the National Space Program Report of the Select Committee on Aeronautics and Space Exploration (United States) (1958), pages 22-23:

"A major legal problem raised by space flight concerns the upper limit of sovereignty over space above national territory. are a number of possible solutions, ranging from unlimited national sovereignty upward, through international control and regulation of outer space, to complete freedom of the use of outer space by all nations for all purposes. Unless national sovereignty in outer space is to be unlimited, each of these solutions involves an international limit or definition.

"Existing international agreements refer to sovereignty only in the airspace over national territory and territorial waters, and hence do not apply, in terms, to outer space. As Mr. Becker testified, the United States has never agreed to an upper limit to its own sovereignty. In addition, he argued that satellite flights up to now are sanctioned only by an implied international agreement.
\* \* \* It is, therefore, limited to the type
of satellites contemplated in those announcements, and to the duration of the International Geophysical Year. Mr. Becker's statement to this effect constitutes a major declaration of national policy."

In the unfortunate controversy in this field between the Soviet and the United States. expediency rather than legal status seemed to govern action, as revealed by reversal of positions by both sides.

On February 7, 1956, Mr. John Foster Dulles, then Secretary of State of the United States, maintained that there was no rule of international law on the subject and that flight of one nation's balloons over another nation's territory at the height of 80,000 feet was legal and could not be objected to by the subadjacent state, since the question of the ownership of such space was obscure and disputable.

Soviet policy on this point was in direct conflict. Article I of the Air Code of the U.S.S.R. of August 7, 1935, states that "to the U.S.S.R. belongs the complete and exclusive sovereignty in the airspace above the U.S.S.R." This is the ad coelum theory. The Russian scientists, Koslov and Kyrlov, stated that this meant that the Soviet sovereignty was without limit. Subsequently, however, in September 1958, the Soviet legal expert, Miss A. Galina, evidently speaking with the approval of the Soviet Government, contended that since there was no international law covering space any government might launch rockets or satellites into interplanetary space without the permission of any other government.

On the other hand in March 1958, Loftus Becker, then legal adviser to the State Department of the United States, stated that the United States could still claim and defend all space above its territory.

III

How can these conflicts be resolved? The answer is in the creation of an international

Will the leading powers submit to an international agreement which implies the creation of a world state and curtails some of the powers of sovereignty? Is such an inter-national agreement a means of avoiding deviation by any nation from its expressed principles of mutual consideration and cooperation? In what manner can sovereignty be curtailed for the benefit of world peace without loss of individual status?

Fenwick in his International Law states:

"The extent to which the doctrine of the sovereignty of states operated as a standing obstacle to the development of an organized community of nations cannot be exaggerated."

Today, more than ever, the question of sovereignty is acutely posed because of the dramatic accomplishments in the world of science. What will be the implications if a manned spacecraft lands on the moon? What will be the implications if, in addition to planting a flag, there is an attempt at establishing a settlement thereon?

tion to planting a flag, there is an attempt at establishing a settlement thereon?

In days gone by, such an act as planting a flag, a sword, or a cross on territory, so as to take symbolic possession, did constitute a basis for a claim of extension of sovereignty. Today, however, territorial sovereignty requires effective occupation, with the right to exclude other states from a region and the duty to display therein the activities of a state. This concept was stated by the eminent Swiss jurist, Dr. Max Huber, acting as arbitrator in the case of the island of Palmas. (Harue Court of Arbitration.)

of Palmas. (Hague Court of Arbitration.)
"The title of discovery \* \* \* under the
most favorable and most extensive interpretation, exists only as an inchoate title, as a
claim to establish sovereignty by effective

occupation."

The U.S. stand against Norway's claims following Amundsen's explorations was expressed by Secretary of State Hughes writing to A. W. Prescott on May 13, 1924:

"It is the opinion of the Department that

"It is the opinion of the Department that the discovery of lands unknown to civilization, even when coupled with a formal taking of possession, does not support a valid claim of sovereignty unless the discovery is followed by an actual settlement of the discovered country."

To the Norwegian Minister, H. H. Bryn,

Hughes wrote on April 2, 1924:

"In my opinion rights similar to those which in earlier centuries were based upon the acts of a discoverer, followed by occupation or settlement consummated at long and uncertain periods thereafter, are not capable of being acquired at the present time."

The Soviet Union has indicated agreement with the United States that national territorial claims should not be recognized unless a nation can effectively occupy the area claimed. The Antarctic Treaty provides that the claims by the seven nations are not to be affected in any way by the treaty, but that no new claims can be made while the treaty is in force.

This treaty is a great historical event. It indicates the ability of nations to subordinate conflicting claims of national sovereignty to international cooperation for the benefit of all mankind. It is a splendid precedent for a similar treaty with regard to outer space.

The solution to the need for an international code and the problem of sovereignty lies in joint action of all bodies of law, science, and politics joining to force action at the United Nations and its committee to regulate the use of outer space even though its first product will be not a complete code but a skeletal outline setting forth certain basic provisions which will avoid confusion and conflict.

In this connection, it is suggested that such a skeletal outline of international convention provide as follows:

(a) That all space be divided into air

space and outer space;

- (b) That all air space be deemed to be part of the sovereign jurisdiction of the subjacent land;
- (c) That all outer space be deemed res communis (and not terra nullius);
- (d) That the interplanetary system be deemed res communis (and not res nullius);

- (e) That recognition be given to the distinction between "res communis" and "terra nullius" (the former denying rights of appropriation and exclusive control by any one nation, the latter conceding such rights of appropriation through the established principles of discovery, habitation and settlement):
- (f) Furthermore, since it is impossible to set out a boundary line with physical qualities such as characterize boundary lines on land and on the sea, that there be established a neutral zone between the upper limits of air space and the lower limits of outer space to be known as "Neutralia" in which the right of innocent passage shall be recognized without offense to sovereignty. In this area the vehicle and/or person in transit shall be entitled to warning and guidance without being subjected to attack or destruction;
- (g) That the rights and obligations of the nations of the world in and to each of the aforesaid areas should be set forth and the exercise thereof be determined through negotiation and arbitration and not by combat:
- (h) That police supervision for operations in space be provided, the means to do this to be evolved by qualified scientists;
- (i) That provision be made to establish an international insurance fund to indemnify all persons for damages to person, life and property caused by falling missiles, fragmentation from satellites, irradiation, foreign forces from outer space, and other relevant operations in space.

#### CONCLUSION

Peace is the avowed desire of all people. The Communist countries have proclaimed their support of the doctrine of peaceful coexistence. The West likewise has indicated support of not merely peaceful but continued existence with all nations permitted to select their form of government and their own ideology and that this selection be determined through peaceful means.

This appears all the more probable because certain differences existing between the two ideologies appear to have been narrowed.

According to the press, Prof. Leonid V. Kantorovich, the Soviet Union's leading mathematical economist has proposed certain reformations that amount to abandonment in part, if not entirely, of the labor theory of value formulated by Karl Marx. The capitalism which existed in the days of Karl Marx with its monopolies and exploitation, no longer exists.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in a speech delivered before the Economics Club in New York on September 17, 1959, said:

"We live in a welfare state which seeks to put a floor below which no one sinks but builds no ceiling to prevent man from rising."

This is a far cry from the old capitalism which was the subject of so much socialistic attack. The merits of each system in the controversy between East and West must be decided in a peaceful competition and not by a war of annihilation; by law, expressing the will of the people and not by combat. The obstacle to this accomplishment is the doubt concerning the sincerity of the proclamation and conduct of spokesmen for each side. It is hard to believe that there is true friendship on the part of one who shakes his fist under the nose of another threatening the other with destruction if he does not accept his views.

Space is the most vulnerable spot in the armor of every nation today because the control of space would enable an aggressor to devastate the earth. The nation which controls space will control the world. If this control falls into the hands of any ruthless,

dictatorial nation governed by unscrupulous and shortsighted politics, it may mark the end of freedom for mankind. It may even mark the end of mankind. An international space law provides the means for anticipatory control as well as present regulation and thus can avoid such a dreadful end. Action must now supplant words.

Outer space, now being explored by individual nations will undoubtedly soon be put to world use. Shall we sit idly by? Shall we do what we can to insure that the use of outer space be devoted to the common benefit of all mankind?

In lawlessness there is chaos and perhaps extinction. In law there is survival, order, and peace. In peace there is justice.

# A Short History of the Development of the House Committee on Rules

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. STEWART L. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, in recent months we have witnessed a series of events involving the House Rules Committee which has aroused considerable controversy over the power which this group exercises over the affairs of the House.

In order that my colleagues and other interested citizens may be more fully informed on this subject, I include a study of the history of the Rules Committee as prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. The study follows:

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES

From the First Congress, in 1789, there has always been a Committee on Rules in the House of Representatives. For 90 years it was the practice of the House to set up a select committee at the beginning of each Congress authorized to report a system of rules. During this period the committee exercised little, if any, influence over the legislative program or the content of policies. So minor a role did the committee play in early days that no appointments were made to it in the 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 21st Congresses. And for many years in the early history of the House the Rules Committee made no reports. The committee continued to be a select committee until the rules revision of 1880 when it was made a standing committee, with its membership fixed at five in accordance with the previous usage. And it has remained a standing committee down to the present time.

In its composition the Committee on Rules has apparently always been bipartisan, with the majority party in the House having a majority of its members. In size, it was increased to 11 members in 1910, to 12 members in 1917, and to 14 members in 1935; since 1945 it has had 12 members: eight representing the majority party and 4 the minority party.

#### COMMITTEE POWERS

The powers and privileges of the Rules Committee developed gradually over the years. Until 1841 its responsibility ceased for all practical purposes after it reported a code of rules at the beginning of each Congress. In 1841 the Speaker's ruling that the committee might "report from time to time" was sustained on appeal by the House. This was the first in a series of innovations by which the Committee on Rules became an instrument through which the House may exercise special power for a particular piece of legislation (V Hinds' "Precedents of the House of Representatives," sec. 6780).

The next step came in 1853 when the House adopted a resolution providing that this committee's report "shall be acted upon by the House until disposed of, to the exclusion of all other business, anything in the rules hereby temporarily adopted to the contrary notwithstanding" (Globe, 33d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 28, pt. 1, p. 4).

In 1958 the House authorized appointment of a select committee, of whom the Speaker was to be one, to revise the rules and report at the next session. This was the first time in the history of the House that its Presiding Officer had served on one of its committees. From 1858 to 1910 the Speaker continued to be a member of the Rules Committee, serving as its chairman and exercising its authority.

From 1789 to 1911 the Speaker also made the committee assignments, including those to the Committee on Rules. Thus, after 1858, the powers of the committee and the authority of the Speaker were closely connected, a circumstance which served to enhance the role of the committee and to strengthen the influence of the Chair.

A major step in the development of the powers of the Rules Committee took place in 1883 when the House upheld a Speaker's ruling that a special order providing for the consideration of a particular bill was properly reported from the Committee on Rules (IV 'Hinds' "Precedents," sec. 3160). ruling, in which the Speaker supported the authority of a committee of which he was himself chairman ex officio, initiated the modern practice whereby the Rules Commit-tee has reported special orders providing times and methods for the consideration of special bills or classes of bills, thereby enabling the House by majority vote to forward particular legislation, instead of being forced to rely on unanimous consent or suspension of the rules, which requires a twothirds vote. After 1883 points of order made against reports of the Rules Committee were seldom upheld by the Chair. Prior to that time it had been the custom for each committee desiring to bring a bill to the House floor to propose its own special order. By 1890 the function of proposing special orders for the consideration of business had become the exclusive prerogative of the Rules Committee. Hinds tells us that this procedure was not in great favor during the 48th, 49th, and 50th Congresses, but that it was used frequently in the 51st Congress, "and since 1890 has been in favor as an efficient means of bringing up for consideration bills difficult to reach in the regular order and especially as a means for confining within specified limits the consideration of bills involving important policies for which the majority party in the House may be responsible" (IV Hinds' "Precedents," sec. 3152).

In 1891 the right to report at any time was conferred upon the Rules Committee, and in 1893 it was given the right to sit during sessions of the House (IV Hinds' "Precedents," sec. 4321).

During the period 1890-1910 the Rules Committee rose to a preeminent position in the congressional committee system under the masterful leadership of chairmen like Thomas Brackett Reed and "Uncle Joe" Cannon. Thanks to a series of favorable rulings by the Speaker, which were sustained on appeal by the House itself, the Committee on Rules acquired the power (a) to consider and report special orders, (b) to sit during ses-

sions of the House, (c) to report matters not previously introduced, reported, or committed to it, and (d) to have its reports immediately considered. By the exercise of these powers the Rules Committee can sift the business coming from the other 19 committees of the House and decide which bills shall have the right-of-way to consideration on the floor and the order in which they shall be taken up. Through its power to report new business it has original as well as secondary jurisdiction over the legislative agenda. By amending their measures or by forcing amendments to bills as a condition of giving them a "green light" to the floor. Rules can substitute its own judgment for that of the great legislative committees of the House on matters of substantive policy. It can also determine the duration of debate on a controversial measure and restrict the opportunity to amend it, thus expediting or delaying a final decision.

Morever, since the Rules Committee is the only channel through which amendments of the rules can reach the House, it is able to promote or prevent changes in the rules and so to promote or prevent parliamentary reform. In short, the Committee on Rules is to a large degree the governing committee of the House. To it the House has largely delegated the power to regulate procedure vested in itself by the Constitution.

Through special rules this powerful committee is able to advance directly, or to retard indirectly, any measure that it selects for passage or pigeonhole. At least three kinds of special rules are reported by the Rules Committee: (1) Closed rules limiting the amendment of pending measures; (2) open rules permitting their amendment; and (3) rules providing that all points of order against a proposition be considered as waived. By the exercise of its powers the Rules Committee, attering the House in whatever direction the exigencies of the hour appear to demand.

## TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENTS

A potential restriction on the power of the Rules Committee to control access to the House floor was adopted by the House in 1909 when it provided for Calendar Wednesday. Under the rule for Calendar Wednesday, each Wednesday shall be set aside exclusively for the various standing committees to call up for enactment bills and resolutions not otherwise privileged. For many years, however, the "call of the committees" has been dispensed with by unanimous consent, on motion of the majority leader, although occasionally the leadership has resorted to this procedure to bring up measures blocked in the Rules Committee.

The "revolution of 1910," which reduced the powers of the Speaker of the House, left those of the Rules Committee intact. But the Speaker lost his seat on that committee and it was increased in size from 5 to 11 members.

In 1924 the "pocket veto" power of the chairman of the Rules Committee was curbed after Chairman Campbell had exercised his discretion to the extent of holding in his pocket a number of resolutions which he had been authorized by the committee to report some weeks before. In order to prevent a repetition of such arbitrary action, the House rules were amended in 1924 by adding the following paragraph:

"The Committee on Rules shall present to the House, reports concerning rules, joint rules, and order of business within 3 legislative days of the time when ordered by the committee. If such rule or order is not considered immediately it shall be referred to the calendar and if not called up by the member making the report within 9 days thereafter, any member designated by the committee may call it up for considera-

Subsequently, this paragraph was amended to provide that if such rule or order is not called up within 7 legislative days, "any member of the Rules Committee may call it up as a question of privilege and the Speaker shall recognize any member of the Rules Committee seeking recognition for that purpose" (House rule XI, par. 23).

Another change in the rules of the House was adopted in 1924 which, while it applies to every standing committee, was designed to restrict the prerogatives of the Committee on Rules. The discharge rule, first adopted in 1910, was amended in 1924 so as to set at 150 the number of signatures required on discharge petitions. This number was raised to 218 in 1926, lowered to 145 in 1931, and again increased to 218 (a majority of the total membership) in where it has remained ever since. Under this rule it is in order to file a motion to discharge the Rules Committee from the further consideration of special orders of business provided that the special order has been before the committee for at least 7 days prior to the filing of the motion to discharge. Twice a month it is in order to call up the motions which have been placed on the discharge calendar. When the House begins the consideration of a bill under this rule, it remains the unfinished business of the House until fully disposed of without intervening motion except one motion to ad-

Traditionally the Committee on Rules has functioned down through the decades as the responsible agent of the majority party in the House, using its powers to facilitate the legislative progam of the majority party in the House, the wishes of the majority leaders, and the program of the administration. In 1937, however, the New Deal lost control of the Rules Committee when three of its Democratic members joined with the four Republican members to block or dilute floor consideration of controversial administration bills. Since 1937 bipartisan coalition control of the Rules Committee has continued down to date, except for the period of the 80th Congress (1947-48) when the committee again functioned as the agent of the majority party in the House.

As a result of repeated complaints of the "obstructive tactics" and the "undemocratic and arbitrary dictatorship" of the Rules Committee, as it had operated in recent years, the House amended its rules at the beginning of the 81st Congress (January 3, 1949) by adopting the so-called 21-day rule. This rule stipulated that a resolution providing for the immediate consideration of a public bill already reported and which had been before the Rules Committee 21 days without being given clearance to the House floor could be called up on discharge days (second and forth Mondays each month) by the chairman of the committee which reported the bill and that "the Speaker shall recognize the Member seeking recognition for that purpose." The 21-day rule was in effect only during the 81st Congress (1949-50).

#### COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

The Committee on Rules has jurisdiction over (a) the rules, joint rules, and order of business of the House and (b) recesses and final adjournments of Congress. Primarily the jurisdiction of this committee is over propositions to make or change the rules, for the creation of committees, and directing them to make investigations. It also reports resolutions relating to the hour of daily meeting and the days on which the House shall sit, and orders relating to the use of the galleries during the electoral count (House Manual and Rules, 1959, secs. 715–717).

# Twentieth Anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I would like to pay tribute on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

It is my pleasure to join in the congratulations and celebration for the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This industrious committee is a veritable superorganization, in the true sense of the term. It is a leader among leaders, coordinating as it does the Ukrainian associations throughout the country.

The Ukrainian people and their descendants have spread widely throughout the United States since their first concentration in Pennsylvania. They and their organizations have made superior contributions to the American way of life. Both in the size of their groups and in the quality of their participation in the national effort have they been outstanding.

Many people in the United States, unacquainted with the details of the many and varied ethnic groups in this country are apt to think of these organizations as simply a nostalgic effort to sustain the traditions, the ideologies, the customs, and the hopes of their former homeland in the land of their adoption. That they are far more than this is amply demonstrated by the Ukrainian Congress Committee, whose 20th anniversary we celebrate at this time.

These organizations are a means of assimilation of their people into the new society to which they have emigrated. They are a source of contribution to that society. They are the instrument through which the newcomer adjusts himself to the new life, and through which in many ways he enriches the land to which he has come.

In no case is this more true than with the communities of Ukrainian-Americans in the United States. Noted as they are for the fervor of their approach to religious, political, and fraternal matters, they have at once retained their admirable ethnic features and become among the best of our American citizenry. Proud and independent in spirit, industrious, conscientious, and devout, dedicated to family life and communal charity, the Ukrainian-Americans have been notable for their contribution to the building of this Nation.

They have, nevertheless, been dedicated—and perhaps even more so than most of our ethnic groups—to a continuing loyalty to the land of their origin, to the Ukrainian people scattered about the globe, and to the never-dying idea of eventual independence for the Ukraine. Mindful of the centuries of domination, of oppression, of suffering of their fore-

fathers, and a current similar ignominy of their contemporaries in the Ukrainian S.S.R., they have never ceased to hope and to work for a future free and autonomous nation of these truly superior people. All too much aware of the tyranny and terror suffered at the hands of a lesser breed of men, the Ukrainians have persisted in their determination to lift from their homeland the yoke of Soviet domination.

The fiction of autonomy with which the Ukrainian S.S.R. was clothed for the purpose of a United Nations vote on the side of the Soviet Union is a travesty on true independence. The Ukrainians are first in protesting this sham. They deplore this semblance of freedom which serves but to emphasize the fact that they are totally unfree to make their own decisions. They seek a real, a lasting, an unfettered state of political independence.

After the revolution of 1917, this rich and cultivated area of western Russia, with its advanced economy and superior culture, became independent for the brief period of 3 years. An enforced Russification had for centuries been the sad lot of these brave, sensitive, cultured, and independent-minded people. The national enslavement and economic exploitation of their superior agricultural and mineral resources of czarist Russia was soon to be repeated and intensified under the Soviet Union. Unwillingly, they were absorbed into the Communist state

The resistance and the indignation of the Ukrainians was resented by the inexorable proponents of the new type of dictatorship. The Soviet Union became the most overbearing tyrant of all. Intent on the subjugation of these indomitable individualists, the Communist regime inflicted upon the hapless people of the Ukraine horrors and oppression of incredible proportions. Ukrainian energy and endurance were taxed and tormented by the repression of their advanced culture, by economic exploitage to the point of local deprivation, and by political harassment. Forced labor, mass deportations, massacres followed upon the heels of misery and affliction. Liquidation of the kulaks and an artificial famine, causing the deaths of no less than 5 million persons, were the extreme measures taken by the Communists in their efforts to quell Ukrainian resistance. Yes; incredible though it seems. the politically inspired terrorists attempted to force the liberty-loving Ukrainians into submission by the means of a purposely arranged famine as a

Yet these unconquerable souls continued to resist. So the tortures and the horrors were perpetuated as dictator followed dictator among the Communist overlords. Intent on subjugation of the rebellious, none was more cruel than Khrushchev. With the continuous system of purges and daily executions he won for himself the epithet of "hangman of the Ukraine."

Still the hope of liberation of the Ukraine has never been extinguished. It persists among the Ukrainians the world

over. They number some 40 million in all. Outside the homeland the greatest numbers of them are in the Western Hemisphere.

Here in the United States, represented by the organizations coordinated in the one we honor today, they carry the torch of freedom not only for their beloved motherland but for all the captive nations languishing beneath the Soviet yoke. The liberation struggle of all the non-Russians subjected to forcible Russification, to communism with all its brutality, is stimulated by this torchbearing group, the Ukrainian-Americans.

The Ukrainians have ever felt a greater kinship with the West than with the Russian peoples. This is true with respect to their efficiency in agriculture, in trade, in their handicraft, in the leaning toward individual enterprise in their economy, as it is in their social and cultural advancement.

It is no wonder that those who have settled in America have established a reputation for good citizenry. Not only have they evidenced it in their progressive undertakings, their ability, and their social consciousness. They have demonstrated that their heritage, their political ardor and their loyalties can be applied constructively to the American way of life.

It is our privilege and pride to take part in this occasion honoring this representative organization of the Ukrainian-Americans, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on its 20th anniversary.

# The Teenager: Responsible or Delinquent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I place this very timely article in the Appendix of the RECORD.

It was my privilege to hear Father Donald F. Sheehy, O.P., at the last meeting of the Capitol Hill First Friday Club at the Congressional Hotel, Washington, D.C., deliver this address and I felt it so appropriate that it should be made available to a wide reading audience.

It is a subject deserving of study and correction by the best of those devoted to improve conditions. The article follows:
THE TEENAGER: RESPONSIBLE OR DELINQUENT (By Father Donald F. Sheehy, O.P., Department of Corrections, District of Columbia)

Delinquency is here to stay as long as we continue to produce a race of irresponsible juveniles. Nor is the problem one peculiar to our age. Even Socrates, writing as far back as 400 B.C. warned: "Fellow citizens, why do you turn and scrape every store to gather wealth and take so little care of your children to whom one day you must relinquish it all?" But is it not strange that though the problem is an historic one, we continue to do virtually nothing about it?

Those of us in prison see juvenile delinquency under a slightly different light than those of you on the outside. For us delinquency is not something we read in the paper while gulping down our second cup of coffee. For us delinquency is not something which can happen to the family down the street. For us delinquency is something which can happen in your home. And with the problem now on the increase the chances of it happening in your home are proportionately increased.

That the problem is on the increase cannot be doubted. Last year's crime report bears this out. For while arrests of persons 18 years and over have increased about 1 percent each year for the past 5 years; arrests of persons under 18 have increased 10 percent each year. To be even more specific—while persons under 18 years of age represented only 12.1 percent of all persons arrested, they accounted for 64.1 percent of all auto thefts, 49.9 percent of all burglaries, 48.5 percent of all robberies.

On the moral side the question becomes even more discouraging. The Public Health Service estimates that in 1957, illegitimate children number 201,700, or 1 out of every 21 babies born alive in the United States was delivered to an unwed mother. Of these, 81,000 involved mothers under the age of 20 and 4,600 girls below the age of 15. One day I sat down and computed this in terms of minutes and seconds. Every 4 minutes and 1½ seconds there is an illegitimate child being born somewhere in the United States. This alone is an unsightly blemish on our national morals.

There is a philosophical adage that the best way to prevent an effect is to remove its cause. Juvenile delinquency is no exception. The best way to prevent it is to remove its cause. For the past few years there is a growing tendency to proffer parental delinquency as the cause. In many instances this is justified. But it runs the risk of overlooking a very important fact: Every child has a free will.

The causes of delinquency are twofold. On the one side we have parental delinquency; but on the other, the children themselves. Just as you can lead a horse to water but cannot make it drink, so with the child. Everything can be provided for him: home, money, clothes, but the child still has the free will to say "yes" or "no." Actually then each case must be investigated on its own merits

First of all parents must realize that their obligation does not cease with merely having children. Once they are born they must be educated—and educated totally. This takes time, understanding, and love. Today we live in a world which judges all things by the almighty dollar. "What can I get out of As a result not a few homes find both parents working. Many excuses are given but it usually boils down to one central theme-"both of us have to work to make ends meet." Yet when the wife goes to work she needs extra clothes. She needs transportation. All of which result in deductions from an already negligible income. Is it really worth the effort when the child is deprived of the guiding influence of a parent during these formative years? There is nothing worse than to have a child come home from school to an empty house. Children of their nature will try to get away with whatever they can. Being a parent is a 24hour job and there can be no division of

Marriage is not a 50-50 proposition. It is a 100-percent giving on both sides. To the degree that either or both of the spouses begin to live individual lives, to that same degree will the marriage be marred with unhappiness.

In many instances we find parents who will give their children anything but time, understanding, and love. There is always time for the Wednesday night poker game or the Friday night bridge club, but somehow or other there just isn't enough time to help chaperon the teen dance or coach the Little League. It takes patience to listen to your daughter's unanswerable problem of "what dress should I wear to my first dance?" after a long day of dealing with problems which might conceivably plunge us into a global war. But to little Betty that little problem of a dress is tremendously important. If it is important to her, it should be important to you, her parents.

portant to you, her parents.

To the teenager, glimpsing into the adult world for the first time, love is a funny thing. It will prompt Judy to buy her first tube of lipstick, while little Tommy will begin to spend an awful lot of time trying to keep that cowlick down. The teenager wants to love. Yet love demands an object to be loved and expects love in return. If parents govern themselves by "what's in it for me" this teen urge "to love and be loved" ends in frustration. Is it not significant that the number of children born in families headed by teenage fathers has almost tripled since 1940? Or that more than 80,000 babies a year are now born to teenage girls out of wedlock?

There can be no substitute for time, understanding and love. They are the nourishment which will provide the necessary growth during those formative teen years, which very easily can become the lean years.

But there is another side to the story—free will. A child can still refuse to accept the time, understanding and love of his parents. Often though it is a case of refusing to accept responsibility. For the past 6 months I have been investigating the feasibility of a pet theory I have regarding this refusing to accept responsibility.

refusing to accept responsibility.

Throughout the history of mankind the age of puberty has always been considered as the age at which a boy should begin to accept the responsibility of adulthood. Thus the ancient Indian tribes have the initiation of the youthful warrier. In our own day and age the Jewish people celebrate Bar Mizvah. In other words the age of puberty and the age of accepting responsibility have always been considered as identical in point of time. But notice what has been happening for the past few years.

It has been medically established that the age of puberty has progressively dropped during the past decade until it is now considered to be somewhere between the ages of 12 and 13. But notice what has happened to the age of responsibility. Instead of being lowered, it has been raised.

At one time as soon as grammer school was completed a boy was expected to start to work and help support the family. At the turn of the century high-school education was a rarity. After the depression years, high school came to be the normal completion of one's education. Nowadays we are rapidly approaching the time when college is for everyone. But are the students of today deriving the full benefit of today's educational facilities? It is rare indeed that a high-school graduate has even the slightest idea of what he wants to be. In fact, many educators maintain that he should not decide until he has finished at least 2 years of college.

What is the result? With no goal in mind, the high school student wasts much of his time. He is taking a subject because it is on the currimulum and not because of the benefit he can derive from it. For example just the other day I was talking with a high-school student who has been taking French for the past 3 years, but is incapable of picking up a French newspaper and read-

ing it. Why study French, if you cannot at least read it? The reason? No incentive. The same is true in our own language. An English teacher will teach poetry without any appreciation of how it should be read in an interpretative manner. Study for study's sake but not for the perfection of the individual studying. Why? No incentive. No sense of responsibility. The result? The teen years become lean years which are spent meandering through the green pastures of irresponsibility in search of milk and honey which can never be found in a sterile educational system.

The age of puberty has been lowered. But the age of accepting responsibility has been raised. Is it any wonder that we are producing a race of irresponsible citizens? Teenagers scream for a car of their own, yet how often do we read of teen accidents caused by reckless speed at 2, 3, or even 4 o'clock in the morning? Who can claim that they have been taught to act with responsibility?

Education involves education of the whole man. And this is impossible without religious guidance. For it is only the man of God who can give direction to a purposeless life. It is only the man of God who can solve today's difficulties by seeing them through the eyes of the author of today. It is only the priest and the minister who can teach man in his totality.

teach man in his totality.

It is interesting to note that in June 1959 the American Bar Association Journal contained an article by a Bliss Kelly on "Preventing Divorces: Oklahoma City's Family Clinic." After pointing out that the solution of juvenile delinquency problems depends upon the solution of the parental and home problems, he proposes four areas of family trouble: the medical, the legal, the financial, and the spiritual. Experts from these four fields formed the Oklahoma City's Family Clinic. Mr. Kelly, of the Oklahoma bar, writes:

"In the conferences, the financial men and the lawyers always work closely, since financial troubles always lead to legal difficulties. The physician also works closely with the financial man because it is necessary to remove nervous tensions caused by worry over finances before permanent relief of medical ills, caused by such worries, can be accomplished. Since lawyers must have some knowledge of almost everything, it is natural that in at least 60 percent of the cases, the lawyers were consulted for additional advice after the conference with the whole panel. Physicians were next, with half the couples going to them for additional examination or diagnosis; financial experts have held as many as five and six additional conferences with couples to iron out their worries over money and set up sensible financial pro-Of course, ministers play a large grams. part, since it was found that almost all couples coming to this group (as well as those involved in divorce litigation) had no spiritual togetherness and had not been active in any religious group for more than 2 years prior to reaching the acute stage in their squabbling."

Interesting, isn't it? Particularly when one considers that it was written by a layman.

Within a few weeks the District of Columbia Department of Corrections will be opening a new youth center. What will be our plan of action? Every youth that we receive must one day return to the street. We will try to return them to you as mature, respectable, and responsible citizens. To this end the Catholic chaplain will have no office hours.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is indeed a complex one. The solution is even more complex. Nor am I proposing a simple one. But I have tried to point out that the only way we can insure a safe future for our

children is by providing them with the key of responsibility. To this end may parents give more of their time, understanding, and love. For only in this way can we live up to those magnificent words of fidelity now embodied in the pledge of allegiance and be-come in a very real sense of the words "a nation under God."

The 600,000 Member National Federation of Music Clubs Reports on the Cultural Planks in the Democratic and Republican Platforms for 1960

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the National Federation of Music Clubs is one of the oldest and most powerful music organizations in the United States. Its contribution through the years to the cause of American music and to the advancement of our Nation's cultural life deserves national recognition and support.

I include herewith excerpts from the report of the able national legislation chairman, Miss Marie Hurley, to the national officers and the national board of directors of the National Federation of Music Clubs meeting in Louisville, Kv., at the end of August 1960:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS-RE-PORT OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION CHAIRMAN TO NATIONAL OFFICERS AND NATIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS (1959-60) MEETING IN LOUIS-VILLE, KY.

#### A CULTURAL PLANK

Telegrams were sent by your national legislation chairman to the Honorable Philip B. Perlman, cochairman, Democratic platform committee, Hotel Blitmore, Los Angeles, Calif., on July 8, 1960, and to Miss Shirley Field, chairman, Human Affairs Subcommittee, Republican platform committee, Blackstone Hotel, room 115, Chicago, Ill., on July 20, 1960, requesting the incorporation of a cultural plank in both political platforms. Text follows.

"The National Federation of Music Clubs, world's largest musical organization, 600,000 membership, 5,500 clubs in 50 States, active in Nation's 900 symphonies, and numerous other cultural activities, urges promotion of living music and arts in America through inclusion of cultural plank in platform to provide for establishment of long overdue Federal Advisory Council on the Arts in HEW Department and for preservation of Nation's historic buildings, including Belasco Theater in Nation's Capital."

On request under separate cover forwarded alr mail special delivery copies of printed hearings on bills of interest to NFMC, reports, and other pertinent materials.

Following both political conventions, the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee each forwarded me copy of their 1960 platform. Significant to note: "Culture" was mentioned in both platforms.

"Building a better America—Republican platform 1960":

Page 3 under caption "Foreign Policy": "Under Republican administration, the Government has developed original and constructive programs in many fields—open skies, atoms for peace, cultural and technical exchanges, the peaceful uses of outer space and Antarctica-to make known to men everywhere our desire to advance the cause of peace. We mean, as a party, to continue in the same course."

Page 20 under caption "Education": "Continued support of the East-West center for cultural and technical interchange in Hawaii for the purpose of strengthening our relationship with the peoples of the Pacific world.

'The Democratic platform-the rights of man"

Page 8 under caption "The Instruments of oreign Policy": "The 'Image' of America. Foreign Policy": First, those men and women selected to represent us abroad must be chosen for their sensitive understanding of the peoples with whom they will live. We can no longer af-ford representatives who are ignorant of the language and culture and politics of the na-

tions in which they represent us.
"Our program of visits between Americans and people of other nations will be expanded, with special emphasis upon students and younger leaders. We will encourage study of foreign languages. We favor continued support and extension of such programs as the East-West cultural center established at the University of Hawali. We shall study a similar center for Latin America, with due consideration of the existing facilities now available in the Canal Zone."

Page 14 under caption "The Atlantic Community": "To our friends and associates in the Atlantic Community: We propose a broader partnership that goes beyond our common fears to recognize the depth and sweep of our common political, economic, and cultural interests."

Pages 15 and 16 under caption "The Communist World": "To the rulers of the Communist world: We confidently accept your challenge to competition in every field of human effort.

"To the people who live in the Communist world and its captive nations: We proclaim an enduring friendship which goes beyond governments and idoelogies to our common human interest in a better world.

Through exchanges of persons, cultural contacts, trade in nonstrategic areas, and other nongovernmental activities, we will endeavor to preserve and improve opportunities for human relationships which no Iron

Curtain can permanently sever."
Page 49 under caption "The Arts": "The arts flourish where there is freedom and where individual initiative and imagination are encouraged. We enjoy the blessings of such an atmosphere.

"The Nation should begin to evaluate the possibilities for encouraging and expanding participation in and appreciation of our cultural life.

We propose a Federal advisory agency to assist in the evaluation, development, and expansion of cultural resources of the United States. We shall support legislation needed to provide incentives for those endowed with extraordinary talent, as a worthy sup-plement to existing scholarship programs."

(NOTE.—It is my understanding that the American Pederation of Musicians also requested a cultural plank in both political platforms. As of this date, I know of no other cultural organizations which took such action).

#### BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

S. 2230 (Public Law 86-297): To amend the National Cultural Center Act. (Signed by President Eisenhower September 21, 1959.) This measure permits donors to name an alternate tax-deductible recipient if the total amount of donations in 5 years is insufficient for the construction of the National Cultural Center.

H.R. 2164 (Public Law 86-422): To reduce the cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 per-

(Signed by President Eisenhower April cent. 8, 1960.)

H.R. 4595 (Public Law 86-644): To make uniform certain provisions of law relating to special postage rates for educational, cultural, and library materials. (Signed by President Elsenhower July 14, 1960.) This President Essenhower July 14, 1960.) This bill eliminated the possibility of mailing at special book rate jazz, hillbilly, and "pop" records, by deleting the words "phonograph records" and substituting therefor "sound recordings," such to be religious, educational, or scientific for use in classrooms or in religious education classes.

RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

An agreement, adopted unanimously by the General Conference of UNESCO at its fifth session in Florence, Italy, in July 1950, to reduce import tariffs on educational, cultural, and scientific materials, was opened for signature at Lake Success, N.Y., November 22, 1950, entered into force May 21, 1952, and signed in behalf of the United States June 24, 1959. On August 25, 1959, the agreement was forwarded by President Eisenhower to the U.S. Senate "with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to rati-As of that date Afghanistan, Ausfication." tria, Belgium, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Egypt, Haiti, Israel, Jordan, Laos, Luxembourg, Malaya, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia were parties to the agreement. On February 23, 1960, the Senate voted agreement to ratification. In the House Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., has introduced bill H.R. 13248, and Representative Wileve Mills, Ways and Means Committee chairman, a companion bill, to implement the Florence agreement. the agreement films of an educational or cultural nature, microfilms, sound recordings, music in manuscript or printed form, or reproduced by other processes, and books are among the items to be admited duty free, with reasonable customs fees. Eliminated would be the U.S. tariff of 5 percent on most books printed in English, the 7½ percent tariff on music, partial elimination of high duties on scientific instruments, etc. Provision is made for possible denouncement of the agreement, and of suspension of the agreement should its provisions cause or threaten injury to domestic products in specific fields.

> THE WHITE HOUSE, THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, Washington, August 25, 1960.

MISS MARIE A. HURLEY, National Legislation Chairman, National Fed-

eration of Music Clubs, Washington, D.C. DEAR MISS HURLEY: The President asked me to reply to your enthusiastic letter supporting legislation to establish a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts. As you know, the President favors this type of legislation, and the administration has repeatedly asserted itself for enactment. It is, of course, our hope that this Congress will act favor-ably on the desired legislation, and the con-

Your activity on behalf of the National Federation of Music Clubs and the support these clubs have given cultural projects are both deeply appreciated.

gressional leaders know of this attitude.

With best wishes. Sincerely yours,
Wilton B. Persons,

## BILLS PENDING

H.R. 7656, S. 447: To provide for the establishment of a Federal Adivsory Council on the Arts to assist in the growth and development of the fine arts in the United States. In the House the bill has been reported favorably by the Committee on Education and Labor and placed on the suspension calendar. In the Senate the bill awaits action by the Committee on Labor

and Public Welfare.
S. 3279, S. 3280, S. 3403; Bills to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to provide a study by the National Capital Planning Commission, the General Services Administration, and the Commission of Fine Arts as to the best location for a U.S. Court of Claims Building. These bills would pro-vide for the preservation of the Dolly Madison House, Benjamin Tayloe House, Decatur House, and the old Belasco Theater, historic landmarks in the Nation's Capital. Hearings were held by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on May 23, 1960. Despite the convincing showing favoring preservation of the historic buildings and the efforts of Franklin Floete, General Services Administrator to accommodate the desires of proponents for preservation by recommending another site as more appro-priate for a court building, the Senate Public Works Committee voted to authorize the courthouse construction on Lafayette Square. The only remaining hope is intervention by a new administration next year. There is time for this, since GSA will not be ready to raze the buildings for 2 years. If new President wishes, he can save the buildings by refusing to spend the money authorized for the new courthouse.

S. 950: A bill to amend section 1(e) of title 17 of the United States Code with regard to the rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. Pending in the Judiciary Committee. No action scheduled.

House Joint Resolution 558 and related bills: To adopt a specific version of the Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem of the United States of America. Pending in the Judiciary Committee. No action sched-

H.R. 12655: A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers excise tax on musical instruments. Pending in the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9549: To improve the level of television and radio broadcasting in the United States. The bill aims to improve programing, to emphasize education and culture, and to set up a bidding procedure for broad-and to set up a bidding procedure for broadcast licenses between qualified applicants who, because of local ownership, are most likely to serve the best interests of their own communities. Disclosures of rigged quiz shows and "payola" prompted the introduction of this legislative proposal. Pending in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 8143. S. 2410 and related bills: To provide for the adoption in the Nation's Capital of the practice common to many other cities in the United States with regard to cultural activities by depositing in a special fund 1 mill out of each \$1 of tax revenue of the government of the District of Columbia to used for such programs, to advance the National Cultural Center and its educational and recreational programs, to provide financial assistance to the nonprofit art programs of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, by amending the act of April 29, 1942. Pending. No action scheduled.

H.R. 9467, S. 3256 and related bills: To authorize the establishment of a National Showcase of the Arts and Sciences in the District of Columbia to encourage young American artists and scientists; to authorize the holding of an International Olympiad of the Arts and Sciences on a biennial basis in the District of Columbia and thus to enhance the prospects of a durable peace. Pending. Action in the next session of Congress expected.

H.R. 11043: A bill to amend chapter 57 of title 18, United States Code, so as to make it a crime to use certain musical reproductions in the United States for certain commercial purposes. Pending in Interstate and

Foreign Commerce Committee. No action have solved untold mysteries of life and scheduled

H.R. 10609: A bill in aid of construction of educational television facilities. Pending in Interstate and Foreign Comerce Committee. No action scheduled.

H.R. 12973: A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to any live dramatic (including musical) performance. Pending in the

Means Committee. No action scheduled.
There also are legislative proposals for a
U.S. Arts Foundation (S. 1598) and for
Federal assistance to all the arts through aid to States (H.R. 84), but no action on these measures should be taken until the Federal Advisory Council on the Arts has been established and has had a chance to study, evaluate, and report appropriately on

H.R. 10: A bill authorizing self-employed persons to adjust income tax on fluctuating incomes by a system of retirement savings. This measure, of interest to teachers and artists, is pending with no action scheduled.

# New Richmond News Is Half as Old as United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. LESTER R. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include in the RECORD a "Happy Anniversary" editorial written on the 92d birthday of one of Wisconsin's best known weekly newspapers, the New Richmond News, of New Richmond, Wis. In this editorial, Editor John Van Meter, whose family founded the newspaper, has some penetrating observations to make on the changing times which the New Richmond News has faithfully recorded and commented upon during its 92 years of service to its area. To his remarks, I want to add my congratulations on a job well done by the New Richmond News.

The editorial is as follows:

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY

This week is something special on the News \* \* \* it's our 92d birthday of the founding of the News away back in 1869 by Abe C. Van Meter. The event makes the News New Richmond's oldest business institution and for all of the 92 years a member of the same family has been at its helm. And same family has been at its helm. And that's quite an accomplishment if you know anything at all of the trials and tribulations of this business. The News has had its moments of despair in the past 92 years and will have more of the same in the years to come but today we won't worry one way or another.

One way of looking at our anniversary. The United States of America more or less got underway in 1776. That's exactly 184 years ago and the News is now exactly half as old as the United States of America.

Until the period after World War I exist-ence in the United States of America was pretty peaceful. But think of what's become of us since World War I. World War II and the Korean skirmish and the long cold war that will probably continue until world war III, and is that the end of an era? What's happened to us, from the beginning of mankind until today. In the past 40 years we

nature and have put ourselves in a position to be wiped out, and to wipe out, an entire civilization in a matter of hours.

Wonder where and when the error of some human will touch off our next war, and the end of these pleasant days of living. Both sides have the means of total destruction, it's fust a matter of when it's implemented.

And on this dour note we'll wish ourselves a happy anniversary and get on with the problems of the day and the joy of good living and some day the bad men on television will win \* \* \* that'll be the day.

## Hon. Aime Forand

SPEECH OF

# HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 26, 1960

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been a great privilege to serve in the Congress with our esteemed colleague, AIME FORAND, whose personal friendship I have enjoyed these many years. Mr. FORAND has served his country in time of war, and he has served his people in time of peace, always with distinction. It would be difficult to find a Congressman who has worked harder and with greater zeal and devotion to his constituency than has AIME FORAND. He is a man of great intelligence and integrity. He had the respect and admiration of his colleagues and I am sure not one among us would wish to deny him his well-earned retirement, which he has voluntarily chosen. I consider AIME FORAND a great statesman and a great American, and I wish him good health and good fortune in the future.

Legislative Record of John R. Foley, U.S. Representative, 6th District of Maryland-86th Congress

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOHN R. FOLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is customary for the Congressman from Maryland's Sixth District to place in the Con-GRESSIONAL RECORD his voting and attendance record. This is done to give to each interested constituent an oppor-tunity to study his Congressman's rec-

Printed first below is my record in the 1st session of the 86th Congress. shows my vote is recorded in 85 of the 87 total rollcall votes. The two nonvoting instances are explained in the footnotes. The total voting percentage is 97.7 percent. In the 89 quorum calls, I was present for 85. The absences are explained in the footnotes. The total percentage of quorum calls answered is 95.5 percent.

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

1st sess., 86th Cong.

Voting and attendance record of Representative JOHN R. FOLBY, 6th District, Maryland

oll- all	Date, 1959	Measure, question, and result
1 2	Jan. 7 Jan. 7	Quorum call. To elect Speaker of House. (RAYBURN 281 to HALLECK 143).
3 4	Feb. 4 Feb. 4	Quorum call H.R. 2256, to recommit motion designed to delete additional funds for direct housing loans. (Defeated 123 to 277)
5	Feb. 4	H. H. Z256, to provide additional lunus for direct loans, to remove certain requirements with respect to the rate of interest on guaranteed loans. (Passed 310 to 89.)
6	Feb. 5	H.R. 2266, to extend until July 4, 1963, the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. (Passed 381 to 20)
5	Mar. 4 Mar. 5 Mar. 11	Quorum call.  II. R. 4221, to adopt H. Res. 205, the open rule providing 6 hours of debate on measure to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii.  (Passed 337 to 69.)
0	Mar. 1 Mar. 12	Quorum call S. 50 (substituted for H.R. 4221), to provide for admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union. (Passed 323 to 89):
3	Mar. 12 Mar. 13	Quorum call.  II. R. 1, to require a study to be conducted of the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway for navigation. (Passed 238 to 142.)
4	Mar. 13	8. 79, to amend Federal Food and Drug and Cosmetic Act to permit the continuance of established coloring practices in orange industry. (Passed 213 to 94.) Quorum call
6	Mar. 16 Mar. 17	Quorum call
8	Mar. 18 Mar. 19	Quorum call Quorum call
9	Mar. 19	H.R. 1011, an amendment to reduce from \$297,000,000 to \$200,000,000 the amount of Federal aid for airports over a 4-year period. (Defeated, 194 to 214.)
20 21 22 23 24	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 23 Mar. 24	H.R. 1011, an amendment to require annual appropriations for Federal aid for airports. (Defeated, 191 to 216).  H.R. 1011 (S. 1), to authorize Federal aid for airports totaling \$297,000,000 for a 4-year period. (Passed, 272 to 134).  H.R. 2575, to authorize the appropriation of \$500,000 for the 8d pan-American games to be held in Ohicago. (Passed, 257 to 109)
24	Mar. 25	Quorum call  H.R. 4452 (8. 1094), to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to increase the U.S. quota in the International Monetary Fund and its subscription to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (Passed, 315 to 57.)
25	Apr. 14	Quorum call
26 27 28	Apr. 14 Apr. 15	Quorum call Guorum call H.R. 1321, to amend Reorganization Plan No. 11 of 1939 to transfer from Secretary of Agriculture to REA Administration the authority of
200	Apr. 15	approving or rejecting rural electrification loans. (Passed 234 to 131.)
19 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Apr. 16	Quorum call H.R. 5674, to authorize certain construction at military installations. (Passed 377 to 7)  Quorum call
2	Apr. 29 Apr. 29	Quorum call Quorum call
4	Apr. 30 Apr. 30	To override President Eisenhower's veto of Rural Electrification Administration bill. (Defeated 280 to 146; 34 majority required)
6	Apr. 30 May 4	Quorum call Quorum call
8 9	May 7 May 7 May 7	Quorum call Quorum call
97	1000	H.R. 3460, to recommit to committee, bill to amend TVA Act of 1933 relative to financing its power program with proceeds from revenue bonds. (Defeated 182 to 23.) H.R. 3460, to amend TVA Act of 1933 relative to financing its power program with proceeds from revenue bonds. (Passed 245 to 170)
1	May 7 May 11	A. R. 3460, to amend TVA Act of 1835 relative to manning its power program with proceeds from revenue bonds. (rassed 245 to 170)  Quorum call  Quorum call
3	May 18 May 18	Quorum call
5	May 19 May 19	Quorum call Quorum call
6 7	May 20	H.R. 707, to suspend rules and pass bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 1960. (Passed 294 to 128.)  To recommit Department of Agriculture appropriation bill in order to insert provision limiting farm price-support loans to \$50,000. (Passed
8	May 20 May 21	262 to 105.)  Quorum call
9	May 21	S. 57 (Housing Act of 1959), to adopt Thomas amendment to require direct congressional appropriation of funds in lieu of present Treasury authorization method of financing. (Passed 222 to 201.)
50	May 21	8.57, on motion to recommit bill and insert provisions of H.R. 7117, for the text of the committee substitute amendment. (Defeated 189 to 233.)
1	May 21 May 25	8, 57, final passage Quorum call
3	May 26 May 26	Quorum call Quorum call
53 54 55 56 57	May 27 May 27	Quorum call.  H. R. 7176, on recommittal motion to insert language limiting President's handling of emergency fund. (Defeated 171 to 229).
57	May 27.	H.R. 7343, to increase appropriations of Department of Justice by \$2,000,000. (Passed 206 to 133).  H.R. 7086, on motion to recommit bill to limit the extension of Renegotiation Act to 27 months. (Defeated 153 to 264)
9 0	May 27 May 27 May 27	II.R. 7086, to amend and extend for 4 years the Renegotiation Act of 1951. (Passed 375 to 7)  Quorum call
1	June 2 June 2	Quorum call
3	June 3	Quorum call H. R. 7454, on final passage of \$38,400,000 defense appropriation bill. (Passed 393 to 3)
5	June 4 June 5	Quorum call
76	June 8 June 9	Querum call  H. S. 301 to recommit the bill in order to add an amendment requiring States to match the Federal grants for construction of sawage treat-
п	June 9	ment works. (Defeated 156 to 240.)  H. 2010 on fine I passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (Perced 254 to 142)
	June 9 June 9	ment works. (Pefeated 156 to 240.)  H.R. 3610, on final passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (Passed 254 to 142).  H.R. 7500, to add to public works appropriations bill the sum of \$500,000 for water lily endication program. (Passed 199 to 198.)  H.R. 7509, to add to public works appropriations bill the sum of \$75,000 for planning of a river project in Wisconsin. (Defeated 192 to 203)
	June 9	11. R. 7809, to add to public works appropriations bill in order to reduce by 5 percent each construction item of \$5 million or more.  (Defeated 149 to 251.)
	June 9 June 10	(Detected 149 to 201.) H.R. 7509, on final passage of the public works appropriations bill. (Passed 380 to 20)
5	June 10 June 10	S. 1901, to recommit the tobacco price support bill in order to freeze price supports at 1958 level for next 3 years. (Defeated 138 to 260.)
	June 11	S. 1801, to amend sec. 101(c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and of 1945 to Stabilize and protect the level of price support for tobacco. (Passed 250 to 149.)  Quorum call
	June 11 June 12	H.R. 7246, on recommittal motion to insert provisions of Beicher amendment (H.R. 7611) for text of H.R. 7246, to amend existing laws with
	June 12	respect to acreage allotments and price supports for wheat for 1960-61. (Defeated 141 to 224.)  H.R. 7246, to amoud existing laws with respect to acreage allotments and price supports for wheat for 1960-61. (Passed 188 to 177)
	June 12 June 12	Quorum call.  II.R. 6596, to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development by
	June 15	creating a Coal Research and Development Commission. (Passed 251 to 54.) Quorum call

1st Sess., 80th Cong.-Continued

Voting and attendance record of Representative JOHN R. FOLEY, 6th District, Maryland-Continued

11-	Date, 1959	Measure, question, and result	Vote
4	June 15	H. Res. 223, to adopt the rule providing for the consideration of 4 hours of debate on, and the waiving of points of order against, H.R. 7500, to amend Mutual Security Act of 1954. (Passed 277 to 93.)	Yes.
85	June 16 June 16	Quorum call Quorum call	Absent,
7	June 16 June 16	Quorum call Quorum call	Present.
9 0	June 17	Quorum call	Present.
1 2	June 18 June 18 June 18	Quorum call.  S. 1968, on accepting conference report on bill to strengthen wheat marketing quota and price support program. (Defented 202 to 215)	Present. Yes.
1	June 19	H.R. 7590, to amend Mutual Security Act, as amended. (Passed 271 to 142) Quorum call H.R. 7749, to increase amount of obligation issued under 2d Liberty Bond Act, which may be outstanding at any one time. (Passed 255)	Yes. Present.
50	June 19 June 22	to 177.)  Quorum call	Yes.
7	June 22 June 22	H. Res. 283, to adopt rule providing for consideration and 5 hours' debate on H. R. 3 to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. (Passed 233 to 116.)	Present. No.
8 9	June 23 June 23	Quorum call S. 57, to adopt conference report on Housing Act of 1959. (Passed 241 to 177)	Present. Yes.
i i	June 24 June 24	Quorum call  H. R. 3, on motion to recommit bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws.	Present. Yes.
2	June 24	(Defeated 191 to 227.)  H.R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. (Passed 225 to 192)	No.
4	June 29 June 30	Quorum call.	Present.
5	June 30 June 30	H. Res. 294, to adopt rule for consideration of H.R. 5752 relating to observance of legal holidays by Federal employees. (Passed 339 to 42)  Quorum call	Yes. Present.
	July 1	On motion to recommit S. 1120, respecting reserves required to be maintained by member banks of the Federal Reserve System. (Defeated 60 to 309.)	Yes.
3	July 7 July 7	H. Res. 295, to disappreve Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959. (Passed 266 to 124) H.R. 4957, to recommit bill to amend United States Code to provide for admission of certain evidence and confessions. (Defeated 138 to 261)	Yes, No.
	July 7 July 20	H. H. 4957, to amend United States Code to provide for admission of certain evidence and confessions. (Passed 262 to 138)	Yes. Present.
	July 21 July 22	Quorum call. On motion to adopt conference report on H.R. 7500 to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as amended. (Passed 257 to 153)	Absent.4 Yes.
8	July 23 July 23	Quorum call H.R. 3469, on motion to order previous question on H. Res. 326, a resolution to agree to Senate amendments on H.R. 3460, the TVA financ-	Present.
	July 27 July 27	ing bill. (Passed 244 to 166.) Quorum call.	Present.
	July 28	H.R. 7072, to provide for the participation of the United States in Inter-American Development Bank. (Passed 230 to 87)  Quorum call  H.R. 8385, mutual security and related agencies appropriations bill. (Passed 279 to 136)	Yes. Present.
9	July 29 July 30	Quorum catt	Yes. Present.
90000	July 31 Aug. 3	Quorum esti.	Present.
8	Aug. 5	H.R. 7740, to suspend rules and pass bill to amend Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1935 with respect to preservation of acreage and resulce-	No.
	Aug. 10 Aug. 10	Quorum call Quorum eall	Present.
	Aug. 10 Aug. 11	Quorum eall Quoruns eall	Present.
81	Aug. 12 Aug. 13		Present.
	Ang. 13 Aug. 14	H.R. 8442, to adopt Landrum-Griffin amendment (H.R. 8400) to replace language of labor-reform committee bill. (Passed 229 to 201) H.R. 8342, on motion to recommit labor-management and disclosure bill (Griffin-Landrum text). (Defeated 149 to 279)	No. Yes.
	Aug. 14 Aug. 14	H. R. 342, to adopt Landrum-Griffin amendment (H. R. \$400) to replace language of labor-reform committee bill. (Passed 229 to 201)	Present.
	Aug. 17	tion to civIl defense. (Passed 240 to 166.)  H. R. 5004, to establish an Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations. (Passed 335 to 31)  H. Com. Res. 209, expressing sense of Congress against seating of Communist regime in China as representative of China in United Nations.	Yes.
1	Aug. 17	(Passed 368 to 2.)	Yes.
	Aug. 18 Aug. 18	Quorum call Quorum call	Present.
	Aug. 19 Aug. 19	Quorum call ——————————————————————————————————	Present.
9	Aug. 19 Aug. 20	Guerum call  H.R. 8609, to adopt the request for separate vote on Sullivan amendment authorizing institution of food stamp plan for distribution for surplus commodities. (Passed, 232 to 127.)	Present. Yes.
9	Aug. 20	surplus commodities. (Passed, 232 to 127.)  H.R. 8609, to amend Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. (Passed, 305 to 53)	Yes.
	Aug. 24 Aug. 26	Quorum call	Present, No.
	Aug. on	meet certain safety standards. (Defeated, 125 to 265.)  H.R. 5421, to provide program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels. (Passed 272 to 108)	Yes.
	Aug. 27 Aug. 27	Quorum call 8. 2539, on recommittal motion desirned to delete provision of \$50,000,000 loan fund for construction of classrooms and to spread the	Absent. <sup>1</sup> No.
	Aug. 27	\$550,000,000 urban renewal funds over 2 years in lieu of 1 year. (Defeated 156 to 231.)  S. 2539, to extend and amend laws relating to provision and improvement of housing and renewal of urban communities. (Passed 283 to	Yes.
	Aug. 29	105.) Quorum call H.R. 2217, on engrossment and 3d reading of bill to authorize the conveyance of certain real property to Sacramento County, Calif. (Passed	Present. Not voting
1	Aug. 29 Sont 1	H. R. 2247, on engrossment and 3d reading of bill to authorize the conveyance of certain real property to Sacramento County, Cana. (rassed	Yes.
1	Sept. 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 1	S. 2162, on approving Government employees health insurance bill. (Passed 382 to 4)  H.R. 7889, to require rice marketing quots for rice when the total supply exceeds the normal supply. (Passed 330 to 52)  H.R. 3181, to suspend rules and pass bill relating to withholding for purposes of income tax imposed by certain cities on the compensation	Yes.
	Sept. 2	of Federal employees. (Defeated 251 to 133; 35 required for suspension passage.)	Yes.
	Sept. 2 Sept. 2	Quorum call. H. R. 7509, to override President's veto of public works appropriation bill. (Defeated 274 to 13; 3s required).	Present. Yes.
		H.R. 4273, to authorize Secretary of the Interior to construct, rehabilitate, operate, and maintain the lower Rio Grande renabilitation brokert. Texas La Feria division. (Passed 281 to 114.)	Yes.
-	Sept. 2 Sept. 2	Quorum call.  8. 2724, to prevent under certain conditions States or political subdivisions from imposing on a person a net income tax on income from inter-	Present. Yes.
	Sept. 3 Sept. 3	State commerce. (Passed 359 to 31.)   Quorum call   H.R. 8678, Federal Aid to Highway Act of 1959. (Passed 243 to 162)	Present.
	Sept. 4 Sept. 4	H.R. 8678, Federal Aid to Highway Act of 1959. (Passed 243 to 162).  Quorum call S. 1555, to adopt conference report on Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. (Passed 352 to 32)	Present.
	77.77%	Quorum call	Yes. Present.
н	1000	H.R. 9035, to recommit bill to permit issuance of series E and H U.S. savings bonds at interest rates above existing maximum and to permit  Treasury Secretary to designate certain exchanges of Government securities to be made without recognition of gain or loss. (Defeated)	No.
I	Sept. 4	133 to 256.) H.R. 9635 to permit issuance of series E and H.U.S. savines bonds at interest rates above existing maximum and to permit Treasury Secre-	Yes.
A		tary to designate certain exchanges of Government securities to be made without recognition of guin or loss. (Passed 378 to 7.)	

## 1st Sess., 86TH Conc.-Continued

Voting and attendance record of Representative John R. Folky, 6th District, Maryland-Continued

Roll- eall No.	Date, 1959	Measure, question, and result	Vote
166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173	Sept. 9 Sept. 10	H.R. 9069, to provide standards for issuance of passports. (Passed 371 to 18)  S. 2208, to provide for equal treatment for States of Alaska and Hawaii under Federal Airport Act. (Passed 309 to 75)  Quorum call	Present. Present. Present. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Present.
174 175 176	Sept. 15 Sept. 15 Sept. 15	H.R. 8385, to adopt conference report on mutual security bill. (Passed 194 to 109)	Yes. Yes. Yes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Conference at Annapolis, Md., with State's senators and delegates from the 6th District to discuss Corps of Engineer's development proposals for the North Branch of the Potomac, also conference with Montgomery and Prince Georges senators and delegates on transportation compact, which was introduced as H.J. Res. 402, passed Congress, approved by President Sept. 15, 1960.
<sup>2</sup> Lumcheon speaking engagement before Hethesda Civitian Club. Recorded in the RECORD that if in attendance would have voted "aye."

In attendance at Presidential dedication of International 4-H Center in Mont-

\*In arterionic at Presidential acclication of International 4-11 Center in Montgomery County.

\* Radio report over WGAY on current Federal employee legislative matters.

\* On official leave to attend Interparliamentary Union; if present would have voted "no."

\* If present would have voted "no."

the 86th Congress, there were 93 rollcall calls, I answered 109 for an attendance

votes. Of these, my vote is recorded in record of 96.4 percent. The four in-91 of the instances. The voting percent- stances not in attendance and two of Congress is 96.85 percent.

Mr. Speaker, in the 2d session of age is 97.84 percent. Of the 113 quorum nonvoting are explained in the footnotes. Total voting and attendance percent-

20 Sess., 86TH CONG.

Voting record, Representative Joun R. Foley, 6th District, Maryland

ım- er	Date 1960	Measure, question, and result
1	Jan. 6	Call of the House
2	Feb. 2	H.R. 1217, amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of amorphous graphite, amended. (Passed 278 to 116)
3	Feb. 2	H. Con. Res. 459, expressing sense of Congress that any variation in traditional interpretation of treaties between United States and the
	Feb. 2	Republic of Panama shall be made only pursuant to treaty, amended. (Passed 380 to 121.)
台	Feb. 2	H. Con, Res. 465, expressing the indignation of Congress at the recent descerations of house of worship and other sacred sites, without amendment. (Passed 392 to 0.)
5	Feb. 17	H.R. 3151, relating to withholding for purposes of income tax imposed by certain cities on the compensation of Federal employees. (Passed
6	Feb. 25	221 to 160.)
0.	Feb. 25	H.R. 3610, override the President's veto of bill to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works. (Defeated 249 to 157.) (34 required.) H.R. 10743:
7	Feb. 29	On Yates amendment to bill to restore \$50,000,000 for slum clearance and urban renewal. (Defeated 158 to 187)
8	Mar. 1	Quorum call
9	Mar. 7	Quorum call
0	Mar. 7	Quorum call
11	Mar. 7	H. Res. 467; On motion to take up for consideration H.R. 10777 to authorize certain construction at military installations. (Passed 309 to 1).
2	Mar. 8	Quorum call
	Mar 0	11, Res, 408;
3 4	Mar. 8 Mar. 8	On previous question to adopt closed rule to provide for 3 hours of debate on H.R. 5, foreign investment tax bill. (Passed, 236 to 127)—Quorum call
	Mar. 8	Quorum call.
6	Mar. 9	
7	Mar. 9	H.R. 19899, fiscal 1981 authorization bill for the NASA. (Passed 398 to 10) H.R. 1977, authorize certain construction at military installations. (Passed 407 to 4) Quorum call H. Res. 359, open rule to provide for consideration of and 15 hours of debate on H.R. 8601 to enforce constitutional rights. (Passed 312 to 93)
8	Mar. 9	H.R. 1977, authorize certain construction at military installations. (Passed 407 to 4)
	Mar. 10 Mar. 10	U Day 250 appropriate provide for consideration of and the hours of lab and U P and the latest A and the lat
롈	Mar. 11	The second of the control of the con
묑	Mar. 11	Quorum call
3 4 5	Mar. 14	Quorum call
M	Mar. 15	Quorum call
30	Mar. 16	Quorum call
	Mar. 17 Mar. 18	Quorum call
9	Mar. 21	Quorum call
1	Mar. 21	H.R. 7279: On motion to suspend rules and pass bill to authorize establishment of Hubbell Training Post National Historic Site in State of Arizona.
		(Defeated 171 to 208.)
0	Mar. 22	Querum eall
12 13 14	Mar. 23	Quorum call.  H.R. 8601, amendment to civil rights bill providing for U.S. voting referees. (Passed 295 to 124)
2	Mar. 23 Mar. 24	A. K. 8001, Smentiment to civil rights bill providing for U.S. voting referees. (Passed 295 to 124).
4	Mar. 24	II.R. 8601, motion to recommit civil rights bill to committee in order to omit threatening communications from penalties dealing with obstruction of court orders. (Defeated 118 to 304.)
5	Mar. 24	H.R. 8601: On final passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1959. (Passed 311 to 109).
6	Mar. 28	On firm passage of the Civit Algitis Act of 1959. (Passed 31) to 109)
7	Mur. 29	Quorum can
8	Mar. 29	H.R. 11390: On final passage of appropriation bill (\$4,100,000,000) for Departments of Labor, and of Health, Education, and Welfare. (Passed 362 to 10)
9	Mar. 30	Quorum call
	Apr. 4	Cuorum can
ı	Apr. 6	
ø	Apr. 7	
ø	Apr. 12 Apr. 13	
ø	Apr. 19	H. R. 11666, appropriations bill for Departments of State, Justice, Judiciary and related agencies. (Passed 312 to 31)
ø	Apr. 19	Querum eall.
	Apr. 20	Quorum can
9	Apr. 20	H.R. 11776: On amendment to increase by \$35,000,000 the funds provided for independent offices appropriation (Passad 218 to 155)
	Apr. 20	Quorum call
	Apr. 20 Apr. 20	Quorum can
	Arre 91	Quorum eall Quorum eall
	Apr. 21	Quorum call H.R. 8601: On final approval of conference report on civil rights bill. (Passed 288 to 96). H.R. 11510, amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as amended. (Passed 243 to 130).
480	Apr. 21	H R 11510 emand further the Muttel Security Act of 1954 as amended (December 1974)

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - APPENDIX

2D SESS., 86TH CONG.—Continued

Voting record, Representative JOHN R. FOLKY, 6th District, Maryland-Continued

um- ber	Date, 1960	Measure, question, and result	Vote
55 56	Apr. 29 Apr. 27	Quorum call H. Res. 498, adopt the open rule providing for 3 hours of debate on H.R. 10213 authorizing purchase by Treasury of \$1,000,000,000 of FHA and	Present. Yes,
57	Apr. 27	VA mortgages. Quorum call	Present.
58	Apr. 28	Quorum call II.R. 10213:	Present.
59	Apr. 28	On recommittal motion designed to include Bentley amendment to prevent discrimination account race, religion, or color. (Defeated 139 to 235.) H.R. 10213:	No.
60 61	Apr. 28 May 2	On final passage of bill to amend National Housing Act. (Passed 214 to 163)	Yes. Present.
62	May 2	H.R. 16596, change method of Federal aid to State or territorial homes for the support of disabled soldlers, sailors, airmen, and marines of United States. (Passed 265 to 0.)	Not votin
63 64	May 2 May 3	H. Con. Res. 633, relating to restoration of freedom to captive nations. (Passed 276 to 0)	Not votin Present.
65 66	May 3 May 4	Quorum call	Present.
67	May 4	Area redevelopment: On motion to table motion that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. (Defeated 167 to 221)	No.
88	May 4	Area redevelopment: On motion ordering the previous question that further proceedings be dispensed with. (Passed 223 to 164) Area redevelopment:	Yes.
70	May 4 May 4	On motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. (Passed 222 to 159)	Yes. Present.
71	May 4	Area redevelopment: On motion to lay en the table the motion to order the previous question. (Defeated 152 to 230)	
72	May 4	Area redevelopment: On ordering the previous question on motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. (Passed 235 to 153)	
73	May 4	Area redevelopment: On motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. (Passed 236 to 151)	Yes.
	May 4	Quorum call Area redevelopment:	Present.
75	May 4	On previous question on motion that further proceedings be dispensed with. (Passed 237 to 148)  Area redevelopment:	
76	Mar. 4	On motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. (Passed 237 to 150)  S. 722, area redevelopment:	
78	May 4 May 4	On motion to consider the bill. (Passed 220 to 171). On motion to recommit to committee. (Defeated 162 to 223)	Yes. No.
79	May 4 May 5	To pass bill (Passed 201 to 184)	Yes. Present.
1 2	May 5 May 6	Quorum call H.R. 11998, Defense Department appropriations bill. (Passed 377 to 3)	Yes. Present.
33	May 6.	H.R. 11713: On recommittal motion designed to add \$104,000,000 for construction of linear electron accelerator at Stanford. (Defeated 194 to 129)	No.
54 55 56 57	May 6 May 10	H.R. 11713, to authorize appropriations for AEC. (Passed 321 to 2).	Yes. Present.
57	May 11 May 12	Quorum call Quorum call	Present. Present.
88	May 12 May 12	H.R. 11510, adopt conference report on to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as amended. (Passed, 240 to 138)	Yes. Present.
10	May 12 May 16	S. 1358, authorize Department of the Interior to provide headquarters site for Mount Rainer National Park. (Passed 260 to 83)	Yes. Present.
12 13 14	May 17 May 17 May 18	Quorum call	Present.
05	May 18	S. 44: On Ullman amendment to bill authorizing construction of San Luis unit of Central Valley project providing exemption from 160-acre limitation. (Passed, 214 to 181.)	Yes.
16	May 18	H.R. 5: On motion to strike enacting clause of Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act of 1960. (Defeated 160 to 232)	No.
7 18 19	May 18 May 19	H.R. 5, Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act of 1960. (Passed 195 to 192)	Yes. Present.
	May 19	Quorum call.  H. Res. 488, open rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2331 to establish Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park. (Defeated 134 to 227.)	Yes.
0	May 24	Quorum cali H.R. 12326:	Present.
2 3	May 25 May 25	On recommittal motion designed to prevent the use of any funds for construction of Allegheny River Reservoir. (Defeated 110 to 294).  H. R. 12326, public works appropriation bill. (Passed 387 to 18).  H. Res. 536, rules providing for consideration of and 4 hours of debate of H. R. 10128, school construction bill. (Passed 307 to 97)	No. Yes.
4	May 25 May 26	H. Res. 536, rules providing for consideration of and 4 hours of debate on H. R. 10128, school construction bill. (Passed 307 to 97)	Yes. Present,
5	May 26	11. H. 10128, sensol construction bill: On Powell amendment to require that school facilities constructed with Federal assistance shall be available to all students in accordance with the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court. (Passed 218 to 181.)	Yes.
)6	May 26	H.R. 10128: On Bow amendment to return to States for construction of school facilities 25 percent of the taxes collected on every pack of eigarettes	No.
7 8	May 26 May 26	sold in each State. (Defeated 181 to 219.)  H. R. 10128, school construction bill, adopt committee amendment as amended. (Passed 223 to 117)	Yes. No.
9	May 26	H. R. 10128, school construction bill, adopt committee amendment as amended. (Passed 223 to 117) H. R. 10128, school construction bill, authorize Federal assistance to the States to be used for construction of school facilities. On motion to recommit to committee to substitute provisions of H. R. 1229, the administration bill. (Defeated 80 to 319.) H. R. 10128, authorize Federal assistance to the States to be used for constructing school facilities. (Passed 206 to 189)	Yes.
0	June 1 June 1	Quorum call Quorum call	Present.
2	June 1	Quorum call	Present.
3	June 1	On committee amendment relating to interest rates applicable to proposed projects in the Colorado River storage project. (Passed 228 to	Yes.
4 5	June 2	Quorum call.	Present.
5 7 8	June 2 June 3	Quorum call Quorum call	Present.
<b>3</b>   1	June 3	Quorum call. Quorum call On motion to adjourn. (Defeated 77 to 194).	Absent.
2 3	June 3	Quorum call	No. Present.
	June 6 June 8	Quorum call Quorum call	Present.
4	June 8	H. Res. 590: On closed rule waiving points of order and providing for 2 hours of debate on H.R. 12381 to extend for 1 year existing corporate normal	No.

Footnotes at end of table.

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

2D SESS., SOTH CONG.—Continued

Voting record, Representative JOHN R. FOLBY, 6th District, Maryland-Continued

Date, 1960	Measure, question, and result
June 8	H.R. 12381, increase for 1 year period the public debt limit set forth in sec. 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act and to extend for 1 year the existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates. (Passed 223 to 174.)  Quorum call  Quorum call
June 14 June 14 June 14 June 14	H.R. 12049: On recommittal motion designed to retain the 1958 provisions regarding property rights in inventions. (Defeated 120 to 269) Quorum call Quorum call
June 18 June 18 June 18 June 16	Quorum call H.R. 9883, recommit the Federal employee's pay raise bill to committee to provide for a 5-percent increase. (Defeated 94 to 324) H.R. 9883, pass Federal employee's pay raise bill providing for 7½-percent increase. (Passed 378 to 40) Quorum call
June 17 June 17 June 17 June 21 June 22	Quorum call   H.R. 12619; increase the mutual security appropriation by \$200,000,000. (Passed 212 to 173)   H.R. 12619; On final passage of mutual security appropriations bill, (Passed 258 to 124)   Quorum call   Quorum call
June 22 June 23 June 23 June 23 June 23	Quorum call Quorum call H.R. 12380; On final passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1960. (Passed 381 to 23) H.R. 12261; On motion to recommit in order to substitute the Wheat Act of 1960, approved by Senate. (Defeated 195 to 211) H.R. 12261; On final passage of the Farm Surplus Reduction Act of 1960. (Defeated 170 to 236).
June 23 June 23 June 24	Quorum call H.R. 10569, disagree with Senate amendment extending to city delivery the present congressional franking privilege for boxholder mall on rural routes. (Passed 235 to 164.) H.R. 12740, recommit bill to committee for purpose of eliminating \$5,000,000 for Capitol Grounds expansion. (Defeated 149 to 232)
June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24 June 25	Quorum call S. 1508, make the Government-owned intrastate Alaska Railroad subject to regulation by ICC. (Passed 267 to 101) H.J. Res. 649 (S.J. Res. 41): On final passage of the International Health and Medical Research Act of 1900. (Passed 259 to 114) Quorum call Quorum call
June 27 June 27 June 27	Guorum call H.R. 8860 (with committee amendment), stabilize the mining of lead and zine by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands. (Passed 197 to 192.) H.R. 8697, amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945 with respect to the requirements for adoption of a redevelopment
June 28 June 28 June 28 June 28 June 29	plan for a project area. (Passed 348 to 35.) Quorum call. Quorum call. Quorum call. Quorum call. H.R. 11001, provide for the participation of the United States in International Development Association without amendment. (Passed
June 29 June 30	24 to 158.)  H.R. 7903 amend United States Code to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct loan program for 2 years. (Passed 391 to 1)
June 30 June 30 June 30	On conference report making appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year 1961. (Passed 402 to 5)  Quorum call.  Quorum call.  II.R. 1267:
June 30 June 30 June 30	On Kitchin amendment to replace text of bill with language of H.R. 12853 (to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended).  (Passed 211 to 203.)  H.R. 12677, amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended to provide coverage for employees of interstate retail enterprises and to increase minimum wages under act to \$1.15. (Passed 341 to 72.)  H.R. 12311, extend for 1 year the Sugar Act of 1948 as amended. (Passed 390 to 0).  H.R. 9883 (adjust rates of basic compensation of certain Federal employees):  On motion to override President's veto. (Passed 345 to 69).
July 1 July 1 July 1 July 1	On motion to override President's veto. (Passed 345 to 69) Quorum call Quorum call Quorum call I.R. 8605:
July 1 July 2 July 2	On motion to recommit to committee bill to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital. (Defeated 50 to 308) Quorum call.  H. Res. 566, providing for House consideration of Senate amendments to H.R. 12740, supplemental appropriation bills for 1961. (Passed 291 to 79.)
July 2	H. Res. 596: On agreeing to the resolution providing for consideration of Senate amendment to H. R. 12740, supplemental appropriation bill. (Passed 257 to 109.)
July 2	H.R. 2467, adopt committee amendment that supplied new text of bill to authorize reimbursement of owners and tenants of land acquired by Federal Aviation Agency for Chantilly relocation. (Passed 182 to 166.) H.R. 2467, authorize the reimbursement of owners and tenants of land acquired by Federal Aviation Agency for their moving expense in
July 2	Chantilly relocation. (Passed 182 to 167.)  Quorum call
Aug. 22 Aug. 22 Aug. 22	Quorum call Quorum call H.R. 12753, amend the Subversive Activities Control Act relative to registration of foreign agents' disseminating political propaganda in United States. (Passed 395 to 3.) H.R. 5333, clarify status of faculty and administrative staff at U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. (Passed 291 to 90)
Aug. 22	H.R. 9866; On motion to suspend rules and pass bill to establish Federal agriculture service to Guam. (Deferred 202 to 151.) (34 needed)
Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 23 Aug. 24	H. Res. 607, contempt citation S. Sloan Colt. (Passed 270 to 124)  H. Res. 611, citing Consuclo Burgos De Saez Pagan for contempt of Congress. (Passed 382 to 0)
Aug. 24 Aug. 24	<ul> <li>H. Res, 587;</li> <li>On rule to consider legislation favoring a convention of delegates from Atlantic democracies looking to greater cooperation and unity of purpose. (Passed 349 to 49.)</li> <li>S.J. Res. 170, favoring a convention of delegates from Atlantic democracies looking to greater cooperation and unity of purpose. (Passed 288 to 103.)</li> </ul>
Aug. 25 Aug. 25 Aug. 26	Quorum call Quorum call

2D SESS., 86TH CONG.—Continued

Voting record, Representative JOHN R. FOLKY, 6th District, Maryland-Continued

Num- ber	Date, 1960	Measure, question, and result	Vote
196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206	Aug. 26 Aug. 25 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Aug. 31 Sept. 1 Sept. 1	Quorum call H.R. 12580, adopt conference report on Social Security Act amendments, aged, medical care. (Passed 368 to 17) Quorum call H.R. 13161, amendment to provide an additional \$65,000,000 for defense support under mutual security program. (Passed 203 to 193) H.R. 13161, amendment to provide an additional \$26,000,000 of special assistance funds for mutual security program. (Defeated 176 to 216) Quorum call	Present. Yes. Present. Yes. Yes. Present. Present. Present. Present. Present.

<sup>1</sup> En route to Zonta Club charity event, Hagerstown, Md.

<sup>2</sup> As a member of the House District of Columbia Committee, inspected by helicopter the Washington and Baltimore metropolitan areas with the President of the District of Columbia Commissioners and the Governor of Tokyo, Japan. If in attendance, would have voted "Aye" in both instances.

<sup>2</sup> In attendance at special luncheon for the Far Eastern Foreign Ministers at the National Press Club.
<sup>3</sup> Gave principal address at the annual Maryland Convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Hagerstown, Md.

# Peace Project Findings and Recommendations of the First Congregational Church of Eugene, Oreg.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, individuals are concerned with the problems facing mankind today. Members of the First Congregational Church of Eugene, Oreg., my church, have made known to me and other members of the Oregon congressional delegation their feelings on the issues of disarmament, human rights, Communist nations, and foreign aid.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include their peace project findings and recommendations:

#### 1. DISARMAMENT

Majority opinion in our four peace study groups, which considered disarmament issues at two of the five 2-hour discussion sessions during March, favored continuous efforts to discover an acceptable basis for disarmament. was felt that Christians have a moral obligation to seek ways to halt the present nuclear arms race. Opinions varied, however, as to how quickly the ultimate goal of disarmament can be achieved. A majority laid great stress upon adequate safeguards as an essential preliminary to disarming. A small minority urged immediate total disarma-

In preparation for session 5, peace project participants examined copies of concurrent resolutions which were introduced in the Senate and the House of Representatives on January 28, 1960, calling for top level study and further initiative by our country aimed at strengthening the United Nations so that nations of the world "could reasonably rely on this Organization and disarm safely." Discussion of these resolutions at session 5 resulted to the session of these resolutions at session 5 resulted to the session of these resolutions at session 5 resulted to the session of these resolutions at session 5 resulted to the session of these resolutions at session 5 resulted to the session of these resolutions at session 5 resulted to the session of these resolutions at session 5 resulted to the session of the session resulted in the following observations:

1. Our concern that progress be made toward disarmament leads us to look favorably upon constructive proposals to end the arms race even when such proposals, like current top level talks, are made outside the frame-work of the United Nations.

2. Nevertheless, we feel that a strong United Nations operating under a recognized rule of law is the framework within which the utility of the control of t the ultimate goal of total and permanent controlled disarmament is most likely to be achieved.

3. Therefore, we believe that serious attention should be given to the recommen-

dations contained in these concurrent resolutions with respect to "convening not later than December 31, 1962, a world conference to review and strengthen the charter of the United Nations," and the initiating of "high level studies to determine needed changes in this charter."

In view of these various observations regarding disarmament concerns, peace project participants approved the following recommendations:

1. Resource materials on disarmament problems and possibilities, including copies of the above mentioned resolutions and also copies of a recent statement on "Christians and the Arms Race" adopted by our National Council for Christian Social Action, should be made available in our church library as a means of encouraging reading, discussion, and possible appropriate action by Christian citizens with respect to this important area of concern.

2. A letter calling attention to our peace study project thinking with respect to disparticular armament, and expressing our interest in the above mentioned resolutions on strengthening the United Nations, should be sent to appropriate Washington officials, including the State Department, the Sen-ators and Congressmen who sponsored these resolutions, and all members of our Oregon delegation in Congress.

#### 2. HUMAN RIGHTS

Church people should "work to overcome segregation in all areas, beginning with their own congregation and including housing, public services, and economic or occupational opportunities." This Fifth World Order Study Conference recommendation concerning segregation was supported by a majority of peace study project members who par-ticipated in session 4 discussions on "Changing Dimensions of Human Rights." though one study group cautioned against moving too fast in efforts to change present social patterns in the South, there was general agreement that:

1. Church efforts to overcome segregation should begin with consideration of local church and local community problems.

2. Church people should give careful consideration to the selection of political leaders who will challenge the forces of massive resistance to desegregation.

3. State and local leaders, as recommended by the Fifth World Order Study Conference, should call meetings of ministers and Christian laymen across racial lines for the purpose of developing plans to implement at the local level widely accepted church pro-nouncements regarding human rights in the area of race relations.

Session 4 discussions regarding the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" revealed that most of the study group partici-pants favored acceptance of this document by the United States. The following observations were recorded:

1. The social and economic rights men-

tioned in this declaration should be regarded as long-range goals rather than as specific

2. The United States, originally a leader in formulating the U.N. definitions of human rights, has failed the other nations by evading commitment to, or even consideration of, the various human rights conventions drafted by the U.N.

In view of these conclusions and comments, study group members recommended that:

1. Responsible and thought-provoking materials which present varying viewpoints on current human rights issues should be made available in our church library as a basis for stimulating wide reading, discussion, and possible appropriate action with respect to this important area of concern.

2. Christian citizens should be urged to recognize and accept responsibility for communicating from time to time with their elected representatives, expressing their thoughtful conclusions regarding various human rights issues, in order that these leaders may be informed regarding current Christian thinking on such issues, and may be encouraged to take these views into account in promoting legislative or other remedial action.

3. Our church social action committee should be asked to call attention from time to time to particular violations of human rights concerning which Christian citizens should be informed, and to suggest ways by which such citizens may express their con-cern either as individuals, or as members of church or community groups. The committee also should be asked to prepare and send to Secretary of State Christian A. Herter a letter calling attention to findings of our study group sessions on human rights, and asking that the human rights conventions drafted by the U.N. be presented to the U.S. Senate for consideration.

## 3. COMMUNIST NATIONS

Discussions at session 2 concerning our relations with Communist nations resulted in general agreement on the following peace study project conclusions:

1. Communist nations are a reality on the international scene, and we need to learn how to coexist with them.

2. Increased communications between American citizens and the everyday people of Communist nations may help to reduce

3. We in the United States should avoid acting as if we thought we were the only moral nation in the world.

4. The United States should reevaluate its present policy toward Communist China.

(Note.-With respect to China policy, study group opinions were divided between a minority who favored immediate recognition of Red China and its admission to the U.N., and a majority who felt that leaders re sponsible for American foreign policy should give serious consideration to the exploration and negotiation approach to Red China pro-

posed on pages 153 and 154 of the Conlon "Studies on Asia" prepared at the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and published November 1, 1960.)

In view of the above peace study project conclusions regarding our relations with Communist nations, the following recom-

mendations were approved:
1. Copies of the Conlon "Studies on Asia." together with other responsible and thoughtprovoking materials which deal with our re lations with Communist countries, should be made available in our church library as a basis for encouraging reading, discussion, and possible appropriate action with respect to this area of concern.

2. Our church social action committee should be asked to prepare and send to each member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a letter calling attention to these peace study project conclusions and recom-

mendations.

4. FOREIGN AID

Discussion at session 3 concerning Christian responsibility with respect to foreign aid programs through which our country offers economic assistance to oversea areas of rapid social change resulted in agreement among a majority of peace project partici-

1. The development of a more substantial program of economic and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries is a Christian as well as a national concern.

2. Such aid should be administered wisely and efficiently, and should be adapted to the culture, environment, and basic needs of the recipient countries.

3. A long-term program is preferable to granting funds on a year-to-year basis.

4. Aid should be given without political or military strings attached.

5. Appropriations for economic aid should be requested separately from those for military ald.

In view of the substantial agreement among peace project members with respect to the conclusions regarding foreign aid noted above, the following suggestions for possible appropriate action were approved:

1. Individual study group members should follow through by writing letters to their elected representatives in Washington, expressing their own convictions with respect to foreign aid programs in general and pend-ing foreign aid legislation for 1960.

2. A letter calling attention to the peace study project findings with respect to foreign aid should be prepared by our church social action committee and sent to appropriate Washington officials.

(Note.-Appropriate officials include: Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator WAYNE MORSE, and Senator HALL S. of Oregon-Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.; Representative Thomas E. Morgan, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Representative CHARLES O. PORTER-House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.; Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.)

#### General Pershing's Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. GORDON CANFIELD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I join millions of my countrymen in paying homage to General of the Armies John J. Pershing, whose 100th birthday anniversary we will celebrate later this

I recall reporting to General Pershing after I had witnessed the robot blitz of London in June 1944. The World War I leader of the victorious American Expeditionary Forces from his quarters in Walter Reed Hospital said that the buzz bombs and similar weapons made future wars unthinkable.

That robot bomb is a horrible thing and I hate to contemplate its possibilities," the then 84-year-old general said.

Following is an editorial tribute which recently appeared in the Herald-News, of Passaic, N.J.:

GENERAL PERSHING'S ANNIVERSARY

The Nation will pay deserved tribute to the memory of General of the Armies John J. Pershing, commander of the AEF in World War I. The day will be the 100th anniversary of his birth. Older Passalc residents will never forget the general's historic visit to Passalc on May 30, 1924, to dedicate the Soldiers and Sallors Cenotaph in Armory Park.

General Pershing occupies a unique position in American military history. He is the only man ever to hold the rank of "General of the Armies of the United States." was bestowed on him in 1919 in gratitude for his services in commanding American troops in France. In World War II, several generals, including President Eisenhower, held the rank of General of the Army.

The career of General Pershing went back to the Indian wars. In 1886, upon graduation from West Point, he saw service in the cavalry against the Apaches, and in 1890-91, he took part in the Sloux campaign. After the war with Spain, he went to the Philippines, where he conducted operations against

the fierce Moros.

General Pershing not only quieted the Moros but won their confidence. President Roosevelt was so impressed with General Pershing's accomplishments that he pressed for his promotion from captain to brigadier general over the heads of 862 officers, declaring: "The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence."

The services of General Pershing con-

tinued after World War I. He helped to mold the Army which went into action in World War II. General Marshall, who headed the Army in this conflict was a Pershing

General Pershing died in 1948. It is fitting that men who serve their country as well as he did be remembered.

# Governor Furcolo of Massachusetts Recommends 10-Year African Development Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON, EDWARD P. BOLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, within the next few weeks some 400 African schoolteachers and students from the newly emerging countries of that continent will be coming to the United States to study in American colleges. Some 270 of them will be coming here on the east African airlift. There are now approximately 1,500 African teachers and students in our colleges and universities, but there are many more remaining behind in their African homelands who are eager to come to the United States and study our methods, business and governmental organizations, educational system, and

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will be interested in reading proposals made yesterday by a former Member of the House, Gov. Foster Furcolo, of Massachusetts, to President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Herter, entitled "Ten Year African Development Program." I include these recommendations in the RECORD with my remarks:

RELEASE FROM THE OFFICE OF GOV. FOSTER FURCOLO, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

Gov. Foster Furcolo today recommended that the United States undertake a 10-year African development program to save Africa from a repetition of the chaos and destruction which is engulfing the Congo.

In a letter to President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Herter, the Governor pointed out that "Africa \* \* \* represents the greatest continental challenge to the United States since that presented by Europe after the upheavel of World War II."

He called for an American aid program as "imaginative, as humantarian, and as mas-

sive as the Marshall plan."

He also called upon Congress to appropriate \$500 million a year for the next years to enable the United States to work with the free states of the African continent both directly and through the United Na-tions to build and develop their economies, to expand and modernize their educational plants, and to train their peoples in the

skills necessary to run a modern society.

Under the Furcelo proposal, educational opportunities for Africans both in the United States and in Africa would be expanded.

Pointing to the increasing success of Com-munist nations in enticing Africans to study behind the Iron Curtain, Governor Furcolo proposed an African Education Fund which vould provide opportunities for 10,000 Africans annually to further their education at American universities.

To meet the critical shortage of secondary schools in Africa, a grant-in-aid proposal was set forth for the construction of new schools. To provide teaching personnel for these schools, the Governor recommended that the United States recruit and sponsor qualified

He pointed out that there were many American young people who would welcome the challenge of this new frontier.

To provide for the construction of needed university facilities in Africa, the Governor also recommended that as with the soon to open University of Nigeria, that the U.S. aid in the establishment of land-grant colleges in each of the African countries.

He called upon the President of the United States to marshal the resources of American industry, labor, and agriculture to sponsor internship programs to give Afri-cans on-the-job training in this country and to supply personnel to engage in an expanded technical assistance program in

To stimulate private investment in the African economy, Governor Furcolo called upon the United States to institute investment guarantee programs similar to that in effect in Ghans.

He asked that in the United Nations, our Government work to increase greatly the small amount of aid now allocated through United Nations and other international agencies to the African Continent and to revive Secretary General Hammarskjold's proposal for the establishment of an international civil service which would provide "a trained cadre of administrative experts" to aid newly independent nations.

# Appendix

Accomplishments of the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the 86th Congress has served during a period of world-shaking developments, uncertainty, and changes in the international climate—and of growth and widening horizons at home.

In the 19 months since we first convened on January 7, 1959, we have heard the howling winds of threatened war and felt the soft, inviting breezes of peaceful coexistence designed by the Soviets to lull us to sleep.

Now, again, the hands of the clock of destiny have come full circle: The dulcet tones of Soviet Minister Khrushchev have risen to a hysterical shriek, the smiling mask has dropped, and the true face of communism's aggressive intent stands exposed in all its cruel malevolence

History will record that this Democratic Congress neither succumbed to the wiles of the Red peace line, nor quailed before its threats. Rather have we hewed to a steadfast course, proclaiming by deeds that speak more loudly than words, the credo of America: Our love of liberty, our determination to defend it, the sincerity of our aims for peace and of our desire for the attainment by all peoples of the freedom we ourselves enjoy, and for the elevation not only of their living standards but of their status to one of respected individual human dignity.

Even before the debacle at Paris interposed new obstacles to these goals, this Congress was at work on measures to provide the United States with the strongest possible military defense, which—should even that fail to deter an enemy attack—would at the same time supply ample means for instant and irresistible retaliation. We supplied the President with more defense funds than he was willing to use.

This is neither the time nor the place to assess how much or little the inaction of the administration may have contributed to the present sad state of our foreign affeirs.

We face the hard facts that the longings, hopes, and aspirations of mankind were shattered at the summit, that our allies and friends are restive and under pressure, and that even a problem child of the Caribbean, heaping indignities upon us at will, has furnished communism with a base on this hemisphere for

which the present Republican administration is responsible.

Much more important than how these things were permitted to come about, and who is to blame, is the task of restoring the strength and influence of America's position of leadership in the free world.

To that great cause this Congress has dedicated its efforts. As we know, the Constitution reposed in the President the duty to formulate and execute our foreign policy. It devolved upon this Congress, however, to demonstrate by action that we practice at home what we preach abroad.

Today, we near the completion of that solemn task. In its broad scope and high motivation, in the spirit of the preamble of our Constitution, the program enacted by this 86th Congress is a shining example to all people everywhere of the blessings of liberty:

First. For the first time in our history we have extended a helping hand to the Nation's senior citizens in meeting the problem of mounting costs of medical care in their declining years. We have only made a start, additional legislation is necessary, and with the election of Senator Kennedy as President and Senator Johnson as Vice President, such legislation will be enacted into law.

Second. For the first time in our history this year's national election will be conducted under laws designed to enforce the voting rights of all citizens as guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

Third. For the first time in our history Congress has acknowledged by a constitutional amendment, the rights of the citizens of the District of Columbia to exercise the franchise as American citizens in national elections.

Fourth. For the first time in our history, this Congress has carried on its membership rolls the Representatives and Senators of the sovereign 49th and 50th States of the Union—Alaska and Hawaii, outposts of freedom in the Far North and in the South Pacific. For both of these new States were admitted to the Union by Democratic-controlled Congresses.

These are historic landmarks of a record of solid accomplishment, and a Congress is remembered for its contributions to American history. Not only have we opened new horizons in the fields of social security and civil rights affecting the welfare of millions of citizens of every race, color, and creed, which will be further improved, but we have legislated in the encouragement of small business, in the development of our natural resources, highways and public works, and in many ways met our obli-

gation to the veterans who served our Nation in time of war.

This is not to say that all goals have been fully attained. We have, however, taken the first steps toward the beckoning new frontier. Mankind's upward striving toward the ultimate of his earthly aspirations has always been upon a rocky road that is long and hard.

And so it is, too, under the processes and procedures of a representative parliament of free citizens such as ours. We achieve only what is possible under agreement of the majority, the synthesis and amalgam of conflicting individual, regional, and party viewpoints. And even the will of the majority can be temporarily frustrated in the face and threat of a Presidential veto of one-third plus one.

The very real and impressive record of this Congress has been written over the whole period from its inception, more than a year and a half ago—not in the politically charged atmosphere of the last 3 weeks alone, as some would have the public believe.

That record, in the form of substantial and constructive legislation now embodied in our statute books, is one of which the Members of this body may well be proud.

The legislation is substantial in that it affects every area of our national life.

The legislation is constructive in that it was accomplished under the conditions of a divided Government—a Republican President and a Democratic Congress, a situation prevailing throughout the present administration with the exception of its first 2 years in office.

Democratic majorities, elected and reelected to the 84th, 85th, and 86th Congresses in succession, obviously must have functioned to the overwhelming satisfaction of the voters.

It would seem that the President, even though of opposite political party, would recognize the actions of a Democratic Congress as reflecting and responsive to the will of the people whom they represent, and thus would be less prone to thwart it.

On the contrary, however, the President, usually on specious grounds, has vetoed several vital and progressive measures of this Congress, and adversely affected numerous others by his threats of veto.

To the credit of the Democratic leadership of the Congress, its actions were directed to the attainment of legislation for the good of the country rather than the creation of political issues.

There will always be minorities who may feel that progress is either too slow or too fast. In this election year of 1960 it will be for the voters in November to determine the pace of the next Congress.

The people can confidently expect that, with a Democratic President in the White House, exercising his powers of moral leadership, and working hand in hand with a Democratic Congress, the great problems of world relationships, national security, economic progress and domestic welfare will be tackled with renewed vigor.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

A total of nearly \$80 billion for national defense was appropriated by this 86th Congress in its 1st and 2d sessions.

The General Accounting Office in a number of reports, and committees of Congress, have shown that considerable waste through unnecessary duplication and purchases has taken place. And the surface has only been scratched. While in the preparation for national defense a certain amount of duplication and excess purchases is necessary which, in all fairness, should be recognized, unnecessary duplication and purchases should be eliminated, because such savings could be used for additional real and necessary defense purposes. The present administration has been lax in giving the leadership to avoid such unnecessary expenditures in a field which covers at least one-half of the appropriations for the Department of Defense.

While our overall defense picture is at present strong, we should not and cannot ignore the fact that certain weaknesses exist that Democratic-controlled Congresses have tried to remove.

For example, we feel that our standing Army and Marine Corps should be larger; that our weapon systems, the U.S. Army, in particular, should be modernized, for which funds were appropriated to start such modernization, the most of which by order of the Chief Executive, was not used: that authorization and construction of Polaris atomic-type submarines should be increased, and the construction accelerated of those authorized; that a more adequate defense should be established against attack by intercontinental ballistic missiles and by intercontinental bombers: that funds for military research and development should be increased, having in mind the importance of basic research, and that in the field of which is referred to as center space in which the military as well as the civilian agency (NASA) are deeply interested, and in which field we are 4 to 5 years behind the Soviet Union in propulsion power, instead of the policy of catching up the Democratic Party's policy is to go ahead of the Soviet Union.

For we have the brains and the facilities to do this in all aspects of research and development, whether military or civilian.

What is needed is the leadership that will coordinate these brains and facilities to obtain the desired and necessary

For the Democratic Party recognizes that in the war of survival, which the Republican administration now recognizes after 7½ years, that America cannot be second best in any important field, particularly military, to the Soviet Union

The disagreement in the field of national defense between the Democratic

Congress and the President is not that the administration has gone too far, but that it has not gone far enough. And recent events have clearly supported the position of the Democratic Party in Congress.

The evidence of internal administration conflicts and disagreements, and alleged influence and favoritism among some manufacturers competing for defense contracts, with other factors, such as the established fact of wastefulness of countless of millions of dollars, led the committees of Congress to shift the purposes of some of the funds requested by the budget of the President. Such action was to assure as far as Congress could go the use of appropriated funds for more effective military strength and power.

For example, last year, for fiscal 1960, minimum personnel figures were fixed for each branch of the Armed Forces, increased funds over the budget were allowed for Army modernization and antisubmarine activities. Funds were provided for a second nuclear-propelled aircraft carrier. All of these changes were made within the total figure asked by the President.

For fiscal 1961, Congress again increased, this year by more than \$162 million, the President's program for Army modernization; refused to cut the Army National Guard and Army Reserve, and fixed strengths of 400,000 and 300,000 respectively rather than 360,000 and 270,000 he recommended.

One of the more significant actions was provision of \$250 million above the budget to provide additional airlift capability for quick transfer of fighting men to any emergency spot. This was done, in the words of the subcommittee chairman, Mr. Mahon, of Texas, after "key officials of the Department of Defense confessed that our airlift is inadequate."

Another vital move was the addition of \$145 million above the budget for the Air Force to speed the perfection of unmanned military satellites: the Samos of reconnaisance and intelligence, the Midas for early warning of attack, and the exploratory satellite, the Discoverer.

Other specific fields in which the Congress provided funds in excess of the President's budget were for the accelerated development of the B-70, increased number of planes for airborne alert, a stepped-up fieet ballistic missile program for 12 Polaris submarines.

Much of the increase was balanced by cuts in other sections of the Defense budget, with the net total above the President's requests amounting to \$600 million.

Apart from appropriations the Congress took these other actions defensewise:

Extended the draft to July 1, 1963.

Extended the Renegotiation Act for 3 years to December 31, 1962, to provide for recovery of excessive profits on defense contracts and authorizing a study of procurement and renegotiation policies.

Enacted measures authorizing involuntary retirement of officers in the various services to raise the quality of officer personnel and increase efficiency.

Authorizes \$1.1 billion of construction projects for fiscal 1961 at Army, Navy, and Air Force installations here and abroad.

Authorizes construction of 4 modern naval vessels at cost of \$157.9 million as part of 1961 program involving 57 vessels.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

When the historic move was made in the 85th Congress to enforce by appropriate legislation the voting rights guarantee of the 14th amendment, 90 years after its ratification, the life of the new Civil Rights Commission was to expire in November 1959.

Two measures enacted by this 86th Congress will make possible the functioning of the Commission for the first time under the actual conditions of a national election this year.

In the 2d session of the 86th Congress under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, that which, in brief, provides the following:

First. After a finding in a suit brought under the Cnvil Rights Act of 1957, that Negroes have been disqualified from voting on racial grounds, Federal courts have the authority to appoint referees who may, if a Negro fails in a new attempt to register, grant voting certificates binding on State officials under penalty of contempt of court; second, the records of State election officers must be preserved for 22 months after each primary or general election, and inspection by the Department of Justice is authorized; third, one who obstructs a Federal court order will be guilty of a Federal crime; fourth, persons who cross State lines to avoid prosecution for "hate bombings" are also guilty of a Federal crime; and fifth, the Government may provide temporary schooling for servicemen's children in areas where public schools are closed by integration disputes.

Thus the forthcoming presidential election will be the crucible in which this effort to protect a great number of citizens against disfranchisement will be tested. It will be a test likewise of the newly established legal machinery and procedures designed to that end. The administration has the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of this law to see that Americans of the colored race can exercise their constitutional right to register and vote.

For it was the 85th Congress, followed by important amendments in the present Congress, both Democratic controlled, that enacted in close to 90 years civil-rights legislation. This is a record the Democratic Party can be proud of, particularly when it is known that the 83d Congress, Republican controlled and with President Eisenhower in the White House, did not even report, in either branch of the Congress, a civil rights bill out of committee.

With this experience behind us—and not before—it will be time again in the 87th Congress to look at the whole picture and determine what improvements may be needed in the laws, and what other facets of civil rights require action.

Statehood for Hawaii, one of the earliest actions of the 86th Congress, not only added a 50th star to the American

flag—following Alaska as the 49th—but it demonstrated to the world the diversity within the unity of our democracy. People of many races of the Far East comprise the citizenship of this new State, and their elected Members of Congress include men of Japanese and Chinese origin, taking their seats in the Capitol along with a native of India and Negroes from our large cities—Americans all

It was peculiarly appropriate that the last State admitted to the Union should be the first to ratify the proposed constitutional amendment adopted by this Congress, and submitted to the States for approval, to give the citizens of our own District of Columbia the right to vote in national elections.

This action of the Congress not only was a matter of justice to the people of Washington, but cleared up an anomaly which was beyond the understanding of our friends abroad: that the citizens of our Nation's Capital, among all Americans, should not have the right to participate in the election of their President.

SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE

The first halting step toward a program of adequate medical care for the aged was made by this Congress.

That it will not suffice the needs of a growing number of elderly citizens to meet increasing costs of medical service, hospitalization, drugs, and so forth, will become evident when the program goes into effect.

Such aid as the measure will provide to a limited number of persons, estimated at 1,300,000 of the 16 million men and women over 65 years of age, is pitifully small. A program of greater benefit to more people could, of course, have been enacted if the President and Vice President had lent support instead of opposition to the principle of self-financing as part of the social security system.

Nevertheless, it is a start, with the prospect that the next Congress, working with a Democratic President who will give leadership instead of lip service on this issue, will fight for expansion of the program. And with a Democrat in the White House, this expansion will take place.

As enacted the law provides for Federal contributions to those States which agree to put up funds to help pay medical costs for eligible individuals. Estimated cost of the program in its first year, starting October 1, is \$260 million of which the States would pay about one-third.

Immediately eligible are approximately 2,400,000 needy aged now receiving old-age assistance from their States, under a relief program to which the Federal Government now contributes on a sliding scale up to \$65 per person. Under the new act the Federal contribution will be on the basis of an additional \$12 per month for the estimated 15 percent of these individuals, or 300,000 needing medical care.

Other potential beneficiaries are 10 million aged not on State welfare rolls but whose incomes are insufficient to pay the full costs of medical care, particularly should a catastrophic illness strike. It is estimated about 10 percent or 1

million of these would need help in any 1 year.

The extent of aid given to persons in this latter group will vary in accordance with standards set up by each State, as to what items of expense the State will help to pay, how much of the obligation it will share, and the income level beyond which persons will not be eligible.

Liens on a beneficiary's property could be required by the States from those on its assistance rolls but not from others.

However, a humiliating feature for our senior citizens will be the necessity of going hat in hand to welfare offices to prove the insufficiency of their income to meet an overwhelming financial crisis in their lives by virtually a "pauper's oath." How much more humane, sensible and self-respecting for the individual is proposal to incorporate health insurance into the social security system under which the individual, by contributing through withdrawal tax, builds up protection against old age ills by paying his own way—and sparing his pride.

The medical care feature is one of a series of other amendments to the Social Security Act which:

Increases from \$1,200 to \$1,350 the limit retirees may earn without losing OASI pension payments.

Permits disability benefits for the insured and his dependents regardless of age. Previously these payments could not begin before the age of 50.

Reduces the work period required to qualify for old age pensions, thereby making approximately 300,000 additional persons eligible for immediate benefits.

Increases benefits to approximately 400,000 children of deceased workers in families with more than one child up to a maximum per family of \$254 monthly.

Extends pension benefits for the first time to widows of qualified workers who died before 1940.

In the whole broad range of social welfare, health and education the 86th Congress enacted more than a score of important measures.

The Federal contribution to the landgrant colleges was increased.

Higher benefits were provided under the Federal Employees, Compensation Act.

Increases of the authorized maximum expenditures under the special school milk program for 1959, 1960, and 1961.

Railroad retirement benefits and unemployment compensation were raised.

In further protection of the health and safety of the public and consumers a national register of persons whose driver's licenses were revoked was established in the Department of Commerce.

Control over use of coal-tar coloring in food, drugs, and cosmetics was tightened, regulation provided over distribution of hazardous substances sold for household use, and a system of licensing and control over manufacture of narcotic drugs.

The Federal Air Pollution Control Act was extended and studies authorized of the effects of automobile exhaust fumes.

Health insurance programs for Federal employees as well as civil service workers were established and increases in annuities for retired Foreign Service officers and their survivors were authorized.

Bill providing pay increases of 8.4 percent for postal employees, and 7½ percent for classified and other employees. This bill was vetoed, and the Democratic controlled Congress passed it over the veto of President Eisenhower.

The Comprehensive Housing Act of 1959—which the President finally approved after vetoing two earlier measures as well as one in 1958—fortunately provided 2-year authorizations for FHA loans and urban redevelopment. However the opposition of the administration was sufficient to prevent the passage of a broader and much needed Housing Act.

A new Democratic administration will be able to take a fresh look at these problems. Meanwhile the Congress provided for those programs which will either expire or require additional appropriations authorizations. These were for home repair and improvement, and loans for college housing and community facilities.

Much more serious was the failure to enact a school construction program. Even though the Democratic majority scaled down its legislation to conform with the President's own proposals in an earlier administration bill neither he nor his party leaders would raise a finger to produce one vote in the Rules Committee to get conflicting Senate and House bills to a conference.

Here again we may expect that the election of a Democratic President will make the difference in 1961.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In spite of the difficulty of the Congress in following the vacillating and uncertain policies of the administration in foreign affairs we have provided the President with the machinery and the funds to do the job.

Approximately \$8 billion has been appropriated by this Congress in the past 2 years for expenditure under the Mutual Act to aid our allies in strengthening our common defense efforts and to help underdeveloped nations overcome the poverty, disease, and illiteracy which makes them vulnerable prey to communism.

The annual battle over these funds raged again, thanks to the refusal of the President to put this vital program on a long-range basis. Although the Draper Committee which he appointed to study the whole problem of free-world survival urged him to drop the hand-to-mouth shortsighted method of its treatment, he rejected the first step in that direction—a congressional plan to 5-year financing of the Development Loan Fund.

The proposal called for direct financing from the Treasury instead of annual appropriations, which the President resorting to a political shibboleth labeled back-door financing. This is a method of which he has in the past resorted when it suited his own purposes.

This chicken came home to roost this year when \$75 million in Development Loan funds were not included in a last-minute supplemental appropriation he sought.

Another ill-timed appropriation asked by the President, for \$500 million additional mutual security funds for Latin American countries, was provided by the Congress, along with \$100 million to rehabilitate earthquake-stricken Chile. The passage of this bill by itself justified the adjourned session that followed the two national conventions. If Congress had adjourned sine die before the national conventions, in the light of the situation existing in South American countries, the President would have been faced with the question of calling Congress back in a special session.

gress back in a special session.

For the last few years it had been quite apparent that our good neighbors to the south felt we had been neglecting them while concentrating our interest on other parts of the world. Various high administration officials, and even the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, had made trips there, come back and made recommendations which were usually pigeonholed.

However, it was not until the Cuban situation became serious and the Dominican issue flared before the meeting of the Organization of American States that the President belatedly came forward, toward the close of the session, with his request.

The Congress earlier, in its first session, enacted legislation providing for the establishment, and our participation in the Inter-American Development Bank, to give the Latin American nations an institution long needed to aid their economies through development of their resources.

Another major action by the Congress was provision for American participation in the International Development Association to help provide assistance to underdeveloped countries.

A whole series of treaties were ratified by the U.S. Senate including the vital one to assure mutual cooperation and security with Japan, and the Antarctica Treaty dedicating the use of that continent to peaceful purposes only.

Other major achievements were the

Other major achievements were the bill authorizing \$500 million to help South American countries in social and economic development, and a \$100 million authorization for Chilean earthquake rehabilitation. If the Congress had adjourned prior to the two national conventions, the importance of early passage of such legislation was such that the President would have been faced with the question of calling Congress back in special session.

A \$162 million supplemental appropriation bill restoring \$65 million of the reduction previously made to the mutual assistance appropriation bill.

Other matters of importance are:

A \$3.9 billion appropriation bill for public works projects. The result of such appropriations will be the marshaling and utilization of additional natural resources located in all parts of our country.

Suspension of the Federal Communications Act equal time requirement so that the 1960 presidential and vice-presidential candidates can stage TV-radio debates without obliging broadcasting networks to give corresponding time to fringe-party nominees for those offices.

A measure setting Federal criminal penalties for persons convicted of payola dealings, rigging quiz shows and other abuses in the TV-radio industry.

Providing for admission of approximately 5,000 nonquota immigrants as part of international program for resettlement of European refugees.

Amending antikickback statute now covering cost-plus contracts to apply to all negotiated Government contracts.

Amending various Federal statutes in view of transition of Hawaii from territorial to statehood status.

Permitting personal income tax deductions of all medical expenses incurred by any taxpayer in care of dependent parent over 65 years of age.

Authorizing \$1 billion a year for fiscal 1962 and 1963 in Federal aid for primary and secondary highway systems and their urban extensions.

Bill reducing cabaret tax from 20 per-

cent to 10 percent.

Revising method for treatment of railroad corporation income resulting from discharge of indebtedness in receivership or under bankruptcy proceedings.

Requiring bank mergers to have approval of Federal Reserve Board, Comptroller of Currency, or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to assure against monopoly.

Permitting tax credit on foreign income by corporations to be taken on overall instead of country-by-country basis.

Increasing payment for domestic ship construction, for 2 years, to 55 percent of cost in foreign yards.

Providing \$2½ million a year for 3 years to aid fishing industry to meet foreign competition in the construction of trawlers.

Amending Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to make enforcement by the SEC more effective.

Amending Investment Company Act of 1940 to strengthen regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Authorizing \$1.5 billion public works projects on rivers and harbors for flood control and improvement of harbors.

Created an Office of Coal Research to find new uses for coal to encourage production and conservation, and to otherwise stimulate this industry.

Of great importance is the bill authorizing \$500 million for the construction of the San Luis unit of the Central Valley, Calif., water supply project.

Authorizing Federal cooperation with educational institutions and private organizations in research and training programs on fish and wildlife resources.

Extending special milk program for children to June 30, 1961, and authorizing maximum expenditures of \$85 million in fiscal year 1960 and \$95 million in fiscal year 1961.

Providing for regulation of interstate distribution of hazardous substances sold for household use.

Clarifying special postal rates for educational, cultural, and library materials.

Also of major importance bill authorizing Post Office Department to seek

court orders to curb the use of mails for the distribution of obscene or fraudulent matters.

Establishing a system of licensing and control over the manufacture of nar-cotic drugs.

Resolution of the House of Representatives expressing the sense of the House that the President should call a White House conference on narcotics.

Authorization and appropriations of over \$900 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Authorization for adequate appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, and the making of such appropriations.

#### NATIONAL ECONOMY

After nearly 8 years of Republican administration of the executive branch of the Government the state of the national economy is ominous:

Unemployment is at 4,500,000; steel production is lower than at any time in the past 10 years; business profits have dropped; the stock market is down in anticipation of lower earnings; consumer buying and consumer credit while both high are rising at diminishing rates, and the rate of increase in personal income likewise has slowed down. Farm income, too, is down.

If elected, Mr. Nixon recently said he would solve the plight of the farmers during the next 4 years. That statement naturally raises the question "Where have Mr. Nixon and the Republican administration been the past 7½ years?"

The administration which not so many months ago was trying to persuade the Congress to raise the interest rate on long-term Treasury securities above the 4½-percent limit is now, though the Federal Reserve Board is cutting rediscount rates, reducing required bank reserves to get credit flowing.

A Congress is to be judged not only by what it does, but what it refuses to do. The Democratic controlled Congress refused to accede to aggressive position, repeatedly stated, of the President to completely lift the 4½-percent ceiling on long-term Federal Government bonds.

The Democratic controlled Congress thereby rendered an inestimable service to the American people.

As a result of the high-interest policy of the Republican administration, put into operation administratively, it is conservatively estimated on public and private indebtedness the taxpayers and the people are paying at least \$12 billion more a year now than they did under preceding Democratic administrations. For example, the increase on payments of interest on the Federal debt is over \$4 billion a year more now than the payment was as recently as \$1952.

There are reliable reports that the administration, which, for a few months put a check on expenditures in order to end the fiscal year June 30 with a surplus, is now accelerating them in order to revive conditions before the November election.

Had the administration not opposed school construction and housing legisla-

tion in the last 2 years the economy would today be in better condition.

Had the President not vetoed earlier public works legislation of this Congress those projects would be underway today.

Had the President not vetoed the depressed areas bill the loans and grants provided under that legislation would have been at work helping to redevelop those sections of the Nation burdened with surplus labor of a chronic nature.

Had the President not refused to go along on the \$1.25 minimum wage legislation with expanded coverage, which died, the money spent by these wageearners would be giving the economy a

In spite of Republican obstruction the Congress did manage to enact some legislation helpful to our economic situa-

The lending authority of the Small Business Administration was increased from \$150 million to \$575 million.

The ceiling on the amount of loans the SEA may have outstanding was lifted by \$150 million to \$725 million.

The Small Business Investment Act, under which private investment corporations to operate in this field are created, was amended to make their extension of credit more readily available.

The Clayton Antitrust Act was amended to expedite procedures for enforcement of orders of the Federal Trade Commission.

Highways and airport construction authorizations were enacted and these throughout 1961:

Enactment of a measure curbing undemocratic and racketeering practices should have a stabilizing effect on labormanagement relations.

The existing 52-percent corporate income-tax rate and the temporary schedule of excise taxes were again twice extended by this Congress, to run now to July 1, 1961.

Likewise, a temporary increase in the limit on the national debt to \$293 billion to the end of fiscal 1961 was enacted. The statutory limit was lifted in the first session from \$283 billion to \$285 billion.

With the administration approaching the end of its 8-year tenure, it might be well to note that the Republicans who ran for office on promises to reduce the debt have now brought it to a peacetime record high.

#### VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Ever mindful of the contributions made in time of war and in time of Deace by the veterans of our country, the 86th Democratic-controlled Congress passed a number of bills important to their best interests and also to the widows and dependents of deceased veterans.

Legislation was enacted into law— Authorizing \$100 million for direct housing loans to veterans.

Increasing non-service-connected pensions to veterans and equalizing pensions of World War II and widows of the Korean conflict with those of World War I.

Extending special enlistment programs under the Reserve Act.

competent veterans.

Providing grants to aid totally disabled veterans to acquire specially equipped

Extending for 2 years, to July 25, 1962, authority for direct and guaranteed loans to veterans for homes, farms, or

Waiving payment of premiums on national life insurance policies for certain totally disabled veterans.

Permitting conversion or exchange of national life insurance policies to a new modified plan.

Providing education and training for children of veterans dying of serviceconnected disability after January 1, 1955.

Providing additional compensation for disabled veterans with more than three children

Increasing payments for support of disabled veterans in State soldiers'

Providing for additional compensation for certain disabled veterans.

Providing for services of optometrists to veterans with service-connected eye conditions.

Clarifying reunemployment provisions affecting draftees and reservists.

Providing for free medical service for veterans with nonservice ills requiring treatment preparatory to admission to a veterans hospital.

Providing for \$100-a-month pension for holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Extending to March 1, 1964, the period during which families of veterans have preference for admission to public hous-

Authorizing the posthumous award of appropriate medals to the four chap-

The agricultural community of our country is one of the greatest assets we have, not only as a prominent factor in our gross national economy, but as an important element of our national defense.

For a nation that cannot grow farm products to feed its people could, in time of war, be forced to capitulate to an enemy capable of blockading its shores.

Our farmers and their families are vitally important as sound, substantial citizens.

Agriculture in the United States is in the broad situation of buying necessities for the farm and family in a protected market, and selling surpluses in an unprotected market, and pretty much at world prices.

A broad and dynamic agriculture, with the family-type farm preserved, is a matter of national importance.

The Democratic Party has recognized that in a great industrial Nation like ours, unless our agricultural community-our farmers-receive compensatory consideration for the tariff protection given business and industry, that a broad and dynamic agricultural life, with the family-type farmer properly recognized, will be difficult to exist.

Under past Democratic administrations legislation was enacted into law of great benefit to the farmers of our coun-

Providing for control of estates of in- try, and through a strong agricultural community, of great benefit to the national interest of our country.

During the past 71/2 years, under the Republican Party, with the veto power of the President, and his boast and threat of one-third plus one, farm income has materially dropped, at a time when purchases for farm and family, as well as other expenses, have sharply increased. As a result, tens of thousands of family-type farms have disappeared—the farmer owners unable to obtain a living, and the corporate-type farm has sharply increased.

It is not too late for the farmers of our country to reverse this situation. To do so requires understanding the lack of visionary leadership during the past 71% years, and action on their part at the polls to repose complete control of our Government, the White House, and the Congress, in the hands of the Democratic Party.

With a Democrat in the White House. and a Democratic Congress, which seems to be assured, teamwork, and a coordinated leadership will exist that will restore vitality to agriculture and to farm life in our country.

The only promise the Republicans. through their candidate for President, makes is that they will solve the farm problem during the next 4 years.

But where have the Republicans been during the past 7½ years?

During this period several excellent bills passed by Democratic Congresses met with Presidential veto.

The last one was as recently as 1959, providing for a referendum by wheat farmers on 25 percent reduction on planting acreage and 90 percent of parity price support, and failing approval by a two-thirds majority, acreage controls would be removed and price supports reduced.

I might also observe that the Republican Party in 1953-54-83d Congresswas in control of the White House and of both branches of the Congress, and failed to act.

Despite the noncooperation of President Eisenhower who followed the advice of Hon. Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, Democratic-controlled Congresses have passed legislation of importance to our farming community.

Confining myself to the 86th Congress, which has just adjourned sine die, the following bills are some that were enacted into law:

Extending for 2 years to December 31 1962, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for sale of surplus commodities abroad; permits a trial food-stamp plan for distribution to needy at home; authorizes \$4.5 billion.

Broadening power of Crop Insurance Board to extend program into additional counties.

Authorizing leasing of cotton acreage allotments during crop-years 1959 through 1961.

Authorizing Commodity Credit Corporation to sell food for livestock in emergency areas.

Transferring responsibility for making appraisals from Farm Credit Administration to Federal land banks.

Extending to June 30, 1961, provisions of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizing refinancing of loans on family-sized farms.

Permitting continuance of established coloring practices in orange industry.

Extending for 3 months, to March 31, 1961, the Sugar Act of 1948, fixing quotas of domestic and foreign producers; gives President authority to readjust Cuba's quota

Requiring marketing quotas for rice be established when total supply exceeds

normal.

Permitting application of loan provisions of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to other soil-conservation projects.

Extending minimum national marketing quota for extra-long-staple cotton to the 1961 crop.

Fixing price supports for butterfat and for milk sold for manufacturing purposes.

Authorizing donation of Federal surplus property to cooperative agricultural extension agencies of States and counties

A bill of great importance to tobacco producers to stabilize price supports for tobacco was passed by the second session of this Congress, and is now law.

And yet a bill passed by the first session of this Congress to stabilize and protect the level of tobacco price supports was vetoed by President Eisenhower.

## Medical Care for the Aged

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, improved health for our aged population through improved medical care is assured under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1960, H.R. 12580, which has recently passed the Congress.

I would like to discuss the new medical assistance program provided under the 1960 amendments and examine into some of the considerations that bear on this important issue.

At the outset I would observe that the Congress in a new social program, as in any other actions that it takes, must be motivated by the best interest of all Americans and must obtain knowledge and understanding of all the relevant facts. These essential criteria for legislating were particularly applicable in developing an improved medical care program for the aged. If the Congress had not followed these criteria, an unwise action could have occurred that substituted quantity for quality in medical service that would have been unpredictably costly, that would have overcrowded our hospitals, that would have weakened our entire social security system, and that would have made the heavy hand of bureaucratic Federal Government the unwelcomed and bungling arbiter in the physician-patient relationship. Fortunately, Congress did not take an unwise course of action. Instead, the Congress prepared a program that will give the right kind of help at the right place to the people who need help without the imposition of wasteful cost burdens on the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, the 1900 amendments contain two important phases in dealing with medical care for the aged. The first phase is the establishment of a new Federal-State program of medical assistance for aged persons who are able to finance their general living costs but who are not able to bear the additional burden of the cost of illness. These selfreliant citizens might be termed the potentially medical needy. The second phase of the 1960 amendments affecting medical care is a significant increase in the Federal financial participation in State medical care programs for recipients of old-age assistance. Thus the two phases of this new program will give opportunity for Federal assistance to those aged needing help with their medical bills who reside in States participating in a Federal-State program.

A more detailed amplification of these two phases of the medical program of the 1960 amendments seems appropriate and is as follows:

I. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR MEDICALLY NEEDY

The 1960 act amends title I of the Social Security Act to set up a new Federal-State program of medical assistance for aged persons. Such assistance will take the form of payments under State programs of part or all of the costs of medical services incurred by State residents aged 65 or over who are not recipients of old-age assistance but whose income and resources are found by the State to be insufficient to meet the cost of necessary medical services. Eligibility for medical assistance for the aged will be determined by the States on a more liberal basis than eligibility is determined for old-age assistance.

Federal financial participation is provided for medical and remedial services that may be provided under State programs. Such services may include first. inpatient hospital services; second, skilled nursing-home services; third, physicians' services; fourth, outpatient hospital or clinic services; fifth, home health care services; sixth, private duty nursing services; seventh, physical therapy and related services; eighth. dental services; ninth, laboratory and X-ray services; tenth, prescribed drugs, eyeglasses, dentures, and prosthetic devices; eleventh, diagnostic, screening, and preventive services; and twelfth, any other medical care or remedial care recognized under State law.

No aged resident of a State may be found ineligible because he has not resided in the State sufficiently long. The share of the Federal Government in expenditures made under State programs will vary from 50 to 80 percent, according to each State's per capita income. The Federal program becomes effective as of October 1, 1960. Discretion is left

to the individual States as to the extent of participation in this new program. It is currently estimated on the basis of the adoption of fairly comprehensive programs by the States that as many as 1 million persons may receive medical assistance during a year and that the annual cost will be \$325 million comprised of \$165 million Federal funds and \$160 million State and local funds.

II. MEDICAL CARE FOR OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

To encourage the States to extend comprehensive medical services to oldage assistance recipients, the 1960 amendments increase Federal participation in the financing of State payments to suppliers of medical care for such persons. A provision has been added to existing law which provides for Federal financial participation in expenditures for payments to vendors of medical service up to \$12 per month, in addition to the existing \$65 maximum for Federal participation in cash benefits. Under the 1960 amendments where the average old-age assistance payment of a State is over \$65 per month, the Federal share in respect to medical-services costs will be a minimum of 50 percent and a maximum of 80 percent, depending upon the State's per capita income. Where the State average payment is \$65 a month or less, or it is to a State's advantage, the Federal share in respect to medical-services costs will be 15 percentage points in addition to the existing Federal percentages-50 to 65 percent. Thus, for this latter group of States, the Federal percent applicable to medical-services costs will range from 65 to 80 percent. The increased availability of Federal funds to establish or strengthen State programs of medical care for the needy aged will result in significantly improved medical programs in all States if the States act to take advantage of this opportunity. This change becomes effective October 1, 1960. and it is expected to result in an additional \$142 million a year in Federal funds being available to the States for medical care of old-age assistance re-

Mr. Speaker, it might be well at this point to examine the way in which the medical care changes in the 1960 amendments will affect the individual States. To facilitate this inquiry I will include as a part of my remarks some statistical tables as follows:

Table I shows the existing Federal matching percentages and the percentages that would be applicable under H.R. 12580.

Table II shows the old-age assistance expenditures by source of funds for calendar year December 31, 1959.

Table III shows the average payment to old-age assistance recipients in June 1960.

Table IV shows the estimated firstyear costs of the two phases of medical care under the 1960 amendments.

Table V shows the additional old-age assistance funds that are expected to be available under the second phase of the previously described 1960 amendments affecting medical care.

Table I.—Existing and proposed Federal matching percentages (effective for October 1960 through June 1961)

State	Federal matching percentages cur- rently applicable under old-age assistance	Federal medical matching percent- ages under bill <sup>1</sup>	Total Fee matching p age applica medical ext of old-age is ance reciple States with total paym under \$	ercent- ble to penses assist- nts for average ent of	State	Federal matching percentages cur- rently applicable under old-age assistance	Federal medical matching percent- ages under bill <sup>1</sup>	Total Fed matching pe age applica medical exp of old-age as ance recipie States with total paym under \$	pens s ussist- nts for average ent of
	1	11	III	399		1	п	III	
Alabanna Alaska Arizona Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Guam Hawaii Idaho Ilifnois Indiana Jowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maire Maryland Massaschusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Mississippi Mississippi Missouri	50, 00 63, 23 65, 00 50, 00 50, 00 50, 00 50, 00 50, 00 53, 38 65, 00 50, 00 63, 23 60, 78 65, 00 65, 00 65, 00 65, 00 65, 00 65, 00 65, 00 65, 00 65, 00	79. 15 76. 00 63. 23 89. 00 50. 00 53. 42 50. 00 50. 00 50. 00 50. 00 50. 00 50. 00 50. 00 60	(*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*)	80. 00 65. 00 78. 23 80. 00 65. 00 65. 00 65. 00 65. 00 68. 38 65. 00 80. 00 65. 00	Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virgin Islands Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	63. 41 50. 00 57. 91 50. 00 55. 00 65. 00	54. 07 63. 41 50. 00 57. 91 50. 00 67. 99 50. 00 77. 46 74. 18 50. 00 67. 54 52. 58 60. 00 50. 00 50. 00 50. 00 65. 90 65. 90 65. 90 65. 82 66. 90 65. 82 65. 00 65. 82 65. 00 65. 82 65. 00 65. 82 60. 00 65. 82	(P) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C	69, 07 80, 00 80, 00 80, 00 80, 00 80, 00 80, 00 80, 00 80, 00

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These are applicable to the new program of medical assistance for the aged and to vendor medical costs under the old-age assistance program when State average total assistance payment is over \$65 per month (when average is \$65 or under, percentages shown in next column are applicable).

Table II.—Old-age assistance: Expenditures for assistance to recipients, by source of funds, calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1959
[Amounts in thousands]

	marata and a	Vendor payments for		Total including vendor payments for medical care							
Stute	Total assist- ance includ- ing vendor payments	medica	al care	Federal	funds	State f	unds	Local funds			
	for medical care	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	\$1, 875, 104	\$254, 389	13.6	\$1, 117, 987	59.6	\$646, 762	34.5	\$110, 355	5.9		
Alabama Alaska	55, 163	14	(1)	41, 355	75.0	13, 794	25.0	14	(1)		
	1,085			701	64.6	384	35. 4				
	9, 925			7, 255	73.1	2,670	26.9				
	22 360	3, 574	11.0	24, 037	74.3	8, 333	25. 7				
	204 020	21, 293	8.1	128, 096	48.5	117, 902	44.6	18, 080	6.8		
		8, 659	14.4	24, 535	40.8	35, 625	59. 2				
onnecticut	19, 738	3, 235	16.4	7, 430	37.6	12, 308	62.4				
Delaware District of Columbia	840	0, 200	100.3	574	68.3	267	31.7	*******			
District of Columbia	2, 507	322	12.8	1, 577	62.9	931	37.1				
lorida.	45, 034	2, 784	6,2	31, 992	71.0	13, 042	29.0				
eorgia	40,004	2,10%	0.2	41, 464	74.5	11, 984	21.5	2, 227	4.0		
lunm 2	55, 674	********	************	31, 303	50.0	21,00%	50.0				
luam i	1 000	410	11.1	689	64.9	373	35, 1				
Iawaii daho	1,062	117	2.2	4, 185	71.9	1,634	28.1	************			
daho_ llinois	5, 818		38.3	38, 534	59.0	26, 827	41.0				
llinois ndiana owa	65, 361	25, 017	28.8	13, 419	64.2	4, 494	21.5	2, 996	14.3		
Owa	20, 909	6, 023		19, 660	63.6	11, 258	36.4				
Owa	30, 918	1, 952	6.3	15, 881	57.8	6, 202	22.6	5, 407	19.7		
		3, 974	14.0	22, 449	75.2	7, 397	24.8				
entucky	29, 846		0.0	69, 963	70.8	28, 918	29. 2				
ouisiana Maine	98, 881	2, 741	2.8	6, 586	72.0	2,557	28.0				
daine daryland	9, 144	1, 469	8,5	4, 467	65. 2	1. 341	19.6	1,045	15. 2		
Maryland Mussachusatte	6, 853	584	39.6	40, 890	42.1	40,099	41.3	16, 173	16.6		
Massachusetts.	97, 162	38, 511	9.7	31, 988	58.9	20, 087	37.0	2,277	4.2		
Michigan Minnesota	54, 351	5, 252	37.5	25, 711	52.6	12, 634	25, 9	10, 503	21. 5		
linnesota.	48, 848	18, 294	04.0	22, 903	80.0	5, 731	20.0	20,000	224		
lississippi	28, 633			55,047	67.4	26, 639	32.6				
dissouri.	81, 686	34	(1)	3, 687	66.3	1, 279	23. 0	593	10.7		
lontana Vebraska	5, 560	19	.3	8, 686	67.6	3, 528	27.5	633	4.9		
Vebraska Vevada	12,848	3, 907	30.4	1, 305	60.4	601	27.8	253	11.7		
Nevada New Hampshise	2, 159	189	8.7	2, 694	60.5	619	13. 9	1, 142	25. 6		
New Hampshire	4, 455	1,058	23.8	9, 332	47.7	6, 296	32. 2	3, 941	20. 1		
New Jersey	19, 569	7, 154	36.6	5, 911	72.8	2, 214	27. 2	9, 941	20. 1		
New Mexico	8, 125	1, 184	14.6		40.6			OX 105	29. 6		
New York North Caroline	105, 171	30, 999	29, 5	42, 675		31, 372	29.8	31, 125			
North Carolina	24, 407	1, 155	4.7	18, 550	76. 0 54. 9	3, 250	13. 3	2, 606	10.7		
North Dakota	7, 523	2, 549	33.9	4, 128	60.2	3,064	40. 7	001			
Ohio Dakota	72, 387	10, 294	14.2	43, 544		28, 844	39.8				
Oklahoma Oregon	82, 745	11,048	13.4	51, 274	62.0	31, 471	38.0				
Oregon Pennsylvania	16, 448	4, 711	28.6	9,037	54.9	5, 187	31. 5	2, 223	13. 4		
ennsylvania	40, 912	2,060	5.0	24, 803	60.6	16, 110	39. 4				
'uerto Rico thode Island	3, 946			1,973	50.0	1,973	50.0				
thode Island outh Carolina	6, 291	1,084	17.2	3, 460	55,0	2,831	45.0				
South Carolina.	15, 456	226	1.5	11,857	76.7	3,599	23.3				
Outh Dakota	6, 468			4, 703	72.7	1,766	27.3				
Tennessee Texas	29, 216	1,275	4.4	22,045	75.5	5, 737	19.6	1,434	6.5		
TOXIB.	139, 805	The second second	Commence of the last	100,766	72.1	29,040	27.9				

Footnotes at end of table.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Average total assistance payment in May 1960 was over \$65, so no figure is shown in this table. In all other studies, the average payment was \$65 or less, and under these conditions the Federal matching percentage as shown in this column would be applicable.

TABLE II.—Old-age assistance: Expenditures for assistance to recipients, by source of funds, calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1959—Continued

	Total assist-	Vendor pay	rments for		Total includ	ing vendor pay	ments for me	dical care	al care						
State	ance includ- ing vendor payments	medici		Federal	funds	State 1	unds	Local f	lunds						
	for medical care	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent						
Utah	\$6, 532 3, 944	\$419	6.4	\$4,606 2,877	70. 5 72. 9	\$1,926 1,067	29.5 27.1								
Virgin Islands Virginia	166 7,519 54,336	763	2.1 10.2 23.1	5, 702 25, 844	49.9 75.8 47.6	83 1,131 28,492	50.1 15.0 52.4	\$686	9.1						
Washington	8,690	12, 567 797 16, 569 378	9, 2 48, 8 12, 8	6, 699 18, 619 1, 740	77.1 54.9 59.1	1, 939 9, 362 550	22. 3 27. 6 18. 7	52 5, 959 654	17. 6 22. 1						

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Table III.—Average payment per recipient for old-age assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by State, June 1960

		old-age assistan	ice		Old-age assistance				
State	All assist- ance 1 Money proments to recipient		Vendor pay- ments for medical care 1	State	All assist- ance i	Money pay- ments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor pay- ments for medical care		
All States	\$67.90	\$58.06	\$10.52				A STATE		
Alabama	53.03	53.03	3.01	Montana	\$64.00	\$63, 67	\$.3		
linska	64.64	64. 64		Nebraska	71, 27	47, 80	23, 8		
rizona	61.66	61.66		Nevada	71, 26	65. 27	5.9		
rkansas	52.94	46.37	6, 60	New Hampshire	77.48	60.74	16.7		
alifornia	90. 37	81.45	9, 47	New Jersey	90, 32	62, 01	34. 7		
'olorado	98.65	82, 77	15.88	New Mexico.	68, 18	59.63	8, 5		
Connecticut	109.11	92.62	18.19	New York	107.92	76. 21	35. 4		
Delaware	50.00	50.00		North Carolina	42.86	41.38	1.4		
District of Columbia	65, 10	59. 23	8.36	North Dakota	85, 33	58, 36	30, 2		
lorida	56, 87	50.39	6, 80	Ohio	74.72	65, 15	10.8		
Jeorgia	47, 29	47. 29		Oklahoma	79.30	67, 40	11.0		
lumin	24.97	24. 97	**********	Oregon.	74, 97	53, 15	23, 7		
lawall	64.16	56.57	7.59	Pennsylvania	68. 11	64. 28	3.8		
daho	68.77_	00.43	8.38	Puerto Rico	8.24	8.24			
llinois	73.88	47.01	30.13	Rhode Island	78. 37	64. 37	14.0		
ndiana	62.96	44.98	19.19	South Carolina	43. 50	37.93	5. (		
owa	81.40	75, 16	7.48	South Dakota	61. 63	61, 63			
ansas	80.01	68, 71	12.09	Tennessee	43, 44	41, 24	2.2		
Centucky	46.04	46.04		Texas	52. 91	52, 91			
ouisinna	71.56	69.55	2.05	Utah	72, 50	67, 52	4.5		
Jaine	67.77	53.77	14.00	Vermont	63.05	51, 10	11.6		
Maryland	61.79	56, 56	5, 23	Virgin Islands	23, 66	23. 20	- d		
Jassachusetts	99, 15	54. 85	45. 51	Virginia	44. 31	38.06	8.4		
flohigan	72, 50	65, 60	6, 90	Washington	87.19	60.38	30. 8		
Minnesota	88.73	53.92	36. 39	West Virginia	39, 06	34.14	4.1		
dississippt	29.75	29.75	*********	Wisconsin	82, 72	41, 65	43,1		
Missouri	60, 01	59.57	. 48	Wyoming	72, 16	61. 91	10.4		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

<sup>3</sup> May also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for

ments.

Payments made without Federal participation.

Table IV.—Estimated annual 1st-year costs under proposed program of medical assistance for the aged and for additional matching for vendor medical care payments under old-age assistance

A CHEROLEGIA						[All figures l	n thousands]		, B. 10				2000
State	Medical assistance for the aged <sup>1</sup>		Additional OAA vendor medical both projects				Medical assistance for the aged <sup>1</sup>		Additional OAA vendor medical costs		Additional costs— both programs		
	Federal cost	State and local cost	Federal cost	State and local cost	Federal cost	State and local cost		Federal cost	State and local cost	Federal cost	State and local cost	Federal cost	State and local cost
United States	\$80,000	\$55, 837	\$142, 175	\$3, 873	\$202, 175	\$59,710			-		Jal J		
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Jowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Mississippi Missouri	1 122 27 7500 3611 3, 318 375 2966 14 43 3 44 5, 911 3, 013 155 123 155 4, 751 1, 778 2, 612 4, 751 1, 778 2, 778	9 1 6 7 7 750 314 3,318 33 75 199 5 43 17 5,911 3,013 57 678 44 48 83 822 4,751 1,778 1,848 2 152	4, 155 52 635 3, 308 18, 368 18, 368 1, 409 28 3, 905 504 3, 120 2, 485 2, 795 12, 970 731 394 5, 663 5, 643 4, 652 4, 552	52 370 18 984 572	707 9, 816 3, 907 3, 218 3, 537 2, 810 13, 093 887 1, 206	9 53 376 7 7 750 314 3, 318 46 76 199 989 43 17 5, 911 3, 013 57 678 88 82 4, 751 1, 778 1, 848 1, 114 1, 114	Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	4, 879 9 13, 416 62 2455 1, 338 1, 719 2, 451 896 6 8 222 79 34 43 503 2, 481	\$26 545 47 620 4, 879 13, 416 85 1, 336 1, 550 2, 451 896 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 5 5 5 8 5 6 2, 43 8 7 7 5 5 6 2, 4 8 8 8 6 6 8 7 7 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$186 712 1877 404 1,362 877 777 773 6,430 1,964 1,001 485 1,023 419 1,984 1,984 1,984 1,587 741 206 331 3,517 2,770 238	186	\$216 1, 656 234 1, 248 6, 241 886 19, 335 1, 959 1, 017 2, 783 6, 052 1, 381 1, 629 427 1, 950 7, 755 6, 970 7775 249 834 5, 986 642 5, 780 291	\$189 544 44 42 4,875 4,875 13,416 13,506 2,451 18,506 2,451 19,206 2,451

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Because of the newness of this program, it is extremely difficult to estimate exactly which States will participate and to what extent, especially in the 1st year after enactment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1958.

other than medical care. Averages based on number of cases receiving money pay

Note.—Estimates were not made for Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, which can participate in these programs; any additional expenditures for these purisdictions would probably be relatively small.

Table V.—Old-age assistance (OAA) funds for medical care payments: Additional funds anticipated to be available under OAA medical care provisions of the Social Security Amendments of 1960 (Public Law 86-778); additional funds needed to bring medical payments to anticipated levels; and additional funds available to States—expected to be used for program improvement in OAA or medical assistance for the aged

State				bring med- yments to States—		State	Additional funds anti- cipated to be avail- able under OAA medical care provi- sions of Public Law 86-778		Additional funds needed to bring med- ical payments to anticipated levels <sup>1</sup>		able to
	Federal	State-local	Federal	State-local	improve- ment in OAA or modical assistance for the aged		Federal	State-local	Federal	State-local	improve- ment in OAA or medical assistance for the age
Total	\$142, 175	\$3, 873	\$70, 257	\$3, 873	\$71,918	THE BUTTE TO ST					
Mabama	4, 155 52	52	2 4, 155 3 52	52		Montana Nebraska	\$186 712	\$158	2 \$156	\$138	\$71
rizona	635 3, 308	370	3 635 3 3, 308	370		New Hampshire	187	*********	1 187		
Arkansas	18, 365		9, 182		9, 183	New Jersey	1, 362				1, 30
Colorado	3; 627				3, 627	New Mexico	877		2 877		1, 80
Connecticut	1,039				1,039	New York	5, 919	**********			5, 91
Delaware	41	13	3 41 3 46	13		North Carolina North Dakota	1, 897	**********	1 1, 897		
lorida	3, 354		2 3, 354	***********	**********	Ohio	6, 430		2 411	**********	3, 98
icorgia	4, 804	984	3 4, 804	981		Oklahoma	8, 699		4, 111	************	8, 69
Inwall	28	**********	28			Oregon	1,064				1.06
daho	673	********	2 673	*********		Pennsylvania	3, 601				3, 50
llinois	3, 905	TRACTOR TARRA		7577777777777	3, 905	Rhode Island	485	*********		*******	48
ndiana	3, 120		1, 858		594	South Carolina	1, 623		1 1, 623		
ansas	2, 485	*********	1,000		1, 262 2, 485	South Dakota Tennessee	1, 934	186	* 419 * 1, 934	186	
entucky	2, 795	572	1 2, 795	572	2, 100	Texas.	6, 891	426	1 6, 891	426	
muisiana	12,970		6, 835	0/2	6, 135	Utah.	741	420	662	920	
faine	731		1 731		0, 100	Vermont.	206	**********	2 206		-
[aryland	384	STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	2 384			Virginia	331		331		
tassachusetta	5, 663				5, 663	Washington	3, 517				
lichtgan	4, 405		3,744		661	West Virginia	567		2 567		
linnesota	3, 943				3, 943	Wisconsin	2,770				2, 770
dississippt	4, 638	1, 112	3 4, 638	1, 112		Wyoming	238		188		50
Ilssouri	4, 582		1 4, 582		Annual Control of	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	with the last		10 10 10 10 10 10		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An average of \$12 per month per recipient except as footnoted otherwise.
<sup>3</sup> More than \$5 but less than \$12, utilizing all additional Federal funds available under the amendments.

Mr. Speaker, using the information and data now at hand I would like to present to my colleagues in the House an explanation of the way in which the 1960 medical care amendments affect the States. For purposes of illustration I have selected my own State of Wisconsin and the State of Tennessee.

First, Wisconsin: By reference to tables I and II we determine that Wisconsin had total old-age assistance payments in calendar year 1959 of \$34.9 million, including \$16.6 million for medical care with almost 55 percent of the total being Federal funds. From table III it is evident that Wisconsin in June 1960 made an average old-age assistance payment of \$82.72, of which \$43.86 was a vendor payment for medical care. Reference to table IV and table V discloses that because Wisconsin's present old-age assistance program is above the limits of Federal matching, the State will receive \$2.77 million in additional Federal matching for old-age assistance vendor medical costs without the payment of any additional State funds for this purpose. As a consequence, Wisconsin could utilize these additional funds to effect a savings in State expenditures. The State savings could then be used to finance the State share of the new medical program under the first phase of the 1960 amendments, which I previously described. If the State savings were so used, the State would receive in additional Federal matching funds an amount so that the Federal Government would be paying 54.6 percent of the total so spent.

Second, Tennessee: Tables I and II indicate that \$29.2 million was spent in Tennessee for old-age assistance in 1959, including \$1,275 million for medical care with Federal matching participation amounting to 75.5 percent of the total funds spent. Table III indicates that the average old-age assistance payment in June 1960 was \$43.44, of which \$2.20 was vendor payment for medical care. Table IV indicates that under the second phase of the 1960 medical amendments Tennessee will receive \$1.9 million additional Federal funds for old-age assistance vendor payments without the expenditure of additional State funds. Table V indicates that because Tennessee is low in vendor payments, the State could get even more in Federal funds by the expenditure of some State funds on the basis of 4 Federal dollars for every State dollar until the medical payments averaged \$12 per person per month. Alternatively, as in the case of Wisconsin, Tennessee could utilize part of the additional \$1.9 million I previously referred to as a means of saving State money to finance the new medical program for nonrecipients of old-age assistance. Whatever Tennessee spends for the new medical care program that I have described as phase 1 would be matched by Federal funds at a rate of 76.55 percent of the total so spent.

Mr. Speaker, a study of the data and information I have presented in regard to the medical care provisions indicates that the 1960 amendments to the Social Security Act contain a sound and effi-

cient solution to the problem of providing for the health needs of those aged citizens who for one reason or another are unable to obtain suitable medical care. The medical care provisions of the 1960 amendments would:

First. Emphasize Government help where such help is needed and necessary by providing medical care to those persons who cannot make their own provision for medical needs; in this way the governmental effort can be more effective and less costly without adding to the personal health costs of other citizens.

Second. Help in the areas of medical treatment for those persons who are least likely to have private health insurance.

Third. Recognize that human rights and needs are best served in governmental activity when the agency is situated as close as possible to the individual which is accomplished by placing administrative responsibility at the State level instead of vesting control in the Federal Government.

Fourth. Continue voluntary action in the health protection field by the great majority of our 16 million citizens aged 65 and over who do not want Federal dictation in medical care.

Fifth. Safeguard against overutilization and overcrowding of hospital facilities by the proper emphasis it places on preventive medicine and the broad range of health services authorized.

Sixth. Avoid the costly impression of "free" hospitalization whether necessary or not which is in fact free only to the extent it is paid for by the taxpayers.

<sup>2 \$6</sup> per month per recipient.

Seventh. Permit our free enterprise system to continue operation in providing our Nation with the highest medical and health standards in the world.

Eighth. Preserve the traditional Federal-State organization structure of our Nation and maintain local autonomy.

Mr. Speaker, these many advantages that are to be found in the approach to medical care for the aged that is provided by the Social Security Amendments of 1960, H.R. 12580, would not exist under a compulsory health insurance approach such as was advocated by some during our deliberations on these amendments. In fact by adopting the Federal-State voluntary approach contained in H.R. 12580 we have avoided many of the disadvantages inherent in a compulsory system. For example in the context of comparing the compulsory approach with the voluntary approach we find that the medical care provisions of the 1960 amendments would not:

First. Discriminate against the 4 million Americans who are over age 65 but are not covered by the OASDI program and who would not, therefore, be entitled to medical care under a compulsory social security approach financed by payroll taxes.

Second. Purport to provide health protection to millions of aged who neither need nor want Government medical care at the expense of 60 million workers who in many cases find it more difficult to meet family medical needs than do the aged.

Third. Violate the traditional cash benefit concept of the OASDI program by instituting a program of service benefits irrespective of need for the particular services offered.

Fourth. Impose unpredictable costs on the OASDI trust funds possibly thereby impairing the ability of those funds to meet the cash benefit obligations.

Fifth. Require higher payroll taxes which would mean a smaller paycheck in terms of take-home pay for everyone under social security.

Sixth. Encourage expensive hospitalization and institutional care when other forms of medical treatment would be more efficacious.

Seventh. Limit medical care to certain arbitrary types of service such as surgical care, hospitalization, and nursing home care but would instead allow a broad scope of benefits so that the type of care could be prescribed according to the individual requirement.

Eighth. Restrict beneficiaries in their choice of physician and hospital through

Government controls.

Ninth. Encourage the demands by the nonaged for governmentally provided health care with the eventual consequence being a massive Government national health system.

Tenth. Provide a political solution to a medical problem.

It will be vividly recalled by all concerned that during the preparation of the Social Security Amendments of 1960 the instigated and well-organized political pressure was great for the establishment of a costly but ineffectual program of compulsory health insurance for the

aged within the framework of the oldage, survivors, and disability insurance program of the social security system. This endeavor was categorically rejected by a vote of 17 to 8 in the House Committee on Ways and Means, by a vote of 12 to 5 in the Senate Finance Committee, and by a vote of 51 to 44 in the U.S. Senate. In short, the compulsory approach to health care for the aged was specifically defeated three times during the consideration of the Social Security Amendments of 1960, H.R. 12580.

The legislation as finally approved in conference did not contain a compulsory health insurance plan and for that reason it was denounced by some leaders in the Democratic Party as being a paupers' bill, a fraud, and a mere sop. These denouncements must not have contained much merit for it will be recalled that the conference report was adopted in the House by a vote of 368 to 17 and in the Senate by a vote of 74 to 11. Indeed even the detractors of the 1960 amendments who favored a compulsory medical care plan could not have been too persuaded by their own criticism because almost to a man they wound up sup-porting the passage of the bill they had criticized.

Mr. Speaker, to the people who for political or other reasons reprehend the medical care provisions of H.R. 12580 as being not enough, I would point out that unpredictable cost, massive governmental intervention, compulsion, ineffectuality, and discrimination have never been the criteria for good or adequate legislation but they are definite shortcomings of the alternative proposal they supported.

The subject of health care for the aged will be an important consideration for study by the White House Conference on Aging to be held early in 1961. Legislation was passed during the 85th Congress providing for this White House Conference and the Congress will appropriate close to \$2 million of Federal funds for the purpose of this conference. State conferences are scheduled for the current year preliminary to the White House Conference. Participating in the White House Conference will be 2,800 delegates including some of the foremost specialists in the field of aging. It is required by law that a report including recommendations be made to the President by April 9, 1961. Many Members of Congress in considering medical care proposals in connection with the 1960 Social Security Amendments were of the view that Congress should not preempt the activities of the White House Conference on Aging by committing the Federal Government to a brandnew program of compulsory medical care for the aged under the OASDI title of the Social Security Act.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would commend my colleagues on the Committee on Ways and Means and other Members of the Congress for the important contribution they made to the development of the new medical care provisions provided in the Social Security Amendments of 1960. These provisions under Federal-State partnership will, I am confident, provide meaningful help to

those deserving aged American citizens who are unable to provide for their own health care needs. This worthy objective will be accomplished without socializing medicine, without impairment of the right of individual choice of physician, without jeopardizing the OASDI program, and without needless expense to the American taxpayer. Instead, under the 1960 amendments we will spend the tax dollar on the people who need it the most in a way that will do the most medical good. Under this approach the Federal Government will stimulate and supplement rather than replace State, local, and private action. Better health and greater security for our aged will inevitably be the result.

# Progress Report on Classics of American Democracy

SPEECH

# HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

\* IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today as the 86th Congress nears the end, I think to take an honored place in the legislative history of our country, I have asked, and graciously by unanimous consent my colleagues have granted me, time to present another progress report on the program known as the "Classics of American Democracy," and which it was my great honor and distinction to offer for the consideration of the Congress and of the U.S. Information Agency on behalf of a distinguished group of my constituents and other Chicagoans of outstanding stature.

This is a program to win the hearts and the minds of people everywhere. Its amazing success, I would say its unprecedented success, has in my opinion been the most significant development in our changing world in recent years. It is based upon our faith that the classics of democracy that gave inspiration and guidance to the Founding Fathers of our own United States would have, if translated into native languages and made available at grassroots, an influence no less profound on the thinking and on the political soul-searching of the men and women whose destiny in this generation, as was that of our forefathers in their generation, is to preserve the independence newly come to them in a fabric of government as pure as the mind and heart of man can weave.

## WAR OF IDEAS AND PHILOSOPHIES

At this moment, more than ever before perhaps, the American people are aware that economic and military means are not sufficient in the worldwide battle for the minds and hearts of men. Important as our economic aid programs are, and important as are the alliances, of which the United States is the main bastion, they have not by themselves sufficed fully to engage the energies of the free world on behalf of the ideal of human

dignity and a world order under the rule of law. The cold war remains a battle of philosophies, a war of ideas.

A great weakness of the free world remains the fact that it has had no common or universal fund of political doctrine. Most of the great works of democratic political thought, produced from time to time in the various countries, as it were the bible of democracy, have not in fact been available in other countries and other languages. This includes not only works originating in America but works originating variously throughout the modern Western World.

ORIGINATED BY CHICAGO GROUP IN 1954

On several previous occasions I have discussed this question before the House. In 1954, I presented studies which established these facts and presented a plan, originated by a committee of my constituents, for action by the U.S. Information Agency to remedy this appalling lack. In this advocacy I was very proud to have the powerful and thoughtful support of the Chicago Daily News and the Christian Century.

Too much credit cannot be given to that small group of dedicated Chicagoans. It is no exaggeration to say, and the report of progress I am about to make will bear me out, that in the development of the program of its conception has come one of the great vital forces

of our times.

Members of the Chicago group were Dr. Jerome Kerwin, chairman of the Charles R. Walgren Foundation, University of Chicago; Dr. Harold Fey, executive editor, Christian Century; A. T. Burch, associate editor, and Van Allen Bradley, literary editor, Chicago Daily News; Dr. Richard P. McKeon, professor of philosophy, University of Chicago, and State Department visitor to the universities of India; Emery T. Filbey, vice president emeritus, University of Chicago; John McGinnis, president, Pennsylvania Lodge 225, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; and Thomas B. Stauffer, of the faculty of Wilson Junior College.

Mr Stauffer has a rich background of experience in the foreign service. The fact that nowhere were such classics of democracy as "The Federalist" available in translated editions, and at grassroots, made a deep impression on him. The more he mingled with peoples in foreign lands and found none who had knowledge of the classics of democracy that had inspired our forefathers, the greater became his wonder and bewilderness.

At the time he assembled the Chicago group at its first luncheon, "The Federalist" had been translated into only one language, and that edition was out of print.

Mr. Stauffer has been invaluable and indispensable to the Chicago committee, to the U.S. Information Agency, and to me in the pursuit of his vision to the reality of great accomplishment, as will appear as I continue in this report of progress.

OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE IN JOURNALISM

The reports in the Chicago Daily News from its foreign correspondents in all parts of the world did much to alert the American people and to stir their interest. These reports showed that books on democracy nowhere were available at grassroots while Communist literature was everywhere. I have said before, and I think it should be repeated, that in the publication of these reports from correspondents of recognized authority the Daily News performed an outstanding public service.

Likewise, the Christian Century, with its wide and influential circulation, made large contribution to building popular demand for a program directly to reach and win the hearts and minds of people by imparting to them that faith in democracy that comes only from understanding.

POLL OF REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN LEADERS

In 1957, I was able to report to the House that, partly in response to the overwhelmingly favorable results of a poll which I had undertaken of representative leaders of opinion throughout the country the classics of democracy program had been adopted as part of the policy and plans of the U.S. Information Agency.

The responses I received from the representative Americans, of whom I had requested suggestions in compiling a list of classics of democracy, to constitute as it were a bible of American democracy, were so thoughtful, informative, and illuminating that I caused their insertion in the Congressional Record of January 18, 1956, A488-A495; January 19, 1956, A581-A588; January 20, 1956, A602-A607; and January 23, 1956, A666-A676. In the Congressional Record of January 26, 1956, on pages A816-A820 will be found a complete index of the writers.

I have from time to time reported on the progress and uniform success of the Agency carrying out this plan, especially since the Agency has been under the vigorous leadership of Ambassador George Allen.

Last year I presented on April 8, a very extensive report of the success overseas of this program as conducted by the Agency. I now will present further reports from the Agency and from the public overseas.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS THAT STAND OUT

These reports, I think, establish three significant facts: First, the continued successful activities of the U.S. Information Agency. Second, the fact that the idea of the classics has been so successful that other agencies in addition to the U.S. Information Agency have entered the field. And thirdly, that, as the sponsors of the program long ago predicted, the treatment of the free world as a philosophical and moral system rather than as a military or economic power group, has rallied to itself some of the best and most active minds in the various countries.

To the first point, the report of the Agency and the number of books produced under its sponsorship and their sales, speak sufficiently. There are also a variety of reviews and comments, or various classics publications, from various countries.

FIRST ARABIC EDITION OF FEDERALIST

The second point requires amplification. There is now for the first time in

any Asian language—now for the first time after nearly 200 years, now in the decades when the historic peoples of Asia are seeing the results of adapting Western technology to strengthen the life of their own rich cultures—now at last for the first time in any Asian tongue, there is a complete edition of "The Federalist Papers."

"The Federalist Papers," next to the Constitution itself, are the most marvelous and the most characteristic intellectual product of America. A full text has now been produced in Arabic. This publication is so new that I do not as yet have any figures of sales or any reviews or comments.

But the important facts about this edition are two: the publisher and the translator. The publisher is Franklin Publications, a commercial venture which as I understand it is operated by a consortium of American publishers with the explicit purpose of making American books of all kinds more widely available abroad. The procedure as I understand it is that Franklin recommends a list of likely titles and those desirable for each country are selected by a distinguished panel of leaders of opinion in each of the several countries.

The "Arabic Federalist" was produced in this way and I understand that both "The Federalist" and others of the classics titles will in due course be produced in a variety of Asian countries. I think it is of historic importance that commercial publishing has found it expedient to have its action concur with the long-term objective which the classics program of the U.S. Information Agency has sought to advance.

TRANSLATOR OF THE ARABIC FEDERALIST

I said that the second feature of this edition which deserved comment was the translator. The great danger and the secret defeat of a large-scale translation program is that the words and thoughts of great geniuses should be defaced and obscured by routine translators who understood neither.

Franklin Publications have by their integrity and prestige secured for the Arabic Federalist, a man who is a worthy colleague of the original author. Jamal Mohammed Ahmed, the translator, is an intellectual and political leader in his own country, a man of considerable reputation, as an orator and stylist, in a language which prides itself on its poetic power. He was educated in economics and political science in England and in English. He is now one of the senior diplomatic officers of the Sudanese Republic and has had a leading role in its achievement of nationhood.

As an African his words will be heard throughout that continent; as a Moslem his words will be heard from the pillars of Hercules to the volcanoes of the Philippines. It should be a matter of pride to all Americans that anyone with his active and responsible role in the modern world should find the time or think it an important service to his people to translate and comment thoughtfully upon some 172-year-old articles from the daily papers of New York City—namely, "The Federalist Papers."

WORLD RESPONSE TO CLASSICS' STIMULATION

The third aspect of the progress of the classics on which I propose to report was the extent to which the opinion forming elements in the various countries had responded to the stimulation of the philosophical classics of democracy, and had themselves begun to propagate these ideas

We must be respectfully aware that the result of such advocacy of philosophical democracy is not, either necessarily or in the short run any simple-minded alinement with or advocacy of the policies or the culture of the United States. It is rather the development of a climate of world opinion in which peace and the rule of law will become possible while each of the many historic cultures maintains its own individuality.

Nevertheless, and taking special account of his distinguished position, in two of the great cultural matrices of mankind, we may feel especially pleased that Jamal Mohammed Ahmed, the translator of the "Arabic Federalist," has thought fit to recommend that "The Federalist Papers" be universally used in the high schools.

It has not been convenient to obtain a verbatim translation of the introduction by Jamal Mohammed Ahmed to "The Federalist" but I have in his own words a skeleton abridgment which states as its concluding point:

CONCLUSION

"Federalist" as a specimen of original sources Arab readers need today; the many points of contact between the development of American nationalism and Arab nationalism

A proposal that "The Federalist" be included in university syllabuses of political theory; selections of it to be read in secondary schools in classes of training for citizenship. Reasons given briefly.

APPEAL OF FEDERALIST IS UNIVERSAL

It is one of the historic distinctions of "The Federalist" papers that in every generation and in every country, since its publication, the constitutional, the orderly, and the moderate among those who are active in political life have turned to it for both inspiration and practical devices.

We have one of the most striking examples of this in the correspondence of Thomas Jefferson. As U.S. Minister to Paris and as a friend of James Madison, he had been among the first in Europe to receive a copy of the first edition of "The Federalist" in book form. We have his own account of how he read passages of "The Federalist" to the Compte Mirabeau and to constitutional moderates in the French Revolution and how they worked together to produce the first French translations in 1789.

Modern parallels are not lacking. One of the great human forward stride of mankind of the postwar years is the establishment of independent states for the people of Africa. It is reported, on what authority I am uninformed, that when the committee of the new West African nations met to debate the possibilities of a West African or General African Federation there was mention of "The Federalist" and a desire expressed that each member might have a copy to study as a guide in the attainment of an African Federation built on the pattern of our American federation.

As chairman of the African Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I am deeply interested in the new emerging nations of that continent. I was pleased to hear that The Federalist was proving helpful, and hope that the report given me is accurate.

CLASSICS MAKE UNPRECEDENTED RECORD

Mr. Speaker, here is the record up to March of 1960, the classics of American democracy that have been printed in foreign languages, the sizes of the editions, the sales prices. Considering that at the time the program first was proposed by the distinguished Chicago committee there was no available translation of even "The Federalist" in a single foreign language, it is an unprecedented record of accomplishment:

Foreign editions of classics of democracy

	Language	Edition size	Retail price		Language	Edition size	Retail price
Dewey, John: "The Public and Its Problems."	Spanish	16,000	\$0.82	Hume, David; "Selected Writings," edited by Charles W. Hendel.	Spanish	25, 000	\$1.09
Dewey, John: "Freedom and Cul-	Arabie	5,000	.75	Hand, Learned; "The Spirit of	Burmese	6,000	. 42
ture."	Chinese	2,000	. 50	Liberty."	French	2,000	2, 86
	French	2,000	1.54		German	6, 500	6.19
	Greek	6, 300 7, 000	1,00		Greek	2,000	. 67
	Kannada	2,000	.42	THE RESIDENCE OF STREET	Sinhalese Telugu	2,500 1,000	. 21
	Korean (4 editions)	8,000	.90		Turkish	23,000	. 01
	Marathi	2,500	. 62	Jefferson, Thomas; "Thomas Jeffer-	Burmese	5,000	3, 84
	Portuguese	5, 500	. 64	son"; editor, Gilbert Chinard.	French	1,500	1.71
WHITE ENGLISHED IN THE	Gujarati, in process. Farsi, in process.	-		WI-Garage Chamber of the Tr	Spanish	3,000	4.76
	Hindi, in process.			"Jefferson: Champion of the Free Mind"; Phillips Russell.	Malay		. 34
	Malayalam, in process.			Mind , I minps reason.	Japanese	17,000 2,000	. 28
Emerson, Ralph Waldo; "Emerson's	Arabic	5,000	, 90		Gularati	2,000	. 31
Essays."	Telugu	1,000	. 40		Marathi	2,000	. 42
	Tamil	2,000	. 21		Urdu	5,000	. 21
	Kannada Malayalan	1,000 2,000	. 26	"The Life and Selected Writings of	Bengali, in process.		
"Basic Selections From Emerson";	Greek.	4,000	1.50	Thomas Jefferson"; Adrienne Koch	Bengall	3,000	. 26
editor, E. Lindeman.	Korean	3,000	1.00	and William Peden.	Hindi	5,000	. 32
Second to the second of the	Bengall	5,000	.32		Marathi	5,000	. 32
"Selections From the Works of	German	5,000	2.33	"Jefferson-A Great American's Life	Chinese	4,000	. 32
Emerson"; editor, Hans Hart-				and Ideas"; Saul Padover.	French	3,000	. 83
mann. "The Portable Emerson"; editor,	Trivati	10.000	21	um 7.0	Greek	1,800	3.42
Mark Van Doren.	HindiChinese	6,000	.31	"Thomas Jefferson and American Democracy"; Max Beloff.	Italian	3,000	2, 40
	Gujarati	5,000	.32	"Thomas Jefferson"; Gene Lisitsky	English (India)	10,000	- 20
	Marathi	5,000	. 32	anomia sundani , wone meneny	Arabic	5,000	. 32
Franklin, Benjamin; "Autobiog-	Arabic.	5,000	. 25		Bengali	3,000	.34
raphy of Benjamin Franklin."	Burmese	5,000			Chinese	3,000	. 32
Table Library	Chinese	4,000 3,000	2.00 1.90		Gujarati	3,000	. 16
	German	4,000	1. 100		Hindi	10,000	. 32
	Greek	7,000	. 83		Japanese	10,000 3,000	.06
	Gujarati	5,000 .			Korean	2,000	.40
	Hindi	8,000	. 63		Marathi	3,000	.16
CAMBOOLE SEE SHEET	Hebrew Indonesian	5,000			Oriya.	3,000	. 32
SE STATE OF THE SECOND SECOND	Kannada	2,000	. 58		Punjabi	3,000	. 32
	Korean	5,000	.00	CORNEL BUILDING STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	Sinhalese	2,500	. 20
	Malayalan	1,000	. 37		Telugu	10,000	.05
	Portuguese	6,000	1.20		Urdu.	5,000	.32
OR COLLEGE DE LA	Marathi	5,000 -		Lincoln, Abraham; "Lincoln	Arabic	4,000	. 54
	TeluguUrdu	3, 000 5, 000	.42	Reader"; editor, Paul M. Angle.			
	Vietnamese	3,000	. 94	"Abraham Lincoln"; Emil Ludwig.	Bengali	1,100	. 52
Hamfiton, Madison, and Jay; "The	Italian	3,000	2,56		Chinese	6,000	, 23
Federalist Papers."	French	2,000	9.60	The second secon	Hindi	2, 500 5, 000	.42
	German.	1,600	7.41	THE PUBLICATION	Japanese	3,000	.56
	Spanish	10,000	. 87	DESCRIPTION OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	Kannada	2,000	.32
= (	Portuguese Vietnamese	1,500	2.10	HOME SEED TO SEE SEED TO SEE	Malayalam	2,000	. 26
	Assamese, in process.	2,000	.35	CARL THE MENT OF THE PARTY OF T	Marathi	2, 500	.42
MANAGEMENT OF THE SECTION OF THE SEC	Bengali, in process.	1000	2000	resumer and the same of the	Oriya	3,000	.32
	Korean, in process.		-	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Persian Sinhalese	1, 500 2, 500	.32

Foreign editions of classics of democracy-Continued

	Language	Edition size	Retall price		Language	Edition size	Retail price
"Abraham Lincoln"; Emil Ludwig	Telogu. Turkish. Tamil	2,000 4,000 2,000	\$0.42 .35 .63	Locke, John; "2d Treatise on Gov-	Spanish	25,000	\$0,90
	Portuguese Kannada, in process. Assumese, in process.	100,000	.10	Mill, John S.:  "Essays on Liberty"  "Considerations on representative Government".	Arabic, in process.	4,000	. 56
"Abraham Lincoln: Log Cabin to White House"; Sterling North.	Burmese	2.000	.42 .32 .32	Thoreau, H. D.; "Walden or Life in the Woods",	Arable	4,000 8,000 5,000	.75 .43 .32
	Hindi Japanese Kannada	7,000	.41		Portuguese Telugu Korean	4,000 5,000 5,000	.68 .63 1.20
	Marsthi Malayahan Mulay	2,000 2,000 5,000	. 42 . 42 . 67		(ireek	1,000 1,500	.42
	Sinhalese	2, 500 5, 000 3, 000	. 21	"To a D fferent Drum: The Story of Henry David Thoreau"; Charles Norman.	Spanish	15,000 73,000	.33
	Vietnamese Bengali (Dacca), in process. Chinese, in process.	3, 000		De Tocqueville, Alexis; "Democracy in America."	Italian Japanese Spanish Burmese	10,000 -5,000 3,000 10,000	. 48 . 33 5. 20
"Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years and the War Years"; Carl Sandburg.	Telugu, in process. Hebrew German Spanish	3,000 5,000 3,000	1, 25 8, 49 5, 39	Wilson, Woodrow W; "The Wilson Reader"; edited by Frances	Italian: Vol. I Vol. II French	2,000 2,000 2,000	3.81
Abraham Lincoln"; Benjamin P. Thomas,	Arabic, in process. Arabic Chinese Greek Korean	4, 000 3, 000 5, 000 6, 000	. 29 1, 15 1, 67 2, 00	Reader"; edited by Frances Farmer. "The Story of Woodrow Wilson"; David Loth.	Chinese Gujarati Chinese Tamil Portuguese	5, 750 2, 000 12, 000 1, 500 6, 000	.50 .31 .25 .10
	French Spanish Slovene Japanese (vols. I and II) German	3,000 8,000 2,500 1,500 5,000	2, 54 1, 76 1, 66 1, 94 3, 81		Mahayalam	17, 000	.10
	Serbo-Croatlan Portuguese Turkish (2 volumes) Chinese (2d ed.)	2,500 5,000 12,000 6,000	1, 13 1, 12				

Representative sales figures, foreign editions, classics of democracy (through November 1959)

Title	Language	Date of publi- cation	Size of edition	Number of copies sold	Title	Language	Date of publication	Size of edition	Number of copies sold
Dowey, J.; "The Public and It's Problems."	Spanish	September 1958	15,000	15, 000	"Thomas Jefferson;" Gene Lisitsky	Indonesian	March 1955	3, 000	3,000
Dewey, J.; "Freedom and Culture."	Korean	June 1958	8,000	6, 500	"Abraham Lincoln"; Carl Sandburg.	German	September 1958	5,000	2, 100
Einerson's Essays"	Kannada		1,000	1,000	"Abraham Lincoln"; Benja-	Chinese,	January 1959	6,000	5, 900
Pranklin; "Autobiography" The Federalist Papers" Do	Hindi German Spanish		5, 000 8, 000 1, 600 10, 000	1,500 5,000 1,000 10,000	min Thomas. Thoreau; "Walden". "The Wilson Reader"; Fr. Farmer, editor.	Telugu Gujerati	June 1958 February 1958	5, 000 2, 000	3, 500 1, 000
Hand, Learned; "The Spirit of Liberty."	Turkish	April 1954	23, 000	23, 000	"Story of Woodrow Wilson"; David Loth.	Tamil	June 1957	15,000	10,900

Classics of democracy published under program of Franklin Publications, Inc.

Dewey, John, editor, "Living Thoughts of Thomas Jefferson":

Language, Arabic (Beirut). Number of copies published, 3,000.

Date of publication, 1957.

Number of copies sold, 2,000.

Retail price, £2.50 (\$0.80).

2. Dewey, John, editor: "Living Thoughts of Thomas Jefferson":

Language, Indonesian.

Number of copies published, 3,000.

Date of publication, 1959 Number of copies sold, 2,000

Retail price, 20 ruplah (\$0.50)

3. Dewey, John, "Human Nature and Con-

Language, Farsi.
Number of copies published, 2,000.
Date of publication, 1956.

Number of copies sold, 2,000.

Retail price, 70 rials (\$1.75).
4. Dewey, John, "Reconstruction of Philosophy":

Language, Arabic (Cairo). Number of copies published, 3,000. Date of publication, 1958.

Number of copies sold, 1,900

Retall price, 30 plasters (\$0.85).
5. Dewey, John, "Reconstruction of Philosophy":

Language, Farsi.

Number of copies published, 2,000.

Date of publication, 1958.

Number of copies sold, 2,000. Retail price, 60 rials (\$1.50).

6. Hamilton, Jay, Madison, "Federalist Papers":

Language, Arabic (Beirut). Number of copies published, 1,500.

Date of publication, 1959.

Number of copies sold,

Retail price, £10.00 (\$3.10).

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF TRANSLATED CLASSICS

Mr. Speaker, I heartily congratulate and warmly commend the U.S. Information Agency for the rapidity and the efficiency with which it has moved in the translation and the distribution of the classics. My congratulations and commendation also go in fulsome measure to the Franklin Publications and other private publishers.

But what has been the public reception of these classics once they were translated and made available in native tongues? That is the test of how well or how poorly the sponsors of the program judged. Here is the record, furnished me as of March of this year:

USE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF "CLASSICS OF DEMOCRACY" PUBLISHED ABBOAD UNDER THE USIA BOOK TRANSLATIONS PROGRAM

FRENCH EDITION, "THE FEDERALIST PAPERS"

Since the question of federalism has be-come a political issue of basic importance in West Africa, interest in "The Federalist" is high in that part of the world. In Dakar, e.g., copies of the French translation of the American Constitution have been widely distributed among political leaders, and the local USIS mission reports that the U.S. Information Center in Dakar has six copies of the French edition of the "Federalist Papers" in constant circulation and considers it one of the most useful books in the collection. Especially during the framing of the Mall Constitution, the book proved to be of great value to Government and political leaders.

In Europe itself, the French translation of "The Federalist" continues to serve as a beacon for political and information leaders concerned with the question of European integration. E.g., a very laudatory review appeared in the April 1959 issue of the German monthly "Der Föderalist" which particularly praises "the brilliant introduction by A. Esmein." A review in the "Bulletin Critique du Livre Francais," March 1958, has this to say: "This series of articles

published in the United States in 1788 is rightly considered the most pertinent analysis of the federal system. It is fortunate that at a time when so many dream of fedrealism, this book can be welcomed in Europe, and particularly in France."

Lastly, two statements made by persons prominent in the European integration

movement:

"I believe one can but appreciate the timeliness of this new edition because, basically, "The Federalist' is a classical text, in its way as irreplaceable as "The Spirit of the Law' or "The Social Contract.'" (Pierre Duclos, professor of international relations, Paris.)

"In reading this classic of federalism, which this book is, you notice quickly that, despite all differences, the experience of the Frathers' of the American Constitution provides us with a source of inspiration and enrichment." (Alexandre Marc, Belgium; author; director general of the International Center for European Reconstruction; vice president of the executive committee of the European Federalist Movement.)

GERMAN (AUSTRIAN) EDITION, "THE FEDERALIST"

In the German-speaking world, the Federalist Papers, in a highly praised German translation, continue to have an impact on persons interested in constitutional questions and the vital issue of federalism. is reflected in the reviews which have appeared in the German, Austrian and Swiss press. The Neue Zurcher Zeitung, one of the most influential European dailies, called it a masterwork of political world literature (NZZ, Oct. 23, 1958), while one of the leading German papers, the Suddentsche Zeitung (May 9-10, 1959), pointed up the usefulness of this book to responsible citizens of the German Federal Republic: "This isn't the place to enumerate the wealth of stimulating ideas. But we should say that a serious study of these essays will help, help more than any other political writings, in under-standing the tasks our state faces as well as those that reunification will bring with it. Everyone who wants to concern himself with matters concerning our Federal Government should consider this book compulsory reading." And as influential a journal as the Vienna monthly, Wort und Wahrheit, wrote in its May 1959 issue, in part: "Nowhere has the principle of federalism as a restraint on the exercise of power been more effectively demonstrated than in the United States; and up to our day, it has not found advocates more capable authors of the 'Federalist Papers.' These essays are, as shown by a survey of recent writings, not only of considerable importance to the theory about federal government, but they also provide instructive insights into American political thought. Above all, every discussion about federalism

\* \* will have to go back to this collection of essays because everything worth saying about democratic federal government is said

IMPACT OF THE FEDERALIST IN ITALY, FRANCE AND GERMANY

One of the results of the availability of the "Federalist Papers" in foreign languages has been that it has helped in stimulating the study of American constitutional thought and of the question of federalism. Indeed, in Italy the publication of "The Federalist" has produced something like a chain reaction, making possible various courses and seminars, as well as the publication, in Italian USIS-assisted translations, of such volumes as "The Growth of American Thought," by Merle Curti, Corwin's "The Constitution and What It Means Today," and "Studies in Federalism," edited by Bowie and Friedrich. Special seminars on "The Federalist" have, for example, been held in Rome in July 1956 and, on a national

basis, at the University of Pavia in March 1958. The proceedings of the Rome seminar were published last year in a volume entitled "La Nascita degli Stati Uniti."

In France, USIS Paris assisted in November 1957 in arranging a seminar for French students and young adults on "Federalism in Theory and Practice," using the French Federalist as a basic text. Similarly, it has served, in German, as text for a semesterlong seminar on federalism given at the Free University Berlin during the spring of 1959.

PORTUGUESE (BRAZILIAN) EDITION, "THE FEDERALIST"

Typical of the reception given by scholars and political leaders to the Portuguese edition of "The Federalist Papers" is a lengthy review which appeared in several papers in Rio Grande do Sul area last July, written by Paulo Brossard de Souza Pinto, State Deputy in Rio Grande do Sul and professor of law, stating that this book "has not lost its actuality" and that "it is a classic of political and constitutional bibliography," Professor Brussard goes on to say: "In Brazil a version of 'The Federalist' of unknown authorship appeared more than a century ago. This was in the remote year of 1840 when the regency was terminated and the assembly, with Antonio Carlos at its head, declared the majority of young Pedro II. Now, after so much time, Editora Nacional de Direito has published a new edition of 'The Federalist, this famous book that Ruy (Barbosa) called a reservoir of immortal lessons in the science of constitutions" (Correio do Povo, July 14,

VIETNAMESE EDITION, "THE FEDERALIST PAPERS"

This translation came out in June 1959 in an edition of 2,000 copies of which, 8 months later, all but 400 copies have been sold. This is considered a most unusual success for this type of material in Vietnam.

## LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL

The publication and sale of books on Lincoln during 1959—the year of the Lincoln sesquicentennial—clearly reflected the tremendous significance of his life, utterances, and writings to the growth of democracy throughout the world. During 1959 alone, 23 editions of books by and on Lincoln, totaling 292,000 copies, were published overseas under the Agency's translation program, with many others, published previously, still in print.

Particularly noteworthy among these is an Arabic translation of the "Lincoln Reader" which was published in Damascus, Syria, in an edition of 4,000 copies (at a retail price of 84 cents per copy) and was sold out within 6 weeks; a second edition, published completely at the Syrian publisher's own expense, was more than half sold some months ago. This same publisher, considered Damascus' most active, also released in 1959, with USIS assistance, a 6,000-copy Arabic edition of a Lincoln biography for young readers and added this comment, as quoted in a report from USIS Damascus: "It is enough to know that each of these books sold more copies than any other I published in 1959."

In preparation for the Lincoln Year, a 5,000-copy translation of Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years and the War Years" was published in Vienna with USIS assistance. A preface for it was written by the Honorable Dr. Heinrich Drimmet, Austrian Federal Minister of Education, in which he stresses that Lincoln's "House divided speech" is today as applicable to the whole world as it was, in 1858, to the Union. After having read this biography in its German edition, the renowned German novelist, Frank Thiess, wrote to its publisher: "Whoever reads this book will know more about America than a hundred contemporary reports could tell him; and if he understands it

properly, he could know as much about America as if he had lived there for many years. I place this biography published by you above all others I've read in recent years."

An indication of the impact of classics of democracy—be they in form of biographies or translations of original writings—can be found in these sentences from a Bengali review of a Lincoln biography by Sterling North: "Abraham Lincoln's name is a symbol of equality, freedom, and national solidarity to all the people of the world. \* It is but too well known that Lincoln \* \* \* was the first man to try to establish real democracy in the world. \* \* The study of any biography of Abraham Lincoln is a must, especially for the people of newly developed countries like Pakistan. \* \* \* As a citizen of a newly developed country, I now realize how precious his ideals can be to the people of my country. \* \* May the translators' efforts enable the people of this country to follow the ideals of Abraham Lincoln and enrich their personal life as well as that of the nation." (Markin Parikrama, Dacca, Feb. 1, 1959).

BOOKS BY AND ON JOHN DEWEY IN KOREA

John Dewey is one of the best known philosophers and educators in Korea and his works are exerting a profound influence on Korean educational thought. Next to the authors of the world's great novels, few writers are as widely translated and read in Korea as John Dewey. The total number of copies of the six books by or on Dewey which have to date been published in Korea with or without Agency assistance amounts today to over 30,000; one USIS-supported title, "Freedom and Culture," has gone through five printings in the past 5 years. Dewey is regarded by Koreans as America's greatest thinker, and his influence on Korean life is so varied as to make accurate evaluation of all its effects impossible. The Korean translation of his book, 'Experience and Education," is used as a text at the largest women's university in Korea, while Irwin Edman's "John Dewey," containing selections from all his major writings, is widely used as a text in several Korean universities. The Dewey centennial in January 1960 was widely observed throughout Korea.

Characteristic of the high esteem in which John Dewey is held in Korea as a force working toward the adoption of democratic ways is this paragraph from which an article which appeared in the January 1960 issue of the periodical Sasangge (The World of Thought), written by Professor Hyung-chin of Sookmyung University: "John Dewey \* \* \* has played as great a role as the ancient stories Augustine, Aguinas, Bacon, Descartes, Locke, and Comte. \* \* It is a fact that the North American Continent will play a central role in world civilization for at least several generations to come. Dewey, who, following Jefferson, Paine, Emerson, and James, greatly influenced the growth of America's civilization, is indeed a giant star shining over the 20th century." Similarly, the dean of the Graduate School of Ewha Women's University of Seoul, wrote in the October 1955 issue of Saikyoyook (The New Education): "We should modestly try to learn from Dewey. We kneel down before him and gladly accept his teachings. Only in this way, I believe, will Korean education be able to enjoy a renaissance and advancement in the future."

CLASSICS OF DEMOCRACY IN SPANISH EDITIONS

Spanish translations of the classics of democracy have enjoyed success throughout the Spanish-speaking world. It is believed that some titles, written over a hundred years ago, were translated into Spanish for the first time through USIS intitative. The authors and the titles of their works have long been familiar to many Latin Americans, especially those active in the fields of law and political science. Translations of American and European works in these fields often refer to these classics, but they were

only available in the original.

Prepublication interest in the works of Locke, Hume, and Thoreau caused the first printings to be raised from 10,000 to 25,000 It is expected that these editions, for which USIS has only preliminary sales reports, will go out of print within a year of publication date. They will be welcomed in all Spanish-speaking political, legal, and university circles. No reviews have yet appeared and few are expected, since classics, even when they do appear for the first time in Spanish, are seldom reviewed. Ralph Gabriel's "Selections From the Fed-eralist Papers" ("El Derecho de Gobernar")

was an immediate best seller in Latin Amer ica. The then unheard-of edition of 10,000 copies was sold out within a few months of publication. Its immediate success was partially due to the interest centering around the 1957 Argentine constitutional reform debate which coincided with its publication, Appearance in an inexpensive format was considered of such major importance that some newspapers treated it as a news item rather than relegating it to the review page. The title has been out of print for 2 years and USIS is presently negotiating with the publisher to arrange for a 100,000-copy lowprice edition destined to retail at 15 pesos (about 18 cents).

FRENCH EDITION, "THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY"

The French translation of Learned Hand's "Spirit of Liberty." published in Paris in 1957, has made a profound impression on French readers. This is, for example, strongly reflected in many of the reviews which discussed this modern classic of democracy:

"The extraordinary fame of the author in the United States is exemplary and helps to understand the country. Learned Hand is an eminent judge, a profound humanist, a great citizen, a man of great learning. This book is a message which reaches beyond all frontiers, addressed as it is to all those who are concerned with the future of human val-ues" (Echo de Tourami, May 7, 1958).

"Individual pages of his belong already among those of the breviary of democracy, in the most lofty sense of this word" (Echo Républicain, Feb. 21, 1958).

He touches upon the whole existence of a people, and in reading this book you gain a vivid image of the United States-an image as diverse as life itself and far removed from the clichés which are much the prevalent' (Republique du Centre, Feb. 26, 1958).

"The figure of the author comes to life in these essays, and he \* \* \* becomes a symbol of that moral inspiration which animates the best spokesmen of the American com-munity" (Bibliography Bulletin of the Na-tional Institute of Education, Paris, December 1958).

John Dewey's "The Public and its Problems," published late in 1958 in an edition

of 15,000 copies, was an immediate sellout. Sandburg's "Lincoln—The Prairie Years and the War Years," published in late 1957, while having relatively poor sale, has been a critical success. While it deals with a well-known subject, the fact that it is the original presentation of a major writer caused it to be well reviewed. On January 19, 1958, the daily Clarin proclaimed "Lincoln" to be "a great book, by a great poet, about a great man." Clarin later followed with two special reviews in the Sunday supplement sections of July 20 and August 25, 1958. Ficcion, the important literary bimonthly, presented a three-page review in its March-April 1959 issue. La Prensa devoted two-thirds of its Sunday supplement literary page to a well-illus-trated review of Sandburg's "Lincoln" on February 9, 1958.

In addition to Sandburg's work, USIS Buenos Aires succeeded in placing a special Spanish-language edition of McNeer's "America's Lincoln" which was published in 42,000 copies and was sold out within weeks through bookstores and kiosks throughout Latin America.

PRESS OF FREE WORLD ACCLAIMS CLASSICS

Mr. Speaker, since the start of the classics of democracy program the press of the free world has been filled with editorials such as those I now bring to the attention of the House, reading from translations that Mr. Theodore R. Jaeckel, Acting Chief of the Translations Branch of USIA's Information Center Service, graciously has furnished at my request:

# TIN MOL SAIGON

#### ON THE CONSTITUTION

When a nation is founded, its main structure is its constitution. As a man should have a skeleton, a nation should have a constitution in order to support itself. It is thanks to her Constitution that the present United States of America can be a powerful country holding high the torch of democracy and freedom.

When the United States recovered her independence and was drafting her Constitution, Messrs. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay had in turn written for several months to analyze, explain, and discuss each article of the American Constitution. They endeavored to convince the American people to adopt their new Constitution. Up to now their essays still are valuable documents for the politicians. The book "On the Constitution" is the

translation of the aforesaid essays and as Vietnam is advancing on the path of free-dom and democracy, this book is a very precious document for those who are interested in the executive and legislative ques-

[From Bulletin Critique du Livre Français]

#### FRANCE

# (Hamilton, A., Jay, J., Madison, J.)

The "Library of Federalist Texts and Studies," the aim of which is to revive the concept of federalism, has chosen to inaugurate its work with the series of articles which were published in the United States in 1788 and which are rightly regarded as the most searching analysis of the federal system.

The success achieved by this book is well known; it was translated into several languages and published in France by Gaston Jèze and A. Esmein. It is fortunate that at a time when many dream of federalism this book should be available in Europe and particularly in France; it is to be hoped that it will find the widest possible audience.

MY OPINION ON THE PUBLICATION OF "THE FEDERALIST"

(By Pierre Duclos, chairman of courses at the Institute of Political Studies of Paris, professor at the Institute of Higher International Studies and at the International Institute of Studies and Diplomatic Research)

I don't see how we can do otherwise than appreciate the reissuing of this work, for "The Federalist" is fundamentally a classic test, as irreplaceable of its kind as the Spirit of Laws or the Social Contract.

The French version had been out of print for many years. I still remember the pre-cautions taken, 30 years ago, by the librarian of the faculty of law when he would place in your hands the only copy, tattered, un-stuck, practically in pieces, which the fac-ulty owned. I still wonder what has become of this relic.

In other words, the new edition published by the U.E.F. which was wise enough to

select the exceleint version by G. Jeze with an introduction by A. Esmein, together with a preface by a well-known specialist on American matters, is extremely timely. Once again the French public will have the opportunity to acquaint itself with this classic work well known to former generations of practicing lawyers.

For my part, I agree completely with the laudatory comments about this publication which were carried by the Revue Francaise de

Science Politique.

#### ABOUT A RECENT PUBLICATION

(By Alexander Marc, author, professor at the University Institute of European Studies in Turin, director-general of the International Center of European Formation. vice president of the Central Committee of the European Federalist Movement, and member of the Belgian Center for the Study of Problems of European Sociology and Economy)

Out of print for many years and finally republished in the collection of federalist texts and studies, the famous work by A. Hamilton, J. Jay, and J. Madison, "The Federalist," has astonished those not already familiar with it by its quality of great time-

Of course, the problems now confronting the European nations differ greatly from those which were faced almost two centuries ago by the Thirteen States of North Amer-ica. Nonetheless, in reading this classic of federalism, we become rapidly aware that, despite all the differences, the experience of the Fathers of the American Constitution remains for us a source of inspiration and enrichment.

In the course of my own work, I have frequently had cause to observe how the example of the American States struggling toward unity enlightens and encourages the militants of the European movements.

Let us pay homage to this work, which be-longs to the heritage of mankind.

## ISRAEL

From Freiheit, Tel Aviv, January 7, 1960 (Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, "The Federalist") :

"For the ordinary educated man it is no shame when he finally becomes impatient and demands to know, what is 'The Federalist'. It treats of the 85 articles in which the three authors try to convince the three States in which each resides to accept the newly written but not duly ratified Constitution. The 85 articles appeared in three newspapers under the pseudonym 'Publius' from October 1787 to May 1788. In penetrating style the pros and cons of the Constitution and the Articles of Confederation are carefully weighed. Opponents of the Constitution are politely and seriously treated and the ref-utation is underscored by discussing historical documentation on practical grounds and theoretical considerations.

"One can call special attention to the fact that there is not a single demogogical statement in the articles. These authors who, on the one hand, drew on expert knowledge and created a treatise on the theory of the federal state, but on the other hand, had to convince themselves as well as their readers that this form of government guaranteed manifold benefits for the future."

## AUSTRIA

From Austrian Law Review, Vienna ("The Federalist," by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay):

"'The Federalist' up to now has not been completely translated into German—in the English language it was last read in C. Van Doren edition-and had therefore hardly any influence on the study of law in the German speaking areas. The present com-plete edition in German makes it now possible for every student of government, politics, or history to familiarize himself with the contents.

"Ermacora, as the editor of the work, has also written a valuable introduction. In it he sketches the historical development of the alliance between the English colonies in North America, the Declaration of Independence and finally the creation of the Constitution, the adoption of which Hamilton, Jay, and Madison recommend in their articles. Finally, however, and this should be especially noted, Ermacora, using 'The Federalist' as a basis, examines four theoretical problems of fundamental importance; he shows thereby that this published work not only is of political-historical importance but that its theoretical value is conveyed to the reader. as a direct connection is established between the legal problems and the presentation of the authors.'

#### GERMANY

From South German Newspaper, Munich (Hamilton, Jay, Madison: "The Federalist," edited by Felix Ermacora, German translation by K. Demmer, Manzsche, publisher, and University Bookstore, Vienna, 496 pp., 32 German Marks):

"In his little book about the 'Spirit of America' Golo Mann comes to the decision that the United States of North America is the greatest development that the genius of European statecraft has produced. The difference between here and over there has been artificially created; it does not make sense. The first German edition of the 'Federalist Papers' reminds one of this thesis in a double fashion, first, because, the three authors by each sentence and with each page draw from an honorable inheritance from antiquity and European sources, and, secondly, because this German edition of the 85 articles now appears 170 years after their original publication.

were printed in New York newspapers during 1787 and 1788 and in the same year came out in book form. German language literature about these basic works on state and constitutional theory composes less than a dozen titles of which the majority was published in the third quarter of 19th century. The 'Federalist Papers' appear to have been forgotten by then and the Constitution of the United States disappeared from the German consciousness as the citizens in the new German state felt superior compared to the American citizens living under this great experiment in government. The United States was the land where disgraced relatives were sent when they became a nuisance to their families. Thereby the 'Federalist Papers' could have given an answer to a very pressing German question of that time-the transition from a confederation of states to a federal state.

"The America Confederation of 1777 reserved to the individual States all rights except those considered as common defense. welfare, and individual freedom. The Continental Congress appealed to the States for support in their decisions but were seldom upheld. This occurred often as local interests took priority over the common good, and by 1787 in Philadelphia an agreement to support a Congress and an executive office was entered into. The creation of a Supreme Court was the final work of the Convention. In order to convince the citizens of New York State of the need for this Constitution, Hamilton, Jay, and Madison wrote their articlesand the results were full and complete.

"If one asks about the reasons for the success of these political articles, one must mention their excellent style of writing. The opposition to the Constitution concedes defeat, and the reader feels as though he is in a position as judge and jury. He takes over as a conscientious citizen a position

guaranteed to him. The 'Federalist Papers' associate the common names of 'federal', 'state', and 'democracy' and with all the theoretical tests the discussions concerning the citizen and the state are well aired.

"The innumerable ideas that one can mention are not too important. However, what can be said is that our primary task, the union of our country, can be better understood if one will deeply study these articles.

"Everyone in the country who is connected in any way with Federal problems should make this book required reading."

From Echo of the Times, Recklinghausen (Ruhr):

"The Federalist': Two disciplines are assisted: With this reference work the German language edition of the 'Federalist Papers' the historian is aided in his research, since these articles by the North American legislative historian derive from the most reliable sources and the historian's task is made

easy.

"Additionally, this work serves also the political scientist, for here the American parliamentarian of the classical period for the first time attempts to present the outline of a theory of the Federal state which further attempts to distinguish the points which separate the Democratic and the Republican Parties. The Tederalist Papers' not only leads to the founding of the political parties in the United States, but Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay have in their incisive articles presented to the people of New York a constitutional theory which in turn grew from a federation of States to the present (Federal) United States of America.

"It is humorous to read that the problems of the American Founding Fathers were practically the same which bother us here today including, for example, details of freedom of the press (p. 475). For the issuance of these articles we are thankful to Felix Ermacora as well as the publishing house."

#### BRAZIL

From Correio do Povo, Porto Alegre, Brazil, by Paulo Brossard de Souza Piuto, professor of law, University of Rio Grande do Sul:

"After the 4th of July 1776, which marked the independence of the 13 British colonies in North America proclaimed by the Congress that extra-legally had met in Philadelphia, the Congress took steps to decide under what ties the new States should live together, especially concerning foreign affairs. From this effort resulted the Articles of Confederation, a document approved a year later but which, because of the resistance of Maryland, had only entered into force in 1781. Experience, however, early showed that the confederative system did not meet the common needs. Anarchy, insecurity, and discredit were the characteristics of those times. It is enough to remember that the Continental Congress itself was not respected, nor were its acts obeyed. Without the power to tax in the Congress, financial affairs of the confederation remain the responsibility of the separate States. Beset by creditors, the Congress was forced to change its site. cording to George Washington, 'In each State there was a deposit of inflammable material that could explode with a single

"At last the Congress decided to convoke an assembly with the express and sole object of revising the Articles of Confederation, in order to make a Federal Constitution adequate to the needs of the Government and the Union. This was in 1787. The Convention assembled in May under the presidency of Washington, delegate from Virginia, in Independence Hall, yet today religiously preserved in the heart of Philadelphia. The debates were agitated as in all assemblies, to the point that Franklin at one point

counseled his colleagues to take recourse in prayer. Even so, on the 17th of September, a majority of the delegates signed a new code, to which good fortune was reserved.

"But the effort of the Federalists in trying to give the former colonies an efficient national government was not yet finished. For the project elaborated in Philadelphia to be transformed into the Constitution of the United States it was still necessary to obtain the ratification of at least 9 of the 13 States. It is easy to imagine the differences that multiplied among them and, for various motives, the strong opposition to the type of government proposed.

"Hamilton was one of the signers of the Constitution who had stood out in the debates in Philadelphia. A lawyer of 30 years of age, he had been private secretary to Washington, a colonel of infantry, a representative of New York in the Continental Congress, and one of the proponents of the Philadelphia meeting (the other was Madison). He was to be the first Secretary of the Treasury and the most important adviser to Washington on internal affairs, as well as organizer of the financial system of the Union and administrator of unusual capacity. His reports are considered works of a statesman more than merely fiscal statements. So great was his political ability that Ruy Barbosa, the great Brazilian liberal, had words of admiration for the least liberal of ministers of George Washington, pardon-ing in Hamilton antiliberalism that Barbosa would not tolerate otherwise in anyone.

"Like Hamilton, James Madison had participated in the Continental Congress, had been the most active member of the Philadelphia Convention, and one of the signers of the Constitution. Later he was to fight for 10 amendments, known now as the Bill of Rights, and become Secretary of State under Jefferson and later President of the Republic for two terms. Member of Continental Congress, John Jay, diplomat and politician of prominence, did not participate in the Philadelphia Convention because he was Secretary of State. Later he would be President of the Supreme Court as the first Justice of the Nation.

"Such were the authors of "The Federalist," a compliation of 85 articles in defense of the Constitution. They were signed by Publius, pseudonym for the three statesmen, and appeared in New York newspapers from October 1787, until May of the following year. Of the 85 articles, 5 are by Jay, 14 by Madison, 51 by Hamilton, with the authorship of the others being uncertain.

"With this popular origin and written at the end of the 18th century, 'The Federalist' had not lost its timeliness. It continues to be read. It is a classic in the bibliography of political and constitutional works. Successfully reedited in the United States, it was translated in France, Germany, Brazil, Argentina, Italy, Mexico, and elsewhere. For Jefferson it was 'the best commentary that had ever been written on the principles of government.' Modern writers also do not underestimate its worth. Willoughly, for example, sees in it a guide for interpreting the supreme law in the United States. Beard calls the book the greatest of all commentaries for interpreting the Constitution. Foreigners have also exalted its merits, such as Sumner Maine, Guizot, Esmein, Jeze.

"In Brazil, more than a century ago, appeared a version of "The Federalist" of unknown editorship. It was in the remote year of 1840 when the Regency was ending and the young Emperor Pedro II was reaching his majority. At that time the Empire was far from attaining the form that it later obtained, and only the first outlines of the parliamentary system were beginning to appear.

"Now after so much time has passed, published by the National Law Press, appears a new edition of "The Federalist," the famous book that Ruy Barbosa called "The reservoir of immortal lessons in the science of constitutions." It should be read and studied."

REBIRTH OF DEMOCRACY'S IMMORTAL LITERATURE

Mr. Speaker, the above are typical of editorials appearing in many newspapers. I would say they reflect the wide interest the classics of democracy program has stirred and the depths that have been reached in the minds of the peoples today in the thinking, the precepts and the governmental philosophies of our forefathers. I cannot understand how for so long such immortal documents of democracy as the Federalist remained untranslated and practically unknown in foreign lands until on the suggestion of the Chicago committee and in the wisdom of the Congress and of the USIA a new birth was given to democracy's immortal literature. As I stated at the beginning of these remarks, the amazing success of the classics of democracy program, the reception of the books that gave inspiration to our forefathers by others in foreign lands as sources of inspiration and patterns for the building of new nations in a modern world, this indeed is one of the most significant and heartening development of recent years.

I am extending my remarks to include a biographical sketch of Jamal Mohammed Ahmed, one of whose many distinctions is that he first of all persons translated into Arabic, "The Federalist," and I am told by scholars did a wonderful job:

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, Washington, D.C., April 19, 1960. Jamal Mohammed Ahmed, Sudanese Am-

bassador to Ethiopia, and translator for the Arabic edition of the "Federalist Papers":

Born 1917 at Waddi Halfa, Sudan. Attended Khartoum primary and secondary school and Gordon Memorial University, now the University of Khartoum. Took advanced studies at the University of the Southwest at Exeter, England, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he received his Ph. D. in history. His doctoral thesis was entitled "The Intellectual Background of Egyptian Nationalism."

After his return to the Sudan, he taught at the Sudan Institute of Education at Bakht Er Ruda, and for a time was editor of a children's magazine published by the Sudanese Ministry of Education.

During 1948-49, he was clerk-assistant to the Sudanese Legislative Assembly. In 1949 he joined the staff of the University of Khartoum. In 1955 he became senior warden of the university working in close association with the president of the university on student affairs.

In October 1956, Mr. Ahmed was appointed Ambassador to the Arab States—Iraq, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon (not Egypt), and in 1957 he presented his credentials to the Iraq Government. In 1959 he was assigned Ambassador to Ethiopia.

Record of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs During the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the 86th is the first Congress during which I have had the honor of presiding over the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee as its chairman. My exeprience has been exhilarating and almost uniformly pleasant. The ranking minority member, the Honorable John P. Saylor, of Pennsylvania, has been most cooperative. With his help and the help of my subcommittee chairmen and, indeed, of all the members of the committee, we have turned out a large volume of work that, I am convinced, is and will be profitable for the American people.

It may be that no two of us would agree on precisely what are the dozen or so most important measures that have come out of our committee and been enacted into law. But I do not doubt that there will be general agreement that the Hawaii Statehood Act-Public Law 86-3-is to be counted among these. I think also that the Alaska and Hawaii Omnibus Acts-Public Law 86-70, Public Law 86-624-which cleaned up a great mass of legislation antedating statehood for these two former territories and included wise provisions to assist them during their transitional period, also belong here. Great credit must be given to the Honorable Leo W. O'BRIEN, of New York, for his handling of these bills.

Our jurisdiction over mines and mining matters also resulted in productive legislation. I refer especially to the acts establishing and furnishing implementation for a national helium conservation policy-Public Law 86-777-creating a coal research and development division in the Department of the Interior-Public Law 86-599-and revising and amending several sections of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, with particular attention to its oil and gas provisions-Public Law 86-705. The Honorable ADAM C. Powell, of New York, was the chairman of the subcommittee which dealt with these matters.

Our Public Lands Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Gracie Prost, of Idaho, also had 2 busy years. Of particular importance in its field of operation were the bills enlarging the area of public lands which the States may utilize for State parks and other public purposes—Public Law 86–292—and settling an important problem arising from demands for the return of former private lands which were turned over to the United States early this century for incorporation into our

national forests and parks—Public Law 86–596. I must mention also, among other things, the acts establishing various new units of the national park system: The Arkansas Post National Memorial in Arkansas, Public Law 86–595; Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site in Colorado, Public Law 86–487; Minuteman National Historical Park in Massachusetts, Public Law 86–321; and Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park in Missouri, Public Law 88–434.

The work of the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee has also been wide ranging. Its distinguished chairman is the Honorable Walter Rogers of Texas. The authorization for the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project in California, Public Law 86-488, stands out in my mind as being especially important, not only because of the large area which will be furnished water by this development but also because of the means the new law affords for cooperation between the State of California and the Federal Bureau of Reclamation in the utilization of a single reservoir site. The authorizations for the Cheney Division of the Wichita project, Kansas, Public Law 86-787, and the Norman project in Oklahoma, Public Law 86-529. are also important because, among other things, of the evidence they afford of our committee's concern for adequate municipal and domestic water supplies. Four other enacted measures authorized construction of the western division of the Dalles Federal reclamation project, Oregon, Public Law 86-745; the Spokane Valley project in Washington and Idaho, Public Law 86-276; the La Feria division of the Rio Grande project in Texas, Public Law 86-357; and the Bully Creek extension of the Vale project in Oregon, Public Law 86-248.

The Honorable James A. Haley, of Florida, headed the Indian Affairs Subcommittee. To my knowledge, no Member of the House is more diligent than Mr. HALEY in pursuing his assigned tasks. It would be especially hard to isolate and name the most important pieces of legislation that emerged from this subcommittee since nearly all of the bills that come to it deal with urgent problems that affect a single tribe or local group. If I were to name two or three, however, I think I would choose the settlement of the longstanding controversy over equalized allotments of the very valuable Indian lands in Palm Springs, Calif., Public Law 86-326, the provisions for distribution of the assets of the Catawba Tribe. South Carolina, and termination of Federal supervision over the affairs of this small group of Indians, Public Law 86-322, and the act turning over to the Navajo Tribe full control over most of the irrigation works on its reservation, Public Law 86-636.

This rundown does not begin to cover the entire field of our committee's activities. I am proud that, though only about 5½ percent of the total number of House bills, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions that were introduced during the 86th Congress were referred to our committee, 11½ percent of all such measures that were reported to the House came from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and that about 18¼ percent of all the public laws that were enacted were ours.

To put the matter another way, 926 measures were referred to our committee, 177 were reported, 162 passed the House, and 146 were enacted as public laws. A full summary of all of these is being prepared and will be available, in the form of a committee print, to Mem-

bers and the public.

The consideration of these measures and other committee business necessarily consumes an immense amount of time. The full committee and its subcommittees met here in Washington 308 times for a total of 511 hours. There were, in addition, a number of field hearings and inspection trips. These include, among others, visits to American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Ryukyus, and Hawaii, in the interests of territorial legislation; Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for the same reason; Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Kansas for the study of Indian problems; Oregon, California, Arizona, Missouri, and Maryland on public land and national park matters; Pennsylvania and the tristate area of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri on mining matters; and Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Washington, and Oregon on irrigation and reclamation subjects.

As the figures that I have cited above indicate, and I have already said in connection with the work of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, not all of the bills that we have handled are of the glamorous, headline-attracting type.
Many of them were workaday bills. That does not make them any the less important. Indeed, a bill that settles what, to outsiders, may look like nothing more than a petty local problem involving, say, not more than 10 acres of land may well turn out to be a precedent-setter with important ramifications and, in any event, of just as much consequence to its locality as a much more ambitious measure is elsewhere. The following paragraphs add to the catalog of measures which I have already mentioned but they by no means exhaust the entire field of our activities.

With this in mind, I point out that the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee had 183 measures referred to it and that all of the 23 which it reported became law. This subcommittee met 70 times in Washington for a total of 135 hours. In addition to the bills that I have already mentioned, those that emerged from it cover such diverse matters as the delivery of water to lands served by Federal reclamation projects when the death of a husband or wife would make his or her land excess under normal reclamation law, Public Law 86-684; an amendment to the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 making permanent the heretofore temporary authority of the Secretary of the Interior to grant deferment of construction charge pay-

ments in cases of extreme hardship, Public Law 86–308; the disposition of net power revenues from the Grand Valley project in Colorado, Public Law 86–640; apportionment of construction costs on the Yakima project in Washington, Public Law 86–204; negotiations by the States of Kansas and Nebraska of an interstate compact governing the Big Blue River and its tributaries, Public Law 86–489; and the preservation of historical and archeological data endangered by the construction of reservoirs by Federal agencies and their licensees, Public Law 86–523.

With the admission of Alaska and Hawaii as States, the volume of business referred to the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs contracted sharply. Nevertheless there were 52 bills referred to it. Of these 10 were reported and 9 became law. The subcommittee met 21 times for a total of 35 hours. I have already mentioned the most important measures in the field that were enacted. The others include a 17-month extension in the life of the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, Public Law 86-78; revision of the Virgin Islands Organic Act to modify the term of office and per diem allowance to members of the Virgin Islands Legislature and to clarify the duties of the U.S. attorney and the Virgin Islands attorney general, Public Law 86-289; and provision for suits against the government of Guam, Public Law 86-316, for acquisition from Guamanian property owners of fee titles to or easements for roads constructed by the Navy Department, Public Law 86-314, and for the disposition to the government of Guam of certain filled and submerged lands title to which is in the United States, Public Law 86-664.

The Subcommittee on Mines and Mining met 39 times for a total of 73 hours. There were referred to it 121 bills and resolutions of which 17 were reported and 12 became law. A concurrent resolution handled and reported by this subcommittee was adopted by both Houses. This resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 177, called on the President for a review of Federal stockpiling, barter. technical assistance, and loan-grant programs which have stimulated mineral production abroad and severely depressed the domestic market. It also declared that the national security and public welfare require the maintenance of a strong and healthy domestic mining industry and avoidance of critidependence on foreign sources and stockpiles planned merely for defense needs. In addition, this subcommittee also handled, among others, bills extending the coal provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act to Alaska, Public Law 86-252, authorizing the issuance of permits to phosphate producers on the public lands, Public Law 86-391, providing for the acquisition of lands by the Geological Survey for observation wells, Public Law 86-406, and relieving innocent purchasers of interests in oil and gas leases from onerous administrative and judicial proceedings arising out of predecessors' failures to comply with the acreage limitation laws, Public Law 86-

294. Three of this subcommittee's bills were vetoed by the President. The most significant of these was one, H.R. 8860, which would have provided for payments to small domestic producers of lead and zinc when the market prices of these commodities, depressed as they are by heavy foreign imports, are below certain specified levels.

Of the 347 measures referred to the Subcommittee on Public Lands, 69 were reported and 60 became law. This subcommittee met 58 times for a total of 96 hours. The bills within its jurisdiction which were enacted are of a wide variety. I have already mentioned some of the most important of them. The others include a bill enlarging eligibility for burial in national cemeteries, Public Law 86-260; 22 measures dealing with, for the most part, specific tracts of land in 16 States ranging from Alaska and California in the West through Nebraska and Michigan in the Midwest, to Virginia, Florida, and Mississippi in the Southeast; 21 measures revising the boundaries of or providing for the acquisition of additional lands for 19 units of the national park system in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming; and a number of other miscellaneous subjects.

The Indian Affairs Subcommittee had

188 measures referred to it, reported 55 and 47 of these became law. It met 48 times for a total of 89 hours. I have already mentioned several of the more important bills coming from this subcommittee which became law. Others that deserve special mention are those that supplement the provisions of a 1906 act to permit completion of a program for the disposal of the assets of the Choctaw Tribe of Oklahoma, for a division of the proceeds among the members of the tribe, and for dissolution of the tribal government, Public Law 86-192; enlarge the list of Klamath Indians eligible for loans from the Indian revolving loan fund and permit earlier payment for the Klamath Marsh area than was contemplated by prior legislation, Public Law 86-40, Public Law 86-247; and postpone the date on which the Menominee Termination Act of 1954 is to become fully effective, Public Law 86-733. In addition, there were 16 enactments providing for transfers of surplus Federal land to 15 different groups of Indians, 6 enactments dealing with the sale or lease of lands held by or for such groups, 6 providing for the disposition of judgment moneys obtained by Indians

wide variety of subjects.

I have been speaking thus far of bills on which the legislative process has been fully completed. As usual, we also considered a number of matters on which action could not be finished. Many of these bills will be with us again next year. The time our committee spent on them will not have been wasted, for the foundation has been laid for more expeditious treatment of many of them during the

either through per capita distributions

or as otherwise allocated by tribal offi-

cials, and 11 more which deal with a

87th Congress than would otherwise have been the case.

I refer to such bills, in the irrigation and reclamation field, as the one which would furnish a firm and statutory implementation of the policy of developing water resources on a comprehensive multiple-purpose basis by authorizing the establishment of river basin commissions and by prescribing uniform methods for evaluating projects; a whole series of bills embodying various approaches to the problems of Federal-State relations in the water rights field; another group providing for the creation of a Pacific Northwest account in order to give potential Federal irrigation projects in that area a firm statutory basis for assistance from power revenues comparable to those enjoyed in the Missouri Basin, the Upper Colorado Basin, and the Central Valley of California; and still others to authorize construction of the Burns Creek development, Palisades project, Idaho; the Mid-State reclamation project, Nebraska; the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado; the San Juan-Chama reclamation project, and Navajo Indian irrigation project, New Mexico; and the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project, North Dakota.

In the field of territorial and insular affairs we gave long consideration to a number of bills dealing with the status of Puerto Rico in terms of commonwealth, statehood and independence; a series of bills to provide for elective nonvoting representation in the House of Representatives for the Virgin Islands and Guam; and another group concerning the Antarctic programs of the United States.

I have mentioned the President's veto of the lead and zinc bill. Our Mines and Mining Subcommittee spent a great deal of time examining the merits of and perfecting this bill. Perhaps a different approach will have to be taken in the future but I am confident that the basic problem which engendered its introduction and the introduction of other measures in the minerals field—for instance, the bills dealing with beryl, cobalt, and columbium-tantalum on which we also had hearings—are not dead and will be with us for further consideration in the future.

Our Public Lands Subcommittee spent a considerable amount of time and energy on bills to modernize the townsite laws, to provide for the classification and disposition of public lands suitable for urban and business sites, and to curb the activities of so-called land locators. Time also was spent on bills to establish the Oregon Dunes and Cape Cod National Seashore Areas, the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park, the Hubbell Trading Post and Fort Bowie National Historic Sites in Arizona, the Fort Toulouse National Historic Site in Alabame, and other similar units of the national park system. Hearings were also held on a series of major bills to provide for payments in lieu of taxes and special assessments on certain classes of Federal property.

The volume of legislative oversight work which is imposed on or undertaken

by the Committee on Interior and Insular. Affairs continues to grow and to consume more and more of its time. I can report, under this category of our workload, that the committee examined 12 applications for loans under the Small Reclamation Project Act. 4 findings of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to repayment arrangements under the Rehabilitation and Betterment Act. 3 contracts under the Drainage and Minor Construction Act, 4 permits of the Department of the Interior for nonexclusive military use of public lands in Alaska, 14 proposed withdrawals or reservations of public land for nonmilitary purposes, and 5 concessionaire contracts under the national park system.

I mentioned at the beginning of this review the great assistance I have had from the subcommittee chairmen, the ranking minority member and other members of the committee. I cannot close, and I would not wish to close, without mentioning also the invaluable service rendered by the four full-time members of the professional staff, by all six full-time members of the administrative and clerical staff, and by former Judge Paul D. Shriver and Mr. Robert J. Hunter, who served for short periods as special consultants on territorial matters, and Mr. Paul Tyler, who served as a special consultant on minerals matters for several months.

# The Honorable Toby Morris, Great American

SPEECH

## HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, because of the vicissitudes of politics, which seem at times to become more and more unpredictable, our esteemed and beloved friend and colleague, Congressman Toby Morris, of Oklahoma, is again leaving the House.

It has been my very high privilege to serve, not only in the House for some years with him, but also on the House Armed Services Committee.

This most able, distinguished and gracious gentleman from Oklahoma, is a trained and experienced lawyer and judge, who has always brought legal learning, sound judgment, great ability, idealistic dedication, and unexcelled patriotism to our deliberations.

A sincere and great American with whom the interest of our country always comes first, Tory Morris is especially respected and admired for his mastery over legal questions, and particularly his deep knowledge of constitutional law, which time and time again he is called upon with telling effect, to enlighten and guide Members of the House and committee. He is a recognized authority on defense and related questions coming before our committee.

Toby Morris has been a very conscientious, able, patriotic Congressman

and a very dear friend to many Members of this body.

I personally deeply cherish his friendship and I am most grateful to him, especially for the solid and most valuable contributions which he made to my committee.

Toby Morris has endeared himself to all of us. He will always remain in our hearts and minds as a fine and noble Christian gentleman, loyal to his friends, able and effective in his work, and unselfishly devoted to the cause of our great country.

I am sure that all of the Members of the House join with me in wishing Congressman Morris and his family every measure of success and happiness in the future.

Chicopee School Supt. John L. Fitzpatrick Honored by Air Force: Presented Scroll of Appreciation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, School Supt. John L. Fitzpatrick, of Chicopee, Mass., who was an early advocate of some Federal assistance to school districts in federally impacted areas, particularly school districts in close proximity to military bases, will be honored by the Air Force and receive the Air Force Scroll of Appreciation at Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Through Superintendent Fitzpatrick's efforts at home and in Washington, Public Law 874 and Public Law 815 were enacted in the 81st Congress providing financial assistance for the maintenance and construction of schools in federally impacted areas. Superintendent Fitzpatrick heads a superb school system in Chicopee and has developed excellent school facilities and an academic program for dependent children of military personnel stationed at Westover Air Force Base.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include the news story from the Springfield (Mass.) Daily News announcing the Fitzpatrick award:

Head of Chicopee Schools To Get Air Force AWARD—Scroll of Appreciation To Be Presented to Supt. J. L. Fitzpatrick at Luncheon

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE.—John L. Fitzpatrick, Chicopee superintendent of schools, will be the guest of honor and receive the Air Force Scroll of Appreciation at a luncheon at Westover tomorrow noon.

Brig. Gen. John C. Meyer, 57th Air Division commander, will present the award to Mr. Fitzpatrick. The scroll, signed by Secretary of the Air Force Dudley C. Sharp, is one of the Air Force's highest accolades awarded a nongovernment civilian.

The citation accompanying the award cites Mr. Fitzpatrick for "exceptional meritorious service to the U.S. Air Force through his efforts toward the development of excellent school facilities and academic training available to dependent children of military personnel stationed at Westover. He insured

that these children residing in Chicopee became an integrated part of the overall school system."

### AIDED AT NORTHERN BASES

In addition to the development of the local schools, Mr. Fitzpatrick voluntarily gave his time and experience in assisting 8th Air Force officials in establishing educational procedures at Goose Bay and Harmon Air Force Bases. His contribution at these schools was the development of a comprehensive cumulative records system and special teaching aids for each grade.

When the northern schools were accredited, the program and the service were favorably commented on by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The educator has authored articles on the

The educator has authored articles on the need for better understanding of the mobile military family. He has also pressed for standardized cumulative records that would not delay proper placement of military children when transferred to a new school system.

A recent example of his efforts to standardize school records was his formal request to the annual public school administrators conference, that a committee to study the unique problems concerning the education of dependent children of military personnel be established.

The Chicopee superintendent continues in his efforts in making the joint Military-Civilian Military Affairs Committee an invaluable organization for furthering mutual

respect and understanding.

Signed by Mr. Sharp and the Air Force Chief of Staff, Gen. Thomas D. White, the scroll states in part, "" • Mr. Fitzpatrick's selfless dedication to the task of constantly seeking ways to improve the military community relationship has earned for him the sincere gratitude of the U.S. Air Force."

In addition to General Meyer, military officials who will be present to honor Mr. Fitzpatrick are Col. William C. Lewis, base commander, and Col. Edward M. Nichols, Jr., of 8th Air Force headquarters.

Civilian guests will include Dr. Eugene Beauchamp, Sr., Dr. Eugene Beauchamp, Jr., Dr. Eugene Beauchamp, Jr., Dr. Emory A. Brodeur, Dr. John McDevitt, member National Committee for Educational Practices; Miss Sophie J. Chmura, assistant superintendent in charge of elementary education, Chicopee; Edward Ziemba, city treasurer, Chicopee, representing Mayor Edward Lysek; Roger G. Turgeon, chairman of school committee, Willimansett; Miss Irene C. Allen, principal, Westover School No. 1; Richard Rege, principal, Westover School No. 2; and Mrs. Gertrude Bakos, PTA council president, Aldenville.

Other educators include: Rev. Thomas Devine, director of education, Our Lady of the Elms College, Chicopee; Dr. Edward J. Scanlon, president of Westfield State College, Westfield; Dr. Charles Gadaire, dean of men, American International College, Springfield; Joseph P. Quinlan, president, Chicopee Teachers Association and Bernard F. Fitzpatrick.

### The Real Story About REA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a statement by me on the record of progress and accom-

plishments of the Rural Electrification Administration.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

### STATEMENT BY SENATOR MUNDT THE REAL STORY ABOUT REA

In this the first year of a new decade, we hear much talk of "new horizons," "new frontiers," and the "challenge of the sixties." This is as it should be, and I am gratified that the national leaders of both our major political parties are looking ahead and are seeking ways and means of solving those moral and economic problems which still continue to confound our free society.

I think, however, to assure that there is balance in our thinking and to guarantee that our programs and plans for the future are in harmony with our free traditions and institutions, we must of necessity review our accomplishments and achievements of the past. In so doing we come to a greater awareness and a more profound understanding of the many elements and factors within our constitutional republican society which contribute to the successful solution of problems and the real advancement of our society.

I shall not, of course, attempt today to make a total review of the progress and achievements of our great Nation; but I would like to discuss briefly our record of progress and accomplishment in one area; namely, the electrification of our rural United States. It is quite appropriate that we review the record of achievement in the field of rural electrification as of 1960; for, as my colleagues know, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration.

I think it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that no single program has contributed more to the improved standard of living of America's farm families than REAbringing of good dependable electric and telephone service into the rural homes and communities of this Nation. been my great privilege and pleasure to have served in the Congress of the United States during 22 of the 25 years in which REA has been in operation. We in South Dakota are deeply grateful for this program, and we are especially proud of the outstanding job which has been accomplished in our State by this progressive program.

As one who has had the opportunity of working in the Congress-first in the House of Representatives, where I assisted in the formulation of the program resulting in the construction of our great hydropower projects on the Missouri River and now in the Senate, where I serve on the Appropriations Subcommittee handling all the money for REA and RTA developments I, too, feel a gratifying sense of accomplishment in knowing that my efforts have contributed to the advancement of REA in my own State of South Dakota and throughout America.

When I first went to Washington representing South Dakota farmers in 1939, only 585 people in our State were obtaining electric service through REA. At that time only three of our REA co-ops had received approval of their first loan applications—Clay-Union Electric Corp. at Vermillion, Union County Electric Co-op at Elk Point, and Lincoln-Union Electric Co. at Alcester. In the years since, I have taken quiet pride in the fact that 31 additional REA co-ops in South Dakota have become energized and through the 34 hard-working South Dakota co-ops, spread across the length and breadth of our large State, REA electric service was made available to 21,207 consumers by 1949 and as of June 30, 1960 the number of REA consumers has risen dramatically to 72,628.

In 1935 only 2,939 South Dakota farms, or 3.5 percent of our farms were served by central station electric service of any kind. But by patient and cooperative effort, by working together, we have succeeded in extending central station electric service to over 52,000 more South Dakota farms. We shall, of course, not be satisfied until we have reached the 100 percent mark.

It is the function of the Congress to appropriate the necessary funds to finance an active and expanding rural electrification program, and I am mighty pleased that my seniority in the Senate has afforded me the opportunity to become the fourth-ranking minority member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, from which position I am able to take a personal part in assuring that the Rural Electrification Administration receives proper recognition in the annual budgeting of Federal expenditures. Serving also on the Subcommittee of our Appropriations Committee which has direct control of all Federal funds advanced to REA I take a special pride in reporting no South Dakota REA or RTA loan has been rejected for lack of funds during my term of service.

During my 22 years of service in the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate it has been my privilege and pleasure to assist South Dakota REA co-ops in obtaining over \$120 million in loans for rural electric and telephone service. In addition to working for funds in the Congress, I have partici-pated with South Dakota's able REA leaders in conferences with officials from the Rural Electrification Administration and the Bureau of Reclamation on a variety of problems and matters which are important to the future growth of REA in my home State. It is easy to support a worthwhile program like REA, for one has only to travel the highways of South Dakota at night and note the many lighted farmhouses dotting the countryside to understand how this low-interest. program has benefited rural America. I have always vigorously and openly opposed any proposal from any source to increase REA interest rates.

A sound power program, of course, requires energetic and sensible leadership at the local level, and South Dakota has been blessed with an abundance of outstanding REA directors and managers. A sound power program also requires consumers, who are willing to make broad utilization of electric service, and in this respect South Dakota's REA users have responded to the availability of electric and telephone service in a magnificent manner. To make a very poor pun, it has been "electrifying" to observe the wide variety of tasks to which our farmers have put "Willie Wirehand." Feed is mixed by electric devices; eggs are graded by electric graders; power-driven pumps have replaced the windmill; many brooders are heated electrically; and of great importance, REA electric service is now assisting the farm wife in carrying out many of her burdensome household tasks. In the last 10 years electric usage on South Dakota's farms has doubled.

### REA REDUCES RATES

During a period when farmers in my State have been experiencing serious income problems due to declining farm prices and increased costs for goods and services, REA can hold its head high as the one service supplier that has cut rather than increased its cost to consumers. When I was first elected to Congress the average cost of electricity to a South Dakota farmer was about 7 cents for each kilowatt-hour. The cost today—some 20 years later—is about 3.32 cents per kilowatt hour or over a 50 percent reduction in cost of service. The credit for this dramatic reduction in the cost of electric service to South Dakota farmers must in great measure go to the efficient management and opera-

tion of our local REA co-ops and to the East River generating and transmission co-op located in my hometown of Madison, S. Dak.

RTA-A SISTER SERVICE TO REA

No less amazing is the progress made by the rural telephone program in South Dakota over the past decade. In discussing the remarkable progress which has been achieved in providing telephone service to South Dakota's rural residents. I would be gravely remiss if I did not pay high tribute to Anchea Nelsen, the first Eisenhower-appointed Administrator of REA, and David Hamil, the present REA Administrator. It will be recalled that the legislation authorizing loans for rural telephone systems was approved in 1949; however, it was not until the forceful Ancher Nelsen, of Minnesota, assumed the helm at REA that this program really began to move, and it has continued to move impressively under the steady guidance of Colorado's Dave Hamil.

South Dakota serves as a good example of what these two public servants have done to pep up the RTA program. As of January 1, 1953, there was not a single consumer obtaining rural telephone service through the RTA in South Dakota; but 7½ years later there were 19,470 RTA consumers in South Dakota. I do not cite this tremendous growth of RTA in South Dakota in any attempt to strike a partisan political contrast, but I do it merely for the purpose of paying well-deserved tribute to two able gentlemen from "my neck of the woods," who have rendered distinguished service in the demanding job of Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration. I vigorously supported the Rural Telephone Act, which was adopted during my first year of service in the U.S. Senate; and it is a real source of satisfaction to me to know that this program is providing our farmers with another aid to more comfortable living-the telephone. In this connection I cherish dearly a copy of a resolution adopted by the directors of the Sully-Buttes RTA Cooperative, expressing thanks and appreciation for my assistance in obtaining a \$1.7 million RTA loan to provide modern dial telephone service for the more than 2,000 members of that co-op.

It is very encouraging to me to note that REA has been and continues to be a Federal program that has genuine bipartisan sup-That this is true is amply demonstrated by the gross-loan figures for the past 14 years. During the first 6 of these years, 1947-52, we had a Democrat President and the gross loans for electric and telephone service totaled \$1,873.3 million. During the last 8 of these years, 1953-60, we have had a Republican President and the gross loans for electric and telephone service have totaled Thus both political parties \$2,253.8 million. have contributed mightily to REA. Once again we must pay credit to local leadership for having attained this bi-partisan support, for there are literally dozens of States like my own of South Dakota, where the leaders of the individual co-ops have steadfastly refused to allow their REA's to become involved in partisan political activity. The wisdom of these individuals has certainly been vindicated when one views the record of progress under both Republican and Democrat administrations. REA plays no political favorites and both political parties favor REA. Those few self-serving politicians who have tried to use REA as a political device have always met with disappointment.

I stated in my opening remarks that a variety of elements and factors always contribute to real and lasting progress; and I think there is no better example of the truth of this statement than REA. The REA record of accomplishment in a State like South Dakota represents a great deal of hard work and untiring effort on the part of individuals at the Federal, State, and local levels. With the ever-increasing demand for electricity on our farms and in our rural com-

munities the local REA co-ops have been assuming an ever-enlarging responsibility for the success of this program. These co-ops are constantly surveying the power needs and the power potential in their areas, and they are literally working day and night to provide their users with dependable low-cost electric service.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF EAST RIVER CO-OP

East River Electric Power Co-op, which headquarters in my hometown of Madison, S. Dak., is typical of the local endeavor which keeps REA moving forward. The first loan for East River was approved on November 16, 1950, and since that date this co-op has borrowed over \$12 million in Federal funds to construct the necessary transmission facilities in order that its member cops can meet the growing demand for electric power. Throughout these 10 years I have worked with East River Co-op officials whenever asked to help expedite these many loans.

#### UNCLE SAM GIVES US A BOOST

In recent years our Federal Government has made a magnificent contribution to the growth and improvement of REA service in South Dakota. As of June 30, 1953, our South Dakota co-ops received 22,454,922 kilowatt-hours of power from the Bureau of Reclamation. By June 30, 1959—just 6 years later—South Dakota co-ops were receiving 383,455,000 kilowatt-hours of Bureau power, which means this Federal power contribution has increased 17-fold in that short period. Big Bend reservoir when completed, and the finalizing of construction at Oahe will add vastly to our supply of low-cost river power for REA.

EISENHOWER-NIXON RECORD IS OUTSTANDING

Since this year, 1960, marks the eighth and final year of Dwight D. Eisenhower's distinguished tenure as President of the United States, I would like—before closing—to call attention to the fine record of growth which REA has enjoyed under his administration.

Since January 1, 1953, the Rural Electrification Administration has approved loans for rural electric and telephone facilities totaling more than \$2.1 billion. This amount represents 44.4 percent of the total REA loans approved since the REA program was initiated in 1935.

Since January 1, 1953, more than \$511 million in electric loans have been approved for generation and transmission purposes. This represents 53 percent of the total of \$964 million approved for G. & T. purposes since REA began 25 years ago. In other words, more generation and transmission loans have been approved during the 7½ years of Eisenhower-Nixon administration than were approved during the first 17½ years of the electrification loan program. By June 30, 1953, generation loans had been approved to provide an installed capacity of 1,153,171 kilowatts. Seven years later, on June 30, 1960, loans had been approved to provide a capacity of 2,419,530 kilowatts. I take some pardonable pride in the fact I have voted for every dollar advanced to both the REA and RTA in South Dakota during my 22 years in Congress.

In REA's newer telephone program, 88 percent of all loans approved have been made during the Eisenhower-Nixon administration. A total of \$511 million in telephone loans has been approved since January 1, 1953, out of a total of \$670 million approved since the program began on October 28, 1949. Under this program, the one millionth rural subscriber received new or improved telephone service this summer.

This concludes my review of REA's record of achievement over its first 25 years of service to rural America. The preparation of this statement has provided me with many warm memories of those countless occasions over

the past 22 years when it has been my great privilege to work with the REA leaders of South Dakota in bringing "Willie Wirehand" to the service and assistance of an evergrowing number of South Dakota's rural residents. My part in this grand log of accomplishment has been spread over 22 years in the House and Senate and I daresay no activity in my congressional service has given me such a keen sense of worthwhile personal endeavor as my unwavering support of those programs and proposals which will assure REA's continued healthy growth in South Dakota.

Communism: A Threat to Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, to every God-fearing, freedom-loving person in the United States, communism, with all that it stands for, is an odious and abhorrent monster. It is the antithesis of the principles upon which this Nation was founded. Under communism there can be no religion because communism denies that there is a God. Under communism there can be no individual liberty because the individual is the slaveservant of the state. There can be no Bill of Rights, for only the state has any rights; the individual has none. In short, none of the precepts that we in this country so fundamentally believe in are even possible in the Communist system.

I believe that practically everyone is aware of the truth of what I have just said. But I am fearful, Mr. Speaker, that for far too many people this awareness is wholly academic. By that I mean that there is a vast difference between an awareness or knowledge of what communism is and how it works and an awareness of the grave threat it poses to our continued freedom. For communism is not something that simply exists in far off countries and can be looked at in curiosity or with pure academic interest as just another way of living or as some sort of alien philosophy that we dislike but do not worry about because it really does not concern us anyway. Yet I fear this is exactly what all too many people are doing. It is quite natural for the human mind to close its eyes and turn away from things it finds distasteful or revolting. Communism cannot, must not be treated in this fashion. For the highest goal of communism is communization of the whole world. This is what we must realize. We must constantly remind ourselves of this. We must keep before us constant everyday reminders of the things we believe. And we must recondition our thinking so as to maintain always an acute consciousness of what these reminders stand for-what they actually mean. Indeed, we have many such reminders around us in our daily living. As a reminder of the individual liberty and the democracy we believe in we have but to fix our gaze on the nearest American flag flying above and reflect upon the principles it symbolizes. We immediately realize that everything it stands for is diametrically opposed to the Communist doctrine. We have around us also many reminders that this is a Christian nation which believes in God; a nation founded upon and imbued with a fundamental faith in our Creator; a nation which prays to that God in his infinite wisdom for help and guidance. This faith and such prayer are repugnant in the extreme to communism. Reminders of this are around day after day in various forms.

There are, for example, the words "Under God" in the pledge of allegiance to our flag. This phrase, I am happy to say, was inserted in the pledge as a result of legislation which I was privileged to introduce and which became Public Law 396 of the 83d Congress. There is also the inscription on our currency of our national motto "In God We Trust" placed on the money as a result of legislation authored by the Honorable CHARLES E. BENNETT, of Florida. This inscription also appears on the 3-cent liberty stamp and on the 8-cent stamp. Further, there is the official cancellation mark "Pray for Peace" used on the U.S. mails. This also, I am happy to say, is the result of my efforts.

Perhaps not as widely known but close to the hearts of all Members of Congress is the prayer room in the U.S. Capitol. As a result of House Concurrent Resolution 60, passed by the House, July 17, 1953, and by the Senate May 4, 1954, the Honorable Joseph W. MARTIN, Jr., then Speaker of the House of Repre-sentatives, set aside a room near the Rotunda of the Capitol to be known as the prayer room, where individual Senators and Representatives could withdraw awhile to seek Divine strength and guidance. There is a single stained glass window in the room. The window has a picture of George Washington kneeling at Valley Forge. If I may quote from Public Document 234, 84th Congress, 1st session:

The single window speaks of that religious faith which has always been a part of the greatness of our Nation. The central figure is of the kneeling Washington, reminding us of the words from his first inaugural:

"It would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a Government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to His charge."

Also depicted on the window is the phrase from Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg address, "This Nation Under God."

These and more, Mr. Speaker, are the reminders we have around us every day of what our great Nation is, of what it stands for, of what its people believe and hold dear. What we need to do is to sharpen our awareness of these reminders and to deepen our concentration

and reflection on the full meaning of each of them. Doing this, Mr. Speaker, is the surest and most basic way of combating the Communist threat on a day-to-day basis. If this is done, communism cannot prevail.

Final Report-2d Session, 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of this session of the 86th Congress, it is my privilege to bring to the voters of the 23d Congressional District a final report of the 1960 session's accomplishments. Early "do something Congress" promises of the majority leadership wilted in the heat of their own partisan sound-and-fury. More than one-fourth of the total 264 legislative days in which the House and Senate met were tied up in intra-majorityparty wrangling over civil rights. The special postconvention session, which ended at 11:52 p.m., September 2, fizzled out with many major issues unresolved. Of the 6,327 bills introduced at the start of the session, 511 were enacted into law, and 244 of these were private bills. Major legislation shelved by the 86th Congress in the second session included an imnibus housing bill, a minimum wage increase, a costly water pollution measure, an extravgant area redevelopment program, increased veterans' benefits. Federal aid to school construction, general tax revision. The following major legislation was enacted into law:

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Defense appropriations proved a boomerang to partisan detractors of President Eisenhower's defense planning. Even many members of the majority party could not go along with their leaders' exorbitant demands, with the result that despite pressure from all sides the President's original request for \$39.335 billion was upped by only \$661 million, for a total of \$39.996 billion.

Military construction money requests were almost halved by Congress, which chopped the Executive's request \$1.188 billion down to \$994 million.

Space research and development was given a fiscal shot in the arm with a supplemental appropriation to NASA of \$23 million.

Four modern naval vessels were authorized at a cost of \$157.9 million as part of the vast naval expansion program which calls for 57 new vessels.

Atomic Energy Commission funds totaling \$211 million were voted for new construction projects affecting all aspects of the AEC programs—manufacture of atomic weapons, production of special nuclear materials, reactor development, physical research, and biology and medicines.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mutual security funds were reduced by \$559 million, with Congress rejecting a request for \$4.281 billion and giving a final nod to \$3.722 billion. However, the mutual security contingency fund was padded with an increased authorization of \$100 million to meet emergency needs in Africa and other areas of the world.

Latin-American development aid was set at \$500 million for good neighbor assistance, with another \$100 million earmarked to help earthquake-ravaged Chile in her reconstruction efforts.

Sugar imports from both Cuba and the Dominican Republic were sharply reduced when the Congress voted the President authority to readjust sugar quotas.

NATO citizens convention will have a U.S. Citizens Commission participating as a result of congressional approval. The convention's aim: Exploration of means of developing democratic freedom through economic and political means.

International cooperative health program: Congress authorized the President, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Surgeon General to conduct an international cooperative program in health training and planning.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Medical care to the aged was provided under a new program calling for Federal-State matching funds. State participation in the plan is discretionary, with aid available to persons over age 65 whose resources are determined by their resident State to be insufficient to meet costs of necessary medical services and those States taking part may determine eligibility for medical assistance on a far more liberal basis than for old-age assistance. Some noninstitutional, as well as institutional, care is permissable under the new law, effective October 1. The Federal Government will grant funds anywhere from \$1 for each \$1 put up by a State all the way to \$4 in Federal money for each \$1 of State funds. Estimates are that the program will cost the Federal Government some \$202 million the first year, with the total additional cost to the States running about \$60 million.

Other social security revisions voted by the 86th Congress in its 2d session extended unemployment compensation coverage to an additional 60,000 to 70,000 employees; payments were increased for children of deceased workers; all age limits on total disability benefits were dropped, bringing 250,000 more persons under such coverage; the income retirement test was revised to permit greater outside earnings for social security retirees: Under the new amendment there will be a \$1 reduction in benefits for each \$2 earned in outside income between \$1,200 and \$1,500. A dellar-for-dellar reduction will be made on earnings above \$1,500, instead of withholding full benefits for each \$80 of earnings over \$1,200. This means working beneficiaries no longer will lose in total income as a result of working at jobs paying more than \$1,200 annually.

Payola and allied abuses were outlawed when the Federal Communications Act was amended to fix penalties for such

offenses.

The Housing Act was extended, continuing the home repair and improvement program and lifting the ceiling on FHA insurance. The revolving fund for college housing loans was increased by \$500 million, and the revolving fund for community facility loans was upped \$50 million.

Excise taxes on telephone and transportation services were extended an-

other year.

Small business was given a break when Congress changed the Small Business Investment Act to improve effectiveness of the program by making it easier for the small business investment companies to loan money to businessmen. Many restrictions on granting equity capital for small business growth were removed.

An Office of Coal Research was created to investigate new uses for coal, encourage production and conservation of the product, and otherwise stimulate a lag-

ging industry.

Civil rights were further safeguarded by authorizing Federal courts, through appointed referees, to protect voting rights. The 1960 act fixed penalties for obstruction of court orders and for flight to avoid prosecution for vandalism, requires preservation of Federal election records for 22 months, and authorizes funds for education of servicemen's children in areas where public schools are closed by integration disputes.

Health service and research programs were granted a record \$715 million for

fiscal year 1961.

PUBLIC WORKS

Highway grants of \$1 billion for fiscal 1962 and 1963 assured continuance of construction of primary and secondary highway systems and their urban extensions.

Veterans' loans, both direct and guaranteed, were extended another year for

homes, farms, and businesses.

Flood control, resources and conservation, and other public-works projects, received \$3 billion for the coming fiscal year.

Postal employees and Federal workers were granted a 7½-percent increase in

pay,

The preceding summary is necessarily brief. If I can provide you with further information on these—or any other—measures, please do not hesitate to contact me at my Washington office.

Report to the People of the 12th Congressional District of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FRANCIS E. DORN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Speaker, each year, since my election to Congress in 1952, it has been my custom to submit to the people of the 12th Congressional District of New York, whom I have the honor to serve, a questionnaire setting forth various questions being considered by the Congress of the United States and upon which I, in all probability, would have to vote during the ensuing session.

I have always appreciated the fine response to the questionnaire. It gratifies me to realize the intense interest in their Government shown by the people of the 12th Congressional District, their thoughtful answers and comments, their willingness to give the time necessary to answer the questionnaire. Their opinions and advice have been helpful to me in my work as their Representative.

The following is the 1960 questionnaire and the results and percentages:

Do you favor:

 Continuation of our general foreign policy? Yes, 49 percent; no, 33 percent; blank, 18 percent.

2. (a) Ending of nuclear bomb tests? Yes, 33 percent; no, 36 percent; blank, 31 percent.

(b) Leaving this decision in the hands of the President? Yes, 42 percent; no, 28 percent; blank, 30 percent.

3. Reduction of the Federal debt before reducing taxes? Yes, 63 percent; no, 26 per-

cent; blank, 11 percent.

4. Reduction in nondefense Government spending even if existing functions are curtailed? Yes, 64 percent; no, 26 percent; blank, 10 percent.

5. Raising the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour? Yes, 73 percent; no, 21 percent; blank,

6 percent.

6. The enactment of a strong civil rights program to enforce the voting rights of all citizens? Yes, 83 percent; no, 11 percent; blank, 6 percent.

7. Making it a Federal crime to bomb or desecrate churches and synagogues? Yes, 85 percent; no, 10 percent; blank, 5 percent.

8. Further reduction in the age at which persons shall be eligible for social security benefits? Yes, 70 percent; no, 23 percent; blank, 7 percent.

9. An increase in social security benefits? Yes, 71 percent; no, 22 percent; blank, 7 percent.

10. (a) Increasing the amount of limitation on earnings for those receiving social security benefits? Yes, 69 percent; no, 18 percent; blank, 13 percent.

(b) Abolishing the \$1,200 annual limitation on earnings for those receiving social security benefits? Yes, 69 percent; no, 18 percent; blank 13 percent.

11. Direct Federal grants to States for education? Yes, 60 percent; no, 33 percent; blank, 7 percent.

12. Direct Federal grants to States for teachers' salaries? Yes, 50 percent; no, 44 percent; blank, 6 percent.

13. More liberal credit and lower interest rates for small business? Yes, 77 percent; no, 14 percent; blank, 9 percent.

14. A congressional investigation of the administration of the title I housing program? Yes, 78 percent; no, 8 percent; blank, 14 percent.

Whom would you prefer for President? Nixon, 41.8 percent; Kennedy, 10.1 percent; Stevenson, 8.5 percent; undecided, 30.6 percent; others, 8.8 percent (Republican: Rockefeller; Democrat: Symington, Humphrey).

In my endeavor to keep in constant close touch with my constituents, I have taken my trailer office around the district, to make myself and my office more easily available to those who have problems or to those who wish to discuss fully the vital questions of the day.

I have been particularly impressed by the sagacity of our senior citizens, by their anxiety to be of continuous service to the community and to themselves.

I have found older people who have devoted their life to hard work and saved to the best of their ability, in need in their old age, archaic social security laws preventing them from helping themselves. For instance, there is the unrealistic limitation on earnings.

Legislation has been enacted in the past, which only scratches the surface of major problems of the aged. Additional legislation is needed so that the country may take advantage of this valuable source of knowledge and power.

President Eisenhower's White House Conference on the Aging, to be held in January 1961, is but the beginning of what should result in much improved understanding of the steps necessary to be taken.

I have an intense interest along this line of endeavor and will continue my efforts to remove the unrealistic social security limitation on earnings and to obtain legislation which will provide adequate and proper medical care for the aged.

I have been deeply grateful for the privilege of hearing from and discussing these matters with such a large segment of the people of the 12th Congressional District, which has assisted me to more ably represent them in Congress.

If there is any way in which I can be of service to them, I hope they will not hesitate to call upon me. Both my Washington and Brooklyn offices are open every weekday. I have a competent staff and my services and theirs are always available to my constituents. I want them to know that even when Congress is not in session, I am on the job.

Governor's Conference on Automation, Cooperstown, N.Y., July 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, several weeks ago I spoke on the floor of the Senate about the format and aims of New York State's recent conference on automation. This conference, held at Cooperstown, N.Y., began on July 1 and lasted for 3 days. It brought together a number of the Nation's leading experts on the broad subject of industrial automation and in the many fields which relate to it.

The papers presented at the Cooperstown conference and the discussion groups which followed upon them I am sure will add a great deal to our knowledge of the problems attendant upon

and the benefits derived from increased automation.

When I commented initially upon this conference on the Senate floor I indicated that I intended to present to the Senate a number of the major findings of the Cooperstown conference as soon as they became available. Last week I received a letter from Dr. William J. Ronan, secretary to Governor Rockefeller and a member of the committee on arrangements of the Cooperstown conference, which contained a copy of the report entitled, "Governor's Conference on Automation." I am, therefore, happy at this time to present a brief summary of the important work done at the Cooperstown conference.

The conference highlighted the relationship between increased automation and economic growth. It was agreed by all that accelerated automation constitutes a positive and very important step toward expanding our Nation's productivity and thereby materially stimulating economic growth. Attention was also given to a suitable definition of automation and, of course, to its impact upon the labor force and the community. Although the conference recognized the importance of dealing with the immediate and important human problems resulting from temporary job reclassification, automation was seen above all as a means of increasing employment and upgrading the skill level of our Nation's labor force.

The participants at the Cooperstown conference recognized that additional research and planning are urgently needed in order to see to it that automation is introduced in an orderly manner with a minimum of job dislocations for employees and avoiding as far as possible a temporarily adverse impact upon affected communities. The need for expanded efforts in the related fields of education and welfare was also given special emphasis.

Although the Cooperstown conference was national in its orientation, special attention was devoted to the ways in which New York State communities can best adjust to increased automation in the years ahead.

Mr. President, I was very much impressed by the caliber and experience of the men chosen to participate in the Cooperstown conference and by the work which they did there. I am certain that the example which they have set will lead many communities to step up their efforts to understand and cope with accelerated automation. I commend the participants in the Cooperstown conference and hope that their work will be widely read and discussed.

Mr. President, in order that a summary reference on New York State's Conference on Automation will be readily available, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the final edition of the Congressional Record a copy of an excellent statement by Dr. William J. Ronan summarizing the work done at Cooperstown. In addition, I want to call attention to the fact that printed copies of papers presented by Dr. John T. Dunlop, Mr. John Diebold, Dr. Eli Ginzberg, and Mr. Soloman Barkin on a number of the subjects referred to in my state-

ment have been published by the State of New York.

Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have appear at the end of Dr. Ronan's article a list of the men and women who participated in the Cooperstown conference.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS

(By Dr. William J. Ronan)

1. AUTOMATION IS NOT A NEW PHENOMENON

Definitions of the term "automation" range from the very narrow to the very broad. Automation may be defined in terms of the computer, transfer devices, and automatic controls—often referred to as "Detroit-type automation." On the other hand, sutomation may be taken to mean all types of technological change which tend to increase productivity. In considering benefits which may be derived from automation and the problems generated by it, the broader definition seems more usable.

It is difficult to disassociate automation from other factors affecting social and economic life, such as changing markets, foreign competition, urban decay and changes in the age and educational profiles of the work force.

Automation then in its broader definition is not a new phenomenon. It is the present potential dimensions of utilization of automation and the increasing rate at which automation may now be applied which make it a problem and a promise requiring close consideration by the combined interests of labor, management, the community, and Government. Automation is a means through which our society may be enriched and strengthened, but it also may prove to be a test of society's ability to accommodate to change and to meet far-reaching problems involving full utilization of the labor force.

### II. AUTOMATION IS A REALITY

More automation appears both desirable and necessary for our society and our economy. Our productive capacities must expand if we are to grow economically so as to provide for an increasing labor force and a higher standard of living. Automation is necessary if New York State and the Nation are to maintain their competitive positions in world markets. Automation is necessary if the free world is to meet the challenge for survival laid down by totalitarian forces. With a greatly increasing population, individual fulfillment for all can be achieved only if our economy grows at a sufficient rate, a rate partially dependent upon the technological gains made possible through automation.

In addition to increasing our productivity generally, automation means breakthroughs into totally new areas of economic activity heretofore not attainable. New and more varied products can be made possible through the application of new techniques of processing and manufacturing. Furthermore, product quality can be significantly improved through applications of automation and better utilization of capital-both money and human—can be achieved through the techniques of automation. It is interesting to note that throughout the discussions at this Cooperstown conference there was no desire expressed to retard the rate at which automation should proceed. The only related concerns were for (1) an orderly introduction of automation so as to assure the desired gains with the minimum of dislocation and (2) attention to the impact of automation upon the community and upon individuals.

# III, AUTOMATION AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

An increased rate of economic growth is necessary to provide sufficient job oppor-

tunitles for the future, to increase the standard of living and to increase the collective productivity vital to the survival of the free world. Automation is a primary means through which an increased economic growth rate may be attained. While automation may in the first instance displace some labor, it is one of the key factors which will encourage an economic growth rate sufficient to absorb displacement from all causes as well as natural growth in the labor force.

Opinion was expressed that failure to incorporate technological advances into the productive processes was potentially more serious to the society than the problems resulting from automation.

# IV. AVAILABILITY OF CAPITAL FOR INVESTMENT FOR AUTOMATION

Generally, automation requires a ready reservoir of capital for investment in new plant or equipment. It would appear that at present there is no special problem in obtaining capital needs for specific automation. But capital needs constitute a definite problem if the Nation is to achieve a vastly accelerated rate of economic growth. Savings and investment will need positive encouragement.

To provide incentive for the accumulation of capital, there are a number of possibilities for action. Revision of the tax structure to encourage capital accumulation through accelerate depreciation allowances is one such possibility. Development corporations and small business loan programs offer other means which could be utilized more extensively.

### V. SMALL BUSINESS AND AUTOMATION

Despite the popular notion to the contrary, the fruits of automation are available today to the small businessman. In the data processing field, for example, smaller and less expensive equipment is now on the market and centralized data processing centers are available to render these services to the smaller establishments. In the manufacturing or processing field, comparable services exist or are being developed for the smaller enterprise. There is a view that Government has some responsibility for helping to identify available capital for the small business which otherwise would be limited by the resources of its own community.

# VI. UNEMPLOYMENT AND AUTOMATION; NEED FOR DATA

The extent to which unemployment is traceable directly to automation is unknown. There is a definite lack of appropriate data, a factor which contributes to public apprehension as to the effects of automation. Much of this anxiety may be more properly attributable to concern with unemployment generally, to the ups and downs of the business cycle, to shifts in consumer demand for products to defense contract cancellations or other dislocations unrelated to automation.

Although a number of case studies on unemployment related to automation have been prepared by both the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New York State Labor Department, there is a pressing need to develop broader and more descriptive data on the causes of unemployment. Such data would help to clarify the relative significance of automation as a causative factor in unemployment. Similarly the extent to which automation produces employment and changes the character of the skills demanded of the work force requires study.

# VII. AUTOMATION AND THE OLDER INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY

In an older established industrial community there is greater likelihood that plants will be less competitive than those in newer industrial communities which have modern plants and employ more up-to-date methods and equipment.

The existence of a sizable capital investment in existing plants in older communities may itself be a deterrent to change. Its effect upon management psychology must be considered as well as the problem, under existing tax laws of writing off the plant and equipment cost.

Older plants are often associated also with high real property assessments and high la-bor cost areas. Coupled with changes in population, transportation and distribution methods which may make the older community less well situated for marketing purposes, these factors may result in serious

competitive disadvantages.

The northeastern section of the United States finds itself somewhat in this situation in relation to the rest fo the country and, to some extent, the United States is finding this so with respect to Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union, Italy, and other nations. Newer plants abroad, particularly those built since World War II, and employing the most modern machinery, layout, and management methods, provide substantial competition to establishments with heavy investment in obsolescing plant and equipment.

As a nation, the United States must give serious attention to the comparative competitive status of its industrial plant and equipment. From both its allies of the Free World as well as from the Communist bloc it faces an unprecedented economic challenge. If American industry keeps in the forefront of the race for increased productivity, it has little to fear. This means, however, an acceleration of economic growth generally, and particularly additional invest-ment in more modern plant and equipment.

A local community or a state within the United States faces a similar challenge but on a scale appropriate to its situation. Failure to take advantage of automation or of the means to improve productivity, failure to create a climate suitable for industrial location or expansion, failure to keep the community abreast of change to hold and attract business can result in declining job opportunities, loss of business and depletion of the private and public resources that make for a thriving locality or State.

Failure to adopt automation may result

in more unemployment and dislocation than automation. Information on the price Which communities have paid for failure to encourage automation and data on the amount of unemployment resulting from failure to keep abreast of technological change would help to put the whole question of automation in better perspective.

VIII, CHANGING MANPOWER NEEDS IN LIGHT OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Automation and technological change result in a rearrangement of the skill levels of the work force. Indications are that a substantial upgrading of skills is required when automation is applied. In the fore-seeable future, automation will probably bring about acute shortages of managerial and higher technical skills.

A major share of the Nation's future increase in productivity will be attributable to the development of an educational system Which emphasizes the importance of education's role in developing the manpower re-sources necessary for continued technological

The extent of future automation—and economic growth—depends importantly upon the creation, through education, of the human capital," the trained men and women to produce, maintain, and operate the new technology. This means a conscious educational effort with new approaches, new educational effort with new approaches, new syntheses of the more traditional subject matter specializations, and an emphasis upon quality.

In order to promote educational preparedness, retraining and manpower planning generally, a manpower development council

composed of representatives of labor, industry, and education could be established to study (1) patterns of manpower utilization, (2) the actions necessary to assure an adequate manpower supply, and (3) the human problems involved. The problem of man-power planning involves all levels of educa-The problem of mantion, on-the-job training, and retraining for changing job needs.

The impact of automation upon employment and particularly the rearrangement of skill levels may bring special problems for minority groups, the older workers and women, which groups traditionally have been among the first to be affected by any change in employment opportunities. similation into new jobs created through automation will depend upon upgrading of skills as many persons in these categories are not highly skilled workers. To provide the needed manpower for a more productive economy, it is essential that these groups be enabled to utilize their full potentialities. Here again education, business, labor, and government all have a responsibility as another phase of manpower planning.

The legislation enacted at the 1960 session of the New York State Legislature (ch. 783) to permit unemployed workers to attend a vocational training course and train for future jobs without jeopardizing their receipt of unemployment insurance benefits was cited as a specific example of the role which government can play in helping meet the manpower fits was cited of the role problem. The expansion of counseling and guidance services in the school system was stressed. It was noted that industry and labor can, and frequently do, provide guid-ance and counseling services geared directly to the needs and capacities of particular seg-ments of the labor force. The rapidity of technological change points up the need for a more mobile and adaptable work force. Accordingly, the Federal Government and the State should seek to strengthen their labor market aids to encourage greater mobility of the labor force.

IX. EDUCATIONAL PLANNING FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

There is some opinion that the most crucial factor for economic growth is the availability of a well educated and skilled work force.

Educational institutions, which possess the human resources so vital to the development of forward manpower planning in terms of our long-range needs, have a significant responsibility in meeting the community's needs by bringing the educational facilities within the reach of those needing training and retraining for an industry.

The relationship of new industry to scientific research and the location of new industry in proximity to leading universities with strong research and training staffs are not

If New York State and, indeed if the United States are to keep in the vanguard of technological advance and economic development, more attention on the educational problem involved is essential. There is a pressing need for more active participation by both labor and management in day-to-day as well as long-range educational

In order to realize the full potentialities of New York's diversified public and private colleges and universities, the State should examine how its educational facilities can be strengthened, not only to provide for rapidly increasing numbers of students but, with stress on the qualitative factors, to make a greater contribution to the State's and the Nation's pool of skilled manpower. State government can provide a central focus for this effort. It is a task requiring full and continuing attention in the immediate years ahead.

Two present activities undertaken by the State should make significant contributions toward meeting this educational problem. Governor Rockefeller and the board of regents have appointed a committee of three distinguished authorities to review the State's higher educational needs and facilities. The advisory council for the advance-ment of industrial research and development, appointed by Governor Rockefeller early in 1960, has already addressed itself to some of these and related problems.

X. MEETING THE IMPACT OF AUTOMATION

Much of the apprehension over the impact of automation on the labor force can be allayed by the development of a comprehensive program, well in advance of need, for meeting the human problems which arise where a specific company moves forward with plans for automation. There are a number of approaches which may be taken to cushion or eliminate dislocations within the work force and within the community resulting from automation. Automation in an individual establishment is not a development which occurs overnight and consequently, management, labor and the community have an opportunity individually and together to develop rational plans for meeting the prob-

lems of the transition.

The purposes of the changes must be communicated not only to the work force, but also to the community. Joint labor-management committees which would cooperate in the preparation of both the work force and the community, may be useful. The Armour plan, which employs such joint committees, has aroused optimistic interest in this ap-

proach

Other possibilities for assistance during the transition period include placement and counseling, retraining, transfer of employees to other jobs, severance pay agreements and the use of special unemployment insurance benefits for workers who make themselves available for retraining.

An adaptable and mobile labor force is one

of the important elements in coping with the problems of displacement resulting from technological change. Much remains to be learned about the degree of mobility and adaptability which exists within the labor force. Special emphasis should be given to the problem of the older worker. existence of health, welfare and retirement plans as presently constituted, may be a deterrent to a desirable degree of mobility of the labor force, there may be possibilities for ameliorating this deterrent effect through transferability of coverage in health and welfare plans and vesting of pension rights. These, however, are complicated matters which will require thorough study and cost analysis.

XI. IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE ON THE COMMUNITY

The community is affected in numerous ways by the rate of automation or lack of it, but the community itself can have some influence on the rate at which automation Failure of a community to takes place. provide conditions under which industrial modernization may proceed in an orderly fashion may have an adverse effect on the community's competitive position. One approach to this problem would be study of prosperous communities which have shown the ability to adapt to changing conditions in order to ascertain the elements which provided conditions inducing economic expansion and community development.

The preparation of a community for the impact of technological change may in itself provide one means for assuring the continued modernization of its industry. In addition, relocation of new industry and expansion of existing industry may be spurred by the existence of modern community facilities, the presence of technical and cultural institutions and a public awareness of the community's responsibility to foster conditions for growth.

The creation of healthy conditions for economic growth in a community requires the cultivation of a complex of many forces and institutions. No single stimulus can be relied upon. When minor displacements occur because of automation, they may be readily handled by absorption elsewhere within the plant or the community or by other arrangements made through union-management agreement. When major displacements occur, however, the community has the principal stake and no single element-labor, management or governmentcan work effectively alone to solve the problem. Under these circumstances substantial action may be necessary to expand, develop and improve the existing community facilities in order to attract desirable new industries and to facilitate the development of job opportunities through the attraction of such new industries.

This involves thorough analysis of the social, economic, and cultural factors affecting the community and a realistic inventory of the assets of the community. Here again, oversimplifications and reliance upon a single stimulus will seldom prove adequate.

It is apparent that in many instances the community itself may have neither the facilities nor interest needed to undertake the necessary substantial action. Guidance. planning aid and technical assistance from other governments and institutions may also be needed. The loss of tax resources in a community hard hit by large displacements is an example of why outside help could be necessary. Federal defense spending and rescheduling of needed public works projects as means of fostering local development are examples of outside help which can be provided without increasing governmental expenditures.

### XII. CONCLUSION

There was general agreement that the subject of automation and technological change should be the subject of continuing attention by industry, labor, education, and government. In the course of the conference, there was a recognition by labor and management representatives of broad areas of interest and concern to both, not only in the field of automation but in others as well. Suggestions were made by representatives both of labor and industry that similar meetings on other subjects of mutual concern, conducted away from the atmosphere of the collective bar-gaining table, would be most useful and productive. It was felt that a great deal could be accomplished by similar working conferences conducted in the free and friendly atmosphere that prevailed at the Governor's conference on automation at Cooperstown.

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON AUTOMATION HOTEL OTESAGA, COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., JUNE 1-3, 1960

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Lt. Gov. Malcolm Wilson.

Dr. William J. Ronan, secretary to the Governor.

Martin P. Catherwood, State industrial commissioner

Keith S. McHugh, State commissioner of

John O. Amstuz, first deputy State commissioner of commerce.

G. R. Atkinson, director, Industry Relations Department, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Cincinnati.

Solomon Barkin, director of research, Textile Workers Union of America, New York

Charles Bauer, director, production engineering department, Endicott Johnson Corp., Johnson City.

Arnold Beichman, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, New York City

Joseph Beirne, president, Communication Workers of America, AFL-CIO, Washington, Victor Borella, executive vice president, Rockefeller Center, New York City

Peter Brennan, president, Building and Construction Trades Council of New State, New York City.

Lawrence B. Cohen, department of industrial and management engineering, Columbia University, New York City.

J. Edward Conway, member, State com-mission against discrimination, Albany.

Sol Neil Corbin, first assistant counsel to the Governor.

Lewis B. Cuyler, senior vice president, the First National City Bank of New York, New York City.

Falih Darmara, president, Metals Division, Kelsey-Hayes Co., New Hartford.

Donald H. Davenport, Deputy State commissioner of commerce.

John Diebold, president, the Diebold Group of Management Consulting Com-

Arthur F. Draper, executive assistant to the director of marketing, Univac Division of Remington Rand, New York City.

Ralph J. Edsell, Jr., counsel to Assembly Speaker Joseph F. Carlino.

Francis Elmendorf, Robert Heller and Associates, Cleveland.

Howard T. Engstrom, vice president and executive assistant, Univac Division of Remington Rand, New York City.

George H. Fowler, deputy State industrial commissioner for New York City.

A. D. Ross Fraser, president, Rome Cable

Company, Rome. Orval C. French, head of Department of Agricultural Engineering, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Gordon L. Fullerton, general manufacturing manager, Electronic Tube Division, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Seneca Falls, Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer, New

York State AFL-CIO, Albany.

Ell Ginzberg, professor of economics, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, New York City.

Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel, United Steel Workers of America, Washington.

Nat Goldfinger, assistant director of re-search, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Wash-

William Gomberg, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Thomas H. Hamilton, president, State University of New York, Albany.

Frederick Harbison, director, Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, Prince-

Fletcher W. Hartshorn, personnel vice president, New York Telephone Co., New York City.

Robert D. Helsby, deputy State industrial commissioner for administration.

John H. Hildenbiddle, Jr., director of industrial engineering, New York Central System, New York City.

William J. Isaacson, former deputy State industrial commissioner for legal affairs.

George P. Jenkins, vice president on investments, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City.

Paul Kayser, vice president, personnel, American Airlines, New York City.

Grant Keehn, senior vice president, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New York City.

H. Kaye Kerr, vice president, Merchants National Bank & Trust Co., Syracuse.

Frederick R. Livingston, Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler, New York City.

Julius Loos, deputy State industrial com-missioner for labor affairs.

Robert MacCrate, counsel to the Governor.

Stacy May, economist, New York City. Herschel W. McCalley, personnel manager, Birds Eye Division, General Foods Corp., White Plains.

John W. McConnell, dean, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Donald E. McConville, assistant director of industrial relations, Eastman Kodak Co., Ro-

John K. Menzies, superintendent, E. W. Edwards & Son, Syracuse.

Donald W. O'Connell, program associate, the Ford Foundation, New York City.

Dwayne Orton, editor, THINK, and educational consultant, International Business Machines Corp., New York City.

Charles H. Palmer, assistant secretary to the Governor for reports.

Charles A. Pearce, director, Division of Research and Statistics, State Labor Department.

Robert W. Pearson, director of production, American Machine & Foundry Co., New York City.

Clifton W. Phalen, president, New York Telephone Co., New York City.

Miles E. Robertson, chairman of the board, Oneida Ltd., Oneida.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Anna M. Rosenberg

Associates, New York City.

John J. Ryan, vice president and counsel, Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, Long

John J. Sandler, secretary of the State senate, representing Senate Majority Leader

Walter J. Mahoney. William A. Sharkey, program associate, office of the secretary to the Governor.

Charles Stauffacher, executive vice presi-

dent, Continental Can Co., New York City. Joseph R. Strobel, assistant commissioner for instructional services, State education department.

Luther R. Strole, manager, industrial relations, National Lead Co., New York City.
David Sullivan, general president, Building

Employees Service International Union, AFL-CIO, New York City.

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president, New York City Central Trades and Labor Council, New York City.

Ralph W. Verney, director of employee re-lations, General Foods Corp., White Plains. Richard A. Wiebe, program associate, office of the secretary to the Governor. Joseph C. Wilson, president and general

manager, Haloid Xerox, Inc., Rochester. William S. York, vice president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City.

# The Responsibility of the Citizen as a Voter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, several years in the past, in lieu of my usual newsletter, I have reprinted the following composition, one of two prizewinners chosen by the Committee on American Citizenship of the American Bar Association. The response was so favorable that I am again reproducing this most appropriate essay from the American Judicature Society:

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITIZEN AS A VOTER 1

The blood of freemen stains my ballot sheet. Whatever others may do, I shall not carelessly make my mark. I vote not because I can, but because I must. Those that died for this, my voice in government, had a right to expect that I would prepare with every faculty to use it wisely, honestly, and courageously. They did not die that fools, blind partisans, or the reckless might make a game of free elections.

Only my secret heart knows whether I justify the definition of "voter" as they wrote it in the reddening sand. If I love my country as they did, I question my qualifications

again and again.

I carefully study the issues and candidates to determine what is best, not for me or my

minority but for my country.

I will not be confused or deceived by propaganda, slogans or histrionics. I shield my eyes to the glitter of personalities, purge my mind of passion and prejudice, and search diligently for the hidden truth. I must be free of all influences save that of conscience and justice.

I garden for dreams, but with a realistic spade. My test is not of trend or popularity,

but of principle and liberty.

I vote as if my ballot alone decided the contest. I may lose my preference but I will not throw away my sacred vote. For within the booth I hold in my humble hand the living proxy of all my country's honored dead.

Be sure to vote for the candidate and issues of your choice on Tuesday, November 8, 1960.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. 35, American Judicature Society, April 1952, by Ralph Bushnell Potts.

Activities of the Committee on the Judiciary, 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, it is again my pleasure, as chairman, to give a full report on the activities of the Committee on the Judiciary during the 86th Con-

Of the 15,506 bills and resolutions introduced in the House, 4,438 House bills were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Thus, 28.6 percent of all House bills introduced in the 86th Congress were referred to this committee. This is a somewhat smaller percentage than had been the case in the previous Congress. The smaller percentage is explained by the fact that a greater number of bills were introduced in the 86th Congress than were in the 85th Congress. Moreover, due to general legislation in the areas of immigration and claims, there was less need for the introduction of private legislation which fell into the category of general bills enacted into

In the 85th Congress, 3,483 private immigration bills were introduced as against 2,283 in the 86th Congress. This holds true of private claim bills as well. In the 85th Congress, 993 private claim bills were introduced; in the 86th Congress, 827 such claim bills were placed before the committee.

Approximately 305 days of hearings were held by the subcommittees in addition to 47 meetings of the full committee.

A total of 730 bills were considered by the subcommittees. Of the public bills thus considered by the subcommittees, 345 were reported to the full committee. Of that total, 82 ultimately became public law.

Of course, these statistics cannot give an accurate picture of the major accomplishments of this committee. For example, the enactment into public law of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 occasioned intensive activity and can certainly be cited as one of the most significant enactments of the 86th Congress.

Also, the enactment of many liberal immigration measures, which are set forth in the detailed analysis, is a major accomplishment for both this committee

and the Congress.

I point to the constitutional amendment granting suffrage to the residents of the District of Columbia, and to the many bills enacted into law which will serve to relieve court congestion as among those major achievements of the committee and the 86th Congress.

The streamlining of the operation of the bankruptcy court was accomplished by the enactment of close to a dozen bills

in the bankruptcy area.

A careful reading of the detailed reports of the subcommittees will reveal the intensive nature of the work of this committee. Without the unfailing cooperation of the members of the committee, their attention to the detail of the complex legislation before it and their conscientious attendance at both subcommittee and full committee meetings. much of this work could not have been

I would also like to call attention to the unflagging devotion of our staff.

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1, GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED-SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER IMMIGRATION AND NA-

In the field of immigration and nationality, Subcommittee No. 1 has acted

on the following bills:

H.R. 2807 creates a single, separate, statutory form of judicial review of administrative orders for the deportation and exclusion of aliens from the United States. Aliens may seek judicial review of an order of deportation by filing a petition in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, orders of exclusion to be reviewed exclusively by writs of habeas corpus. Such orders shall not be reviewed until all administrative remedies have been exhausted. The bill provides for trial de novo of substantial claims to American nationality by persons who have been ordered deported. The bill passed the House on July 6, 1959.

H.R. 3088 amends certain provisions of sections 353 and 354 of the Immigration and Nationality Act which specify ex-emptions from the loss of U.S. citizenship by naturalized citizens by including parent or parents of a U.S. citizen who is or are accompanying such citizen for the purpose of remaining with him while he has his residence abroad for reasons specified in the law. Honorably discharged veterans who served during the Korean conflict are included in the exemption from automatic loss of citizenship by reason of residence abroad. which exemption is enjoyed by veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. The bill changes from 25 to 15 years the residence requirement which precludes the loss of citizenship by naturalized citizens residing in a foreign country. The bill was enacted into law on August 4, 1959-Public Law 86-129.

H.R. 5896 reclassifies close relatives of U.S. citizens and aliens admitted for permanent residence in the United States in the preference portion of the immigration quotas and expedites reuniting of certain families. Alien adult unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens are reclassified to the second preference reclassification; alien adult unmarried sons and daughters of aliens admitted into the United States for permanent residence are placed in the third preference classification. Immigrants registered on the consular waiting lists prior to an established date, who have a preferential quota status, and spouses and minor children of aliens admitted into the United States under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, who have a preference status, are considered to be nonquota immigrants; accompanying spouses and minor children are held to be nonquota immigrants. Spouses and minor children accompanying fourth preference beneficiaries are included in that category. The number of alien children adopted by U.S. citizens in whose custody they remained for over 2 years is limited to two unless necessary to prevent the separation of brothers and sisters. The bill passed the House on July 6, 1959, and was enacted into law September 22, 1959-Public Law 86-363.

H.R. 6118 extends for 2 years section 6 of the act of September 11, 1957, the discretionary authority vested in the Attorney General to grant waivers of exclusion in the case of spouses, parents, and minor children, including minor adopted children of U.S. citizens or of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence, notwithstanding the fact that such close relatives are afflicted with tuberculosis.

The same bill also extended the law relating to the immigration of orphans. The bill authorizes the Attorney General to investigate the facts in each case to determine the validity of the adoption and the good moral character of the interested parties. The bill was enacted into law September 9, 1959-Public Law 86-253.

H.R. 7209 grants the veterans of the Korean hostilities the same naturalization rights and privileges as are extended under the Immigration and Nationality Act to veterans of World War I and World War II. Under the bill, an alien veteran who served honorably in an active duty status in the military, naval, or air forces of the United States during the period beginning June 25, 1950, and ending July 1, 1955, may be naturalized if first, at the time of enlistment or induction such alien was physically present in the United States or its outlying possessions, regardless of whether or not he was a permanent resident of the United States; or, second, at any time subsequent to enlistment or induction such alien was lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. The bill passed the House on June 24, 1960

H.R. 9385 provides for, first, the exclusion and deportation from the United States of aliens convicted of violation of the narcotic laws as they affect illicit possession of marijuana; second, the extension of the privilege of adjustment of nonimmigrant status to that of the status of an alien admitted for permanent residence to aliens who have been inspected at the time of their entry into the United States, excepting crewmen; third, nonquota status for spouses and children of beneficiaries of approved first preference visa petitions, if accompanying or following to join them in the United States; and fourth, temporary admission to the United States of fiances and flances of U.S. citizens for the purpose of marriage within 90 days, and for departure or deportation of such flances or fiances if the marriage is not contracted. The bill passed the House on January 18, 1960.

H.R. 10419 increases the allocation of nonquota immigrant visas for the Dutch expellees from Indonesia and for victims of the natural calamity in the Azores, and extends the period of time in which they may enter the United States. The same bill also extends for 1 year the period during which certain alien orphans adopted by a U.S. citizen and spouse may be issued nonquota immigrant visas. The bill passed the House on March 7, 1960.

House Joint Resolution 397 enables the United States to participate in the resettlement of refugee-escapees by admitting into the United States a proportionate number of refugees who are under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, such number being predicated on the total number of refugees admitted at stated periods of time by countries other than the United States. The admission procedure is based on the parole authority contained in section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and the special authority granted the Attorney General under this joint resolution, which will expire on July 1, 1962. The bill passed the House on April 4, 1960. The Senate amended the bill by including in it the provisions of H.R. 9385 and H.R. 10419 relating to the Dutch expellees from Indonesia, the victims of the natural calamity in the Azores, the trafficking in marijuana, the adjustment of status of nonimmigrants in the United States who desire to obtain permanent residence in the United States, and the nonquota admission of adopted orphans. The amended bill was enacted into law on July 14, 1960-Public Law 86-648.

Under the general jurisdiction of subcommittee No. 1, the following bills were considered:

H.R. 1992 extends the application of chapter 37, title 18, United States Code, relating to espionage and censorship, to acts committed anywhere in the world by repealing section 791 of that title, which provides that the provisions of chapter 37 shall apply only within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, on the high seas, and within the United States. The bill passed the House on March 2, 1959.

H.R. 4154 permits the indictment and trial of an offender or joint offenders who commit offenses abroad against the United States, in the district where any of the offenders is arrested or first brought; and also prevents the statute of limitations from tolling in cases where an offender or any of the joint offenders remain beyond the bounds of the United States by permitting the filing of an information or indictment in the last known residence of any of the offenders, or in the event that the residence of any of the offenders in the United States is not known, by filing indictment or information in the District of Columbia. The bill passed the House on March 16, 1959

H.R. 8461 amends the act of September 2, 1958, establishing a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules on Judicial Procedure by extending the life of the Commission for an additional 2 years, to December 31, 1961. The purpose of the Commission is to investigate and study existing practices of judicial assistance and cooperation between the United States and foreign countries with a view to achieving improvements. The bill passed the House on August 17, 1959, and was enacted into law September 16, 1959-Public Law 86-287.

S. 355 adds a new section to title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the use by collecting agencies or private detective agencies of any emblem, insignia, or name, or the words "national," "Federal," or "United States," or the initials "U.S.," for the purpose of conveying, or in a manner reasonably calculated to convey, the false impression that such business is a department, agency, bureau, or instrumentality of the U.S. Government. The bill passed the House amended on August 17, 1959, and was enacted into law on September 21, 1959-Public Law 86-290.

S. 1947-House companion bill, H.R. -confers on the Customs Court the authority to appoint various clerks and other employees and to authorize the appointment of a marshal and deputy marshal, which appointments are intended to be in accordance with presently prevailing laws relating to such appointments in other U.S. courts. The bill passed the House on August 31, 1959, and was enacted into law September 9, 1959-Public Law 86-243.

H.R. 10598 amends sections 42 and 43 of title 18, United States Code by revising provisions relating to the importation or shipment of injurious mammals, birds, amphibians, fish and reptiles, and relating to the transportation or receipt of wild mammals or birds so as to reduce more effectively the hazards arising from the importation and traffic in such species. The bill passed the House on June 24, 1960, and was enacted into law on September 2, 1960-Public Law 86-702. Action by subcommittee No. 1 in the

field of private legislation is reflect the following table:	ed in
House bilis:	
Private laws:	
Individual bills	95
House bills incorporated in 17	
House joint resolutions which	
became private law	236
Pending in Senate:	
Individual bills	7
Bills incorporated in 1 House joint	
resolution	4
Adverse action by Senate:	
Individual bills	4
Bills deleted from House joint res-	
	18
Passed Senate amended:	
Individual bills	1
Bills in 1 House joint resolution_	5
	590
Tabled, Senate bills passed in lieu.	23
Deferred	33
Pending	1,244
Total	
Advent was a liver of the	2, 260
House joint resolutions:	
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, re-	
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating in-	
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)	17
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate	17
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate  Passed Senate amended	17 1 1
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate	17
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate  Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon	17 1 1 1
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate  Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon	17 1 1 1 20
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate  Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon	17 1 1 1
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate  Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon  Total  House concurrent resolutions: Con-	17 1 1 1 20
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate  Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon  Total  House concurrent resolutions: Confirming the findings of the Attorney	17 1 1 1 20
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate  Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon  Total  House concurrent resolutions: Confirming the findings of the Attorney General in cases submitted to the	17 1 1 1 20
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon  Total  House concurrent resolutions: Confirming the findings of the Attorney General in cases submitted to the Congress under the provisions of sec.	17 1 1 1 20
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon  Total  House concurrent resolutions: Confirming the findings of the Attorney General in cases submitted to the Congress under the provisions of sec. 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as	17 1 1 1 20
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate  Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon  Total  House concurrent resolutions: Confirming the findings of the Attorney General in cases submitted to the Congress under the provisions of sec. 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended, and sec. 4 of the Displaced	17 1 1 1 20
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate  Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon  Total  House concurrent resolutions: Confirming the findings of the Attorney General in cases submitted to the Congress under the provisions of sec. 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended, and sec. 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended (sec.	17 1 1 1 20
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate Passed Senate amended Not acted upon  Total  House concurrent resolutions: Confirming the findings of the Attorney General in cases submitted to the Congress under the provisions of sec. 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended, and sec. 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended (sec. 6: of the 36 cases considered, 55 were	17 1 1 1 20
House joint resolutions:  Private laws (joint resolutions, referred to above, incorporating individual bills)  Pending in Senate  Passed Senate amended  Not acted upon  Total  House concurrent resolutions: Confirming the findings of the Attorney General in cases submitted to the Congress under the provisions of sec. 6 of the Refugee Relief Act, as amended, and sec. 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended (sec.	17 1 1 1 20

Congress; and 2 were held for further information) (sec. 4: of the 23 cases considered, 12 were approved and 11 were not approved) \_\_ Total .... House resolutions (H. Res. 384 opposed

2

2

1

the granting of permanent residence to 2 applicants for adjustment of their immigrant status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended) ---

Total \_\_\_

Senate bills: Private laws: Individual bills\_\_\_\_ 148 Senate bills incorporated in House bills or House joint resolutions by Senate amendments which became private law\_\_\_\_\_ Tabled\_ 92 Deferred \_ 9 27 Pending . Passed House, amended\_\_\_\_\_ 285

Senate concurrent resolutions: Two of the Senate concurrent resolutions covered cases submitted to Congress under the provisions of section 19(c) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended. Of the 102 cases considered, 86 were approved, 8 were not approved, 1 was approved earlier, 1 was held for further study, and 6 were withdrawn by the Attorney General. One concurrent resolution covered cases submitted to Congress under the provisions of section

Senate concurrent resolutions-Continued

244(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Of the 67 cases considered, 55 were approved, 4 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, I was incorrectly referred and 7 were not approved. Three Senate concurrent resolutions rescinded suspension of deportation in three cases previously approved under sec. 19(c) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended. Final action was taken on the Senate concurrent resolutions referred to above. One concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 108) also covered cases referred to Congress under sec. 244(a) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. enty cases were considered. The resolution passed the House, amended, and the Senate did not concur in the House amendments

Total.

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2, GENERAL JURISDICTION
OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED—SPECIAL
JURISDICTION OVER CLAIMS

During the 86th Congress, the subcommittee conducted hearings on 57 different days. These covered public as well as private claims measures.

Consideration was given to a total of 693 bills and resolutions.

The subcommittee considered a number of bills providing for the amendment of the tort claims provisions of title 28 of the United States Code. H.R. 6000, providing for an increase in the administrative settlement authority of section 2672 of that title, was introduced in accordance with the recommendations of an executive communication of the Post Office Department. The bill passed the House in the form recommended by the subcommittee with amendments increasing the authority of heads of agencies to settle tort claims against the Government by payments up to \$2,000. The limit was increased to \$2,500 in the Senate and the House agreed to that amendment. The bill became Public Law 86-238

H.R. 7577 and several companion bills concerned the problem of the personal liability of Government drivers. The subcommittee held an extensive hearing on H.R. 3283, which was introduced in accordance with an executive communication from the General Services Administration, and related bills on the same subject. The subcommittee's recommendations as to amendments to H.R. 3283 were accepted by the full committee and were embodied in H.R. 7577 which was reported by the committee and passed the House. The bill was passed by the Senate in an amended form, but was the subject of a Presidential veto on June 13, 1960. The veto message indicated approval of the bill in the form it originally passed the House and, therefore, a new bill with those provisions, H.R. 12620, was introduced and reported by the committee. This bill passed the House on June 15, 1960, but no action was taken by the Senate prior to adjournment.

H.R. 4821, providing for amendments to the Texas City Disaster Relief Act, was the subject of a hearing before the subcommittee. The subcommittee recommended amendments to the bill to

limit the proposed changes to certain categories of claims. The bill was reported with those amendments and passed the House and Senate in that form. The bill became Public Law 86-381.

A bill to implement the settlement of claims arising out of a crash of an Air Force airplane at Little Rock, Ark., on March 31, 1960, H.R. 11644, was reported by the committee. A similar Senate bill S. 3338, was passed in lieu of the House bill and became Public Law 86-476.

The subcommittee considered two bills amending section 2734 of title 10 of the United States Code concerning claims arising in foreign countries as a result of the noncombat activities of the Armed Forces of the United States. H.R. 2741 provided that the Secretary of the Treasury would have the same authority to act in behalf of the Coast Guard in the settlement of such claims as only the Secretaries of the military departments previously possessed. The bill passed the House and Senate, and became Public Law 86-223. The other bill, H.R. 2740, would increase the period during which such claims might be filed from 1 to 2 years, and was introduced in accordance with the recommendations of an executive communication from the Department of Defense. The bill passed the House and Senate and became Public Law 86-411.

A bill, H.R. 470, which would permit the settlement of claims arising as the result of the use of a motor vehicle anywhere, or the use of property of the United States on a Government installation when the claims would not be cognizable under any other law, was favorably considered by the subcommittee and was reported to the House by the full committee. The bill passed the House, but no action was taken in the Senate prior to adjournment.

The subcommittee also considered a bill, H.R. 7529, which would confer jurisdiction on the Comptroller General to waive indebtedness based on erroneous payments by the Government to its employees, members of the military services, or persons formerly in such categories, when the department concerned recommends relief and collection would be against equity and good conscience. The bill passed the House, but no action was taken in the Senate prior to adjournment of the Congress.

H.R. 471, granting the Secretary of the Navy the same authority as that previously possessed by the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force concerning the remission of indebtedness of enlisted personnel upon discharge, passed the House and Senate and become Public Law 86-511

The Committee on the Judiciary reported several bills validating certain payments to Armed Forces personnel, their dependents, or Government employees. H.R. 2975 validated certain quarters allowances to civilian employees who served in London, England, between January 1, 1949, and August 16, 1953. That bill passed the House and Senate and became Public Law 86-26. H.R. 4615 validated a group of about 80 trans-

portation requests and payments of mileage or per diem, or both, to members of the naval service for travel performed in accordance with the terms of the bill. The bill became Public Law 86-25. H.R. 8106 provided statutory authority for all temporary storage of household effects of members of the Navy under an interpretation of the joint travel regulations of the uniformed forces which was subsequently challenged by the Comptroller General. The bill passed the House and Senate and became Public Law 86-414. H.R. 9921, which became Public Law 86-586, provided for the validation of sea pay received by certain Coast Guard enlisted men prior to June 30, 1956. The validation of payments of night shift differential pay to a group of employees at the Naval Weapons Plant was provided for in H.R. 10060. That bill passed the House but no action was taken in the Senate prior to adjournment. H.R. 4271 provided for the validation of compensation to Government personnel due to erroneous retroactive wage increases under the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955. It passed the House but no action was taken in the Senate prior to adjournment.

A number of bills granting relief to State or political subdivisions within States were referred to the subcommittee. Among the bills recommended favorably was H.R. 322, compensating Monmouth County, N.J., for damage to a bridge, which became Public Law 86-128. H.R. 7605, for the relief of the State of Oklahoma, which was introduced in accordance with the recommendations of the Court of Claims in a congressional reference case, provided for the payment of \$652,019.71 in settlement of the claims of that State based on the agreement embodied in a stipulation between the State and the Federal Government. That bill became Public Law 86-369.

The bill, S. 1330, providing for an additional payment of \$4,000 to the city of Fort Myers, Fla., by an amendment to an act passed in 1958, was reported by the committee. That bill became Public Law 86–180. The bill, H.R. 2390, for Madeira Beach, Fla., settled the city's claim for the cost of erosion control, and became Public Law 86–353.

A bill compensating the Albertson Water District of Nassau County, N.Y., for reimbursable civil defense expenses, H.R. 8868, became Public Law 86–467. A jurisdictional bill authorizing an action against the Government based on the claim of Ford City, Pa., for alleged flooding of its sewer system, H.R. 5850, became Public Law 86–538.

The subcommittee also considered the bill, S. 3053, concerning the claim of the State of Connecticut for reimbursement of amounts it paid out as the result of damage due to National Guard aircraft operation. The bill was reported, passed the House, and became Public Law 86-692.

Two bills concerning counties passed the House but were pending in the Senate at the close of the Congress. These were H.R. 11136 concerning a claim of the Princess Anne County School Board County, Tex.

Two bills involving municipalities were referred to the Court of Claims for findings of fact and recommendations in accordance with the procedures provided for congressional reference cases in title 28 of the United States Code. House Resolution 309 referred the bill H.R. 4583, involving the County of Cuyahoga, Ohio, to the Court of Claims, and House Resolution 470 referred the bill H.R. 10919, concerning Kure Beach, N.C., to that court.

A bill. H.R. 10978, to extend to all agencies of the Government the same authority as that now possessed by the military departments concerning the settlement of claims of personnel of the military departments for loss of personal property incident to their service, passed the House but remained pending in the Senate at the adjournment of Congress.

The subcommittee considered a number of bills which did not relate to its special jurisdiction over claims. The bill, H.R. 2725, barring the use of aircraft or motor vehicles in the hunting or capture of wild horses or burros, and similarly barring the pollution of water holes used by such animals to kill them or effect their capture, was such a bill. It was reported by the committee, passed the House and Senate, and became Public Law 86-234. A bill, H.R. 4012, providing for the observance of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and the establishment of land-grant colleges, was reported by the committee after being favorably recommended by the subcommittee. The bill passed the House, was reported in the Senate, but no further action was taken in that body prior to adjournment.

The subcommittee considered and recommended favorably the bill, S. 1321, authorizing the Attorney General to consent to a modification of the terms of a trust concerning the University of Vermont. The bill passed the House and became Public Law 86-712.

House Resolution 431, a resolution expressing the sense of the House that the President should call a White House Conference on narcotics problems, was the subject of a hearing before the subcommittee which recommended the resolution favorably. It was reported by the full committee, and subsequently passed the House on April 4, 1960.

H.R. 4390 provided for the relief of persons harmed as the result of the negotiation of forged or fraudulent Government checks issued at Parks Air Force Base, Calif. The bill passed the House but was not acted upon in the Senate.

The subcommittee conducted a 2-day hearing on bills dealing with the problem of claims arising from activities of the National Guard. The subcommittee recommended that the bill, H.R. 5435. be amended to include the language recommended by the Department of the Army providing for administrative settlement in a manner similar to the Military Claims Act provisions of title 10, United States Code, presently applicable

of Virginia, and H.R. 5726 involving Hood to claims arising as the result of the noncombat activity of active duty personnel of the Armed Forces. The bill was reported and a similar Senate bill, S. 1764, was substituted on the floor, which became Public Law 86-74.

The subcommittee held hearings on bills concerning standards to be observed in the establishment of congressional districts, and also on bills to provide representation of indigent defendants in criminal proceedings in the Federal

The subcommittee also considered the bill H.R. 8107, which was the subject of a 2-day hearing. This bill, which would have imposed criminal penalties for the use of U.S. savings stamps for trade promotion, was adversely acted upon by the subcommittee.

The following tabulation reflects the workload of the subcommittee.

workload of the subcommittee.	
Referred to subcommittee:	
Private, House bills Private, House joint resolutions Private, House resolutions Private, Senate bills	200
Private House joint recolutions	000
Private, House joint resolutions	- 4
Private, House resolutions	10
Private, Senate bills	64
the ball of the last substant	CHARLES OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Total	891
Public, House bills	102
Public, House joint resolutions	13
Public. House resolutions	13
Public, Senate bills	4
Public, House bills Public, House joint resolutions Public, House resolutions Public, Senate bills	S. Carlo
Total	132
	102
Grand total	1,023
	1,020
Approved by subcommittee:	
Private, House bills Private, House resolutions	293
Private House resolutions	10
Private, Senate bills	47
Filvate, Schate bills	
Total	250
10001	350
P-14	
Public, House bills	30
Public, House resolutions	3
Public, Senate bills	3
Total	36
-	
Grand total	386
Deposted to House	
Private, House bills	202
Private, House resolutions	10
Drivate Canata Mills	10 47
Private, Senate bills	31
mat a	040
Total	349
Public, House bills Public, House resolutions	30
Public, House resolutions	- 3
Public, Senate bills	3
Total	36
Grand total	385
Description of the second of t	
Private, House bills Private, House resolutions	291
Delvote Tours sandutions	10
Private, nouse resolutions	10
Private, Senate bills	46
	2/2
Total	347
Public, House bills	29
Public, House billsPublic, House resolutions	3
Public, Senate bills	3
	H 18
Total	35
Grand total	382
	002
	_

Private,					re-	
ported						110
Private,	Senate	bills	adv	ersely	re-	
						5
Public,	House	bills	adve	ersely	re-	42
Public.					reelv	1000
reporte	ed					.10
To	tal					167
Pending						1200
	e, House					91
Public	, House	bills				7
To	otal					98
Private 1	aws ena	cted			-	208
Public la Bills vet		ted				22
HISTORICA MANUAL	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE					21
Private	e		200000		TOTAL STREET	
						1
Private			(20)			150
tively_						14
		3/2	19.75	100 - 10	17/201	

Sent 10 private claims bills of the House to the Court of Claims by House resolution, and 2 public claims bills to that court by House resolutions.

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3, GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED-SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, COPYRIGHTS, AND REVISION OF THE LAWS

Subcommittee No. 3 handles such general legislation as is referred to it as well as patents, trademarks, and copyrights, and revision of laws.

In all, 199 bills were referred during the 86th Congress. A total of 23 days of hearings were scheduled on 76 bills. Of the bills referred 26 were reported favorably to the full committee, 24 passed the House and 12 were approved by the President and became law.

The subcommittee, in addition to processing bills, has, during the 86th Congress, given special attention to certain areas of the laws over which it has legislative jurisdiction. A member of the subcommittee attended the Revision of The Hague Arrangement, which deals with international protection of designs. As a result a draft convention has been adopted by a Committee of Experts. which is now under study by the Department of State. See Report on the Revision of The Hague Arrangement on Design, committee print, January 1960; also Public Law 36-614.

The committee also was represented at the Sentencing Institute Conference at Boulder, Colo., which was called by the Chief Justice and the Attorney General of the United States. The purpose of this meeting was to develop guides for our Federal judges with the hope that they will bring about a lessening in the present disparity of sentences. This institute or conference was held pursuant to the Federal Sentencing Act, which the subcommittee reported favorably in 1958-Public Law 85-752.

Another undertaking concerned the implementation of the Paris Convention on the International Protection of Patents and Trademarks. See report on International Patent and Trademark Conference, Lisbon, Portugal, committee print, March 30, 1959. As a result of the meetings the subcommittee has pending

H.R. 11070 to carry out the provisions of the convention when it becomes operative.

In addition, a member of the subcommittee visited Federal prisons in Atlanta, Ga.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Ashland, Ky., as well as the Cook County jail in Chicago, Ill. These trips were for both inspection and indoctrination purposes, to acquaint the subcommittee with the functions, activities, and needs of our Federal prison system. See report of Representative Libonati: "Inspection of Federal Prisons," Congressional Record, daily, A6737, September 2, 1960.

The staff, aside from working on legislation, serviced the daily requests of Members of Congress, Government agencies, and the public. The law revision duties of the subcommittee, encompassing as they do the entire body of Federal laws, bring calls and inquiries made initially to other committees of Congress to the subcommittee's staff for answering.

The following statement of the subcommittee describes in part its functions and highlights the major legislation processed by it.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

The subcommittee acted on a number of major bills in the first session of the Congress. Without discussing them, since they are covered in the committee's report of September 30, 1959, it may nevertheless be well, for convenience and purposes of reference, to list them:

H.R. 3, Federal preemption; H.R. 15, bombing of churches, schools, and synagogues, and so forth; H.R. 2739, patent and trademark fees; H.R. 4957, Mallory bill relating to unnecessary delay between arrest and arraignment; H.R. 2369, Yates legislation defining the term "organize" in our internal security laws; H.R. 3216, habeas corpus; H.R. 2978, peremptory challenges; H.R. 7559, interlocutory relief; H.R. 6817, foreign agents registration act; S. 1647, penitentiary imprisonment; S. 1645, prisoners' good time allowances; H.R. 5711, Wabash Valley interstate compact; House Joint Resolution 465, Missouri-Illinois interstate compact; H.R. 7474, Virginia-West Virginia interstate compact.

The subcommittee, in this session of the Congress, acted favorably upon the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission compact—House Joint Resolution 402-which is an interstate arrangement among Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia for the regulation of mass public transportation in the greater Washington metropolitan area. Vehicular traffic in the Nation's Capital has become a major problem of ever-growing proportions. The population growth has been accompanied by a physical expansion of the urban and suburban areas. Because of three sovereign entities involved with their individual jurisdictions, it became necessary for the development of a single regulatory body to coordinate traffic conditions on a regional basis. This legislation became Public Law 86-794.

Another bill acted upon favorably by the subcommittee is S. 1806 which revises and brings up to date the provisions of the Transportation Explosives Act. This legislation, among other things, brings the transporation of radioactive materials and etiologic agents—viruses, vaccines, and so forth—under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It also extends the penalties for violations of the Explosives Act, now applicable only to common carriers, to private and contract carriers—Public Law 86–710.

H.R. 9523, which the subcommittee considered, provides a simplified procedure for the payment of judgments of State and foreign courts and also authorizes the payment of compromise setlements effected by the Attorney General on behalf of the United States. Increased overseas activities of this country has resulted in a substantial increase in foreign litigation. This and other considerations emphasize the desirability of establishing a simplified procedure for the payment of routine judgments. This legislation passed the House.

Public Law 86-546 incorporates the judicial review provisions of the Federal Aviation Law, Public Law 85-726, and the Food Additives Law, Public Law 85-929, into the Uniform Judicial Review Act of 1958. The 1958 act set up uniform procedures for court review of Government agency orders. This action is in line with the subcommittee's program for developing, where indicated, standard judicial and quasijudicial procedures.

The subcommittee held hearings on H.R. 11845 and a number of similar bills which would prohibit courts from appointing monitors to manage or administer the internal affairs of labor unions.

S. 2932—H.R. 12208—which became Public Law 86-691 provides that credit is to be given prisoners toward service of sentence for time spent in custody for want of bail, prior to imposition of sentence. Oftentimes the sentencing court lacks authority to differentiate between the offender who must stay in jail for want of bail and the one who is free, pending trial and sentence, simply because the latter has been able to raise bail money. The bill seeks to eliminate this disparity.

The subcommittee also has under consideration H.R. 8138—S. 3560—the purpose of which is to provide for protection against the willful or malicious destruction of any communication facility used or intended for military or civil defense functions. Study will continue on this legislation during the congressional recess, since its provisions vitally concern the internal security of the United States.

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS

There is pending in the subcommittee H.R. 5448 and a number of similar bills relating to the rights of the United States in inventions made in the course of performance of a Government contract. This question has engendered much interest and several congressional committees have had it under consideration. The subcommittee will further study this legislation during the congressional recess to determine, among other things, whether patent provisions of Government contracts should be dealt

and brings up to date the provisions of with on an overall uniform basis or the Transportation Explosives Act. This seriatim by individual Government legislation, among other things, brings agencies.

In the copyright area the subcommittee processed H.R. 4059, which became Public Law 86-726. This bill waives the sovereign immunity of the United States where the Government infringes on the copyright owned by another. It has long been an established principle that the Federal Government should not appropriate private property without making just compensation to the owner thereof. This principle is firmly established in our patent laws—title 28, United States Code, section 1498—as well as other fields of the law, such as admiralty, contracts, and torts.

Extensive hearings were held on H.R. 5921, a bill to remove the present exemption in the copyright law relating to coin-operated machines, and thus permit songwriters to charge the owners of the jukeboxes royalty fees for the public playing of songs.

In the trademark area, the subcommittee has under consideration H.R. 7234, which would change the present law in several respects, the principal feature being the removal of the right to restrict the importation into the United States of any foreign merchandise where such merchandise bears a mark registered in the U.S. Patent Office.

REVISION OF THE LAWS

CLASSIFICATION OF LAWS TO UNITED STATES CODE AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE

The primary aspect of the subcommittee's functions regarding the revision of the laws is the classification of the public laws to the United States Code and the District of Columbia Code. During this Congress there have been enacted 800 public laws, comprising about 1,700 pages in the Statutes at Large that have been reviewed, or will be reviewed, during the recess to determine their appropriate classification to the respective code.

The laws of a general and permanent nature enacted at the 1st session of the 86th Congress were classified and incorporated in the first supplement of the United States Code, 1958 edition, which consisted of more than 800 pages and was the largest first supplement in the history of the United States Code. Similarly, the laws relating to the District of Columbia were classified and incorporated in cumulative supplement VIII of the District of Columbia Code, also consisting of more than 800 pages. Inasmuch as the District of Columbia Code is an annotated code, the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the U.S. courts of appeals, and district courts since July 1, 1958, through July 31, 1960, have been reviewed for the purpose of incorporating notes to decisions affecting the sections of the code. The laws enacted during the 2d session of the 86th Congress and the decisions since July 31, 1959, will be incorporated in a new edition of the District of Columbia Code, since the supplement to the 1951 edition is becoming unwieldy and expensive to reprint each year. The work of preparing copy for the new edition has been started and will be continued during the

recess. This entails consolidating the laws contained in supplement VIII with the laws contained in the 1951 edition with the voluminous editorial and manuscript work involved. Editorial notes will be enlarged and other improvements made. The new edition will comprise two or three volumes and will contain all the general and permanent laws relating to the District of Columbia in force at the beginning of the 87th Congress.

#### ENACTMENT OF TITLES INTO LAW

In continuing its program of making the codes more useful the subcommittee has devoted its attention to the preparation of bills to enact particular titles into law. Early in the first session the committee reported favorably a bill (H.R. 2339) to enact into law title 39 of the United States Code, entitled "The Postal Service." The House passed this bill in March 1959, and it was amended by the Senate in July 1960. The House concurred in the Senate amendments and the bill became Public Law 86-682, approved September 2, 1960. This complete title will be set out in Supplement II of the United States Code and will constitute the 16th title of the United States Code, enacted into law in the furtherance of the committee's program. Inasmuch as Public Law 86-682 contains the laws only up to March 1959, it will be necessary to introduce a cleanup bill incorporating the postal laws enacted since that time. The bill is in the process of preparation and will be introduced early in the 87th Congress.

For several years the law revision staff of the subcommittee has been collaborating closely with the General Counsel's office of the Civil Service Commission in the preparation of a bill to enact into law title 5, relating to the executive departments and employees generally. A bill (H.R. 8748) was introduced in the first session and the subcommittee has received many suggestions with respect to the bill in response to its request addressed to all the executive departments and regulatory agencies. As a result a new bill is being prepared and it is hoped that it will be ready for introduction early in the 87th Congress.

Similarly, the staff has been cooperating closely with the office of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense in the preparation of a bill to enact into law title 37 of the United States Code, "Pay and Allowances of the Uniform Services." It is expected that this draft will be completed during the recess and that a bill will be ready for introduction early in the 87th Congress.

The subcommittee has extended its program of improving the codes to the District of Columbia Code and a bill (H.R. 8857) has been introduced to enact into law part II of the District of Columbia Code, "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," comprising titles 12 to 17. The staff has had numerous conferences with representatives of the courts and the bar association and many suggestions received will be incorporated in a new bill to be introduced in the 87th Congress.

The Governor of the Panama Canal Zone appointed the committee's law revision counsel as an adviser on the preparation of a new Canal Zone Code. The present code was enacted in 1934 and has not been kept up to date by a subsequent amendment. The committee's law revision counsel has attended several meetings of the advisory committee and it is hoped that a bill will be ready for introduction in the next Congress.

STAFF REPORTS

During the Congress the subcommittee published several reports concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the committee.

Because of the growing concern over the effect of interim or recess appointments to Federal judges, the staff prepared a report containing a history of recess appointments and an analysis of the constitutional as well as practical problems involved therein. Recess appointment of Federal judges: Commit-

tee print, January 1959.

The staff also brought up to date the listing of State applications asking Congress to call a Federal constitutional convention. In recent years Congress has been in receipt of a number of petitions from various States requesting the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution limiting the power of the Federal Government over the taxation of incomes. Since the Constitution's adoption 170 years ago, there have been over 200 State applications calling for conventions on a wide variety of subjects. While the Constitution has been amended there has never been a constitutional convention, and unfortunately there is no statutory authority to guide the Congress in classifying applications or in setting up a procedure for calling a convention. The staff report discusses in summary form the many problems presented by a constitutional convention method of amendment. "State Applications Asking Congress To Call a Federal Constitutional Convention," committee print, January 1959.

Other reports which were prepared by members of the subcommittee have already been referred to at the beginning of the instant report of this subcommittee's activities:

Bills on which hearings were held	20
Bills reported favorably to full commit-	2
Bills reported adversely to full commit-	9
Bills pending in subcommittee Bills reported to House	8
Bills passed HouseBills pending in House	2
Bills pending in Senate	1:

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4, GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED—SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER BANKRUPTCY AND RE-ORGANIZATION

In an effort to streamline the operation of the bankruptcy courts to meet the increasing demand upon their services, the subcommittee considered a large number of bills. Many of these have now become public law, including H.R. 4340, which simplifies the filling of vacancies among referees in bankruptcy; H.R. 4345, which eliminates the requirements that referees transmit certain papers to the clerk of the court prior to bankruptcy; H.R. 4692, providing for automatic adjudication and reference in bankruptcy cases; H.R. 4693, which consolidates the referee's expense and salary funds into a single fund; H.R. 7726, which eliminates the present requirement for the transmission of numerous papers each year to the Secretary of the Treasury and the General Accounting Office.

In addition to these matters of administration, the subcommittee acted on a number of bills directed at improving and simplifying bankruptcy procedures for the parties involved. Of these, the following have been enacted into law: H.R. 6816, which eliminates the requirement that proofs of claim must be submitted under oath: S. 1944, identical to H.R. 8858, which the subcommittee considered in the first session of this Congress, eliminates the need for the verification of pleadings under oath, and thus makes a procedure in bankruptcy consistent with the Federal rules of civil procedure; H.R. 6556, which clarifies the filing time for review of orders of referees.

In addition, the subcommittee acted favorably upon H.R. 7233. This bill passed the House but not the Senate. Its purpose is to require claims in chapter 13 proceedings to be filed within 6 months after the first meeting of creditors.

In order to eliminate a number of abuses which have arisen in bankruptcy proceedings, the subcommittee considered a number of measures and acted favorably on several of these. The following have become public law:

H.R. 5747: This act strengthens the provisions of the criminal code in respect to the concealment of assets by individuals in contemplation of bankruptcy.

S. 2052: By increasing the closing fee of trustees in nominal asset cases, this act is directed at achieving a closer scrutiny of the assets of bankrupts in these cases in order to assure a fair distribution to creditors.

H.R. 4346: This act eliminates false financial statements as a bar to the discharge of an individual, nonbusiness bankrupt, and thus removes the possibility of the use of such statements to intimidate the debtor and to secure favored treatment by creditors who have not been harmed thereby.

Two other bills directed at eliminating certain abuses in bankruptcy proceedings passed the House but did not become law. These are H.R. 8708, which empowers referees to scrutinize the fees paid to attorneys in order to insure that they are fair and reasonable; and H.R. 4150, which authorizes the bankruptcy court to determine the effect of a discharge, upon the application of the creditor and the bankrupt.

Two bills of major substantive consequence to the Bankruptcy Act were also considered by the subcommittee and both have passed the House. They are

H.R. 2236 and H.R. 7242. H.R. 2236 places a 3-year limitation on the priority and the nondischargeability of taxes. This bill failed to pass the Senate. H.R. 7242 is a highly complex, multipurpose piece of legislation. In general, it would clarify the status of liens in bankruptcy. It would also clarify the powers which the trustee has in assembling the assets of the estate. Although this bill passed both the House and Senate, it was vetoed by the President after the adjournment of Congress.

In order to encourage wider use of the wage-earner-plan type of proceeding under chapter 13, the subcommittee approved H.R. 2237, which eliminates the monetary limitation on eligibility for filing under chapter 13. This has become public law.

In addition to its activities in the field of bankruptcy, the subcommittee considered a number of other varied bills. In the field of Federal courts and Federal jurisdiction, the subcommittee acted upon the following legislation:

H.R. 2979: This bill authorizes district court judges to appoint law clerks without first obtaining the approval of the chief judge of the circuit. It has become public law

H.R. 5396: This bill authorizes the transfer between the district court and the Court of Claims of actions arising out of certain maritime transactions. The bill was amended in the Senate to clarify the law in respect to the standards for determining where such cases are to be brought. The House concurred in the Senate amendments and this bill has also become public law.

H.R. 12622: This bill would accomplish a number of significant and necessary changes in the field of Federal Jurisdiction. Its purpose is to make it possible to bring actions against government officials and agencies in U.S. district courts outside the District of Columbia. Because of certain existing limitations on jurisdiction and venue, it is now necessary for many such actions to be brought only in the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia. This bill passed the House in the closing days of the Congress and was not acted upon in the Senate.

Among the miscellaneous bills referred to the subcommittee and acted upon, were the following two bills, both of which have become public law:

H.R. 4060, which relieves the Comptroller General of the responsibility for fixing the date on which the statute of limitations commences to run for certain purposes under the Miller Act.

H.R. 5789, which provides a Federal charter for an Agricultural Hall of Fame.

A statistical summary of the work of the subcommittee during the 86th Congress follows:

Number of bills referred to Subcom-

Number of Senate bills disposed of... Number of bills approved by President... Number of bills vetoed by President...

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5, GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED—SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER ANTITRUST MATTERS

This subcommittee exercises jurisdiction over a variety of subjects, including such topics as civil rights, the Federal judicial system, criminal statutes, and particular jurisdiction over antitrust matters.

During the 86th Congress, this subcommittee had referred to it 252 legislative proposals

Over 30 days were spent in conducting hearings on various bills referred to this subcommittee. This subcommittee devoted considerable time to the consideration of a number of proposals relating to various civil rights measures. During the course of the hearings over a thousand pages of testimony were taken from various witnesses, including Representatives and Senators in the Congress, members of the Cabinet, State, and local officials, as well as private individuals and association representatives. At the conclusion of the hearings the subcommittee recommended to the full committee a civil rights proposal which was reported to the House and finally enacted into law during the second session of the Congress. This act is now known as the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

Among the bills enacted into law was a proposal which raised the travel and subsistence allowance of Federal judges from \$15 to \$25 per day maximum. Another public law established a new official station for retired judges, and a third waived existing provisions of the judicial code so as to permit new court facilities to be constructed at Durant. Okla. Another new law provided for a U.S. Park Commissioner for Grand Canyon National Park. A new public law amended the existing provisions of the Federal Judicial Code so as to permit noncitizens to exercise the privilege of filing actions in forma pauperis.

Another public law granted the consent of the Congress to an interstate compact between New York and New Jersey relating to transportation. Another new public law broadened the authority of the Attorney General to acquire land adjacent to Federal penal institutions.

During the second session of the 86th Congress this subcommittee considered 30-odd bills which provided, among other things, for the creation of additional circuit and district judges, the creation of new districts and new divisions in our judicial system, authorizing new additional places for holding terms of Federal courts, and permitting the expenditure of Federal funds for new court facilities. After extensive hearings and executive sessions on the part of the subcommittee, a bill, H.R. 12552, was reported to the House. Although a rule was granted for consideration of this proposal, no action was taken by the House prior to the adjournment of this Congress. This bill would have provided 3 new circuit judges and 32 district judges, 4 of whom would be temporary judges.

The subcommittee also recommended a legislative proposal which would have broadened the scope of the Fugitive Felon Act by repealing the specific crimes contained in that statute and inserting the broad language which would include flight involving a crime punishable for a term exceeding 1 year. This bill passed the House and was pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the date of adjournment.

This subcommittee processed and recommended favorably the enactment of the constitutional amendment to provide the citizens of the District of Columbia with the right to cast a vote for President and Vice President of the United States. This proposal would provide the District of Columbia with a number of electors in the electoral college equal to that of the least populous State. This legislation passed both the House and the Senate and is now before the State legislatures for ratification. To date two States, Hawaii and Michigan, have already ratified this constitutional amendment.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ANTITRUST SUBCOMMITTEE IN THE 86TH CONGRESS

### Legislative

Forty-one bills were assigned to the Antitrust Subcommittee during the 86th Congress. The subcommittee considered 25 of these bills during 19 days of hearings. One bill, S. 726, was reported to the House and, on approval by the President on July 23, 1959, became Public Law 86–107.

On May 27 and 28, 1959, the subcommittee held hearings on H.R. 432, H.R. 2977, H.R. 6049, and S. 726, bills designed to facilitate enforcement of the prohibitions of the Clayton Act against price discrimination, tie-in arrangements, mergers, and interlocking directorates. These bills changed Clayton Act enforcement procedures to make final the cease-and-desist orders issued by the commissions and boards with jurisdiction under section 11 in the same manner as cease-and-desist orders become final when issued by the Federal Trade Commission Act. Automatic finality of its Clayton Act orders had been requested by the Federal Trade Commission for more than 20 years.

Previous enforcement procedures of the Clayton Act permitted a defendant to engage in the same illegal practices three times before effective legal penalties could be applied as a result of action by the Commission or Board vested with jurisdiction. These procedures were changed to permit the Commission's or Board's cease-and-desist order to beocme final and conclusive 60 days after its issuance, or upon completion of judicial review.

Once final, the cease-and-desist order is enforced through direct referral to the Attorney General of the facts of the violation. Punishment is by fine recovered in a civil action brought by the United States. S. 726 became Public Law 86-107 on July 23, 1959.

On June 25 and 26, 1959, the Antitrust Subcommittee conducted hearings on a series of identical bills, which would amend section 2(a) of the Clayton Act so as to provide for mandatory functional discounts—H.R. 848, H.R. 927, H.R. 2788, H.R. 2868, and H.R. 4530. These bills would make it necessary for a manufacturing seller to grant in good faith a reasonably adequate price differential to wholesalers. The bills would require such differential to be reasonably calculated to allow the wholesalers' customers to compete with like firms which purchase directly from the seller. During the hearings, the subcommittee received testimony from the sponsors of the bills, representatives of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, and from spokesmen from the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, National Frozen Food Distributors Association, National Candy Wholesalers Association, National Oil Jobbers Council, and the American Bar Association.

On August 20 and 21, 1959, the subcommittee conducted hearings on two bills, H.R. 7191 and S. 753, which would authorize cooperative associations of milk producers and marketing agencies owned by such associations to bargain in concert for the sale of milk and milk products with groups of dealers, processors, or other purchasers. These bills would expand the exemption from the antitrust laws that has been granted in the Capper-Volstead Act to agricultural cooperative associations, to additional marketing arrangements by milk producer cooperatives. S. 753 had been passed by the Senate on April 30, 1959.

During the hearings, the subcommittee received testimony from the sponsors of the bills, representatives of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, and spokesmen of the National Milk Producers Federation, as well as from representatives from a number of milk cooperative associations and in-

dependent dairies.

In September 1959, the Antitrust Subcommittee held 3 days of hearings on a series of bills designed to exempt from the antitrust laws a number of activities in the organized professional team sports of baseball, basketball, football, and hockey—H.R. 2266, H.R. 2370, H.R. 2371, H.R. 2372, H.R. 2373, H.R. 2374, and H.R. 8658.

During the hearings the subcommittee devoted particular attention to the problems involved in extending the antitrust exemptions for these sports to arrangements that affect other industries, particularly the broadcasting and telecasting industry. The subcommittee received testimony from several Members of the Congress, from the Commissioner of Organized Baseball, and from the representatives of television stations in Topeka, Kans.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; and New Orleans, La.

On February 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, and 26, March 2 and 3, May 25, and June 1, 1960, the subcommittee held hearings on a series of bills designed to strengthen and implement the criminal laws relating to conflicts of interest and to promote ethics in Federal Government employment—H.R. 1900, H.R. 2156, H.R. 2157, H.R. 7556, H.R. 10575, H.R. 11571, and H.R. 11657. At these hearings the subcommittee received testimony from 6 Members of Congress and from repre-

sentatives of 13 Federal agencies and 4 bar associations.

INVESTIGATIVE

On May 26, 1959, the Antitrust Subcommittee issued its report on the investigation it had conducted during the 85th Congress on the consent decree program of the Department of Justice. This 379-page report was based on a record of hearings which contained more than 4.500 pages of testimony from 34 witnesses. In its report, the subcommittee concentrated its attention on first, Department of Justice policy and procedures relative to consent settlements in antitrust cases; second, negotiation and enforcement of the 1956 consent decree in the A.T. & T. case: and third, the negotiation and enforcement of the 1941 consent decree in the oil pipeline-Atlantic Refining-case.

In the administration of the antitrust program of the Department of Justice, the subcommittee ascertained that approximately 75 percent of all proceedings that have been instituted by the Attorney General to enforce the antitrust laws have been terminated by negotiation rather than by litigation. Since World War II there has been a general trend toward more consent judgments, and in recent years the practice of negotiating settlements has acceler-

ated markedly.

As a result of its study, the subcommittee concluded that, as it now operates, the consent decree program of the Department of Justice results in the judicial function being superseded by an administrative procedure in which there are no rules to safeguard the public interest and the interests of persons who are not involved as parties in the Government's case.

The Antitrust Subcommittee recommended that the Department of Justice revise its consent decree procedures: First, to provide notice to the public of the terms of proposed consent decrees; second, to establish a waiting period between agreement by the Government and the defendant and entry of the decree; third, to afford private parties affected by the terms of the decree an opportunity to intervene in the Government's case in order to present to the court objections to the terms of the consent decree; and, fourth, to require that when a consent decree is submitted to the court for approval, an accompanying written statement shall be filed setting forth the facts involved in the litigation, the defendants' position, the meaning of the provisions used in the decree and the reasons that are the basis for the Department's compromise.

To supplement its survey of the Antitrust Division's general consent decree policies and procedures, the subcommittee made two case studies. For these studies the subcommittee selected the oil pipeline consent decree, United States against the Atlantic Refining Co., et al., civil case No. 104060, District of Columbia, December 23, 1941, and the A.T. & T. consent decree, United States against Western Electric Co. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co., District Court of New Jersey, January 24, 1956.

A.T. & T. CONSENT DECREE

The subcommittee selected A.T. & T. consent decree for particular attention in order to ascertain the reasons for the wide disparity between relief demanded in the Government's complaint and the relief ultimately obtained in the consent decree. In its complaint the Government charged that Western Electric had monopolized the manufacture, distribution, and sale of telephones, telephone apparatus, equipment, material, and supplies. This monopolization allegedly had resulted from the ownership and control of A.T. & T.'s subsidiary, Western Electric Co., which manufac-tured and sold more than 90 percent of all telephones and telephone equipment sold in the United States, and directly controlled the production of a substantial part of the remaining 10 percent.

In order to restore competition in the manufacture and sale of telephone equipment, the Attorney General sought in his complaint to separate Western from A.T. & T. and to dissolve Western into three competing manufacturing concerns. Additional relief would have required A.T. & T. and its operating companies to buy telephone equipment only under competitive bidding, and Western Electric to dispose of its 50-percent stock ownership in Bell Telephone Labora-

tories.

In the consent decree, however, Western's manufacturing activities are permitted to remain part of the Bell System on the ground that Western is indirectly subject to supervision by public regulatory bodies. Although the consent decree provides patent relief and requires that licenses be granted to any applicant for all existing and future patents of the Bell System, no provision requires the Bell System to open its markets to any manufacturer that may receive such a license. The consent decree, in brief, assures to Western Electric the unfettered control of the markets that comprise the Bell System.

In its report, the subcommittee ascertained the value of the consent decree and the reasons for its ineffectiveness. The report concluded that the A.T. & T. decree "stands revealed as devoid of merit ineffective as an instrument to accomplish the purpose of the antitrust laws," and that the consent decree is a blot-on the enforcement history of the antitrust laws.

The subcommittee recommended that the Department of Justice reevaluate all the facts and circumstances leading to the A.T. & T. consent decree and promptly to move the court for relief from the decree's inadequacies.

In connection with its investigation of the Federal Communications Commission's relationship to engotiations for the A.T. & T. consent decree, the subcommittee ascertained that the Commission had failed, despite repeated recommendations by its staff over a number of years, to investigate telephone rates or even to conduct a general telephone rate inquiry. The subcommittee noted, also, that as a result of a \$65 million long-distance telephone rate that had been authorized by the FCC in 1953 without a hearing.

been overcharged \$159 million in the

year 1955, 1956, and 1957.

To remedy this situation, the subcommittee recommended that the FCC institute "promptly a comprehensive formal rate investigation." Shortly after the report was issued, the FCC acted upon the subcommittee's recommendation. As a result, on July 24, 1959, the FCC ordered A.T. & T. to cut long-distance telephone rates by \$50 million a vear.

### OIL PIPELINE CONSENT DECREE

The oil pipeline consent decree was a settlement of an industrywide antitrust program started in 1940 to eliminate in one proceeding all of the restraints that affected commerce in the oil industry. Inasmuch as the oil pipeline consent decree had been in effect since 1941, it was selected by the subcommittee for individual study primarily because it reflected a prolonged enforcement record and delineated the problems that arise when a consent decree becomes the standard for an entire industry.

Although virtually all of the negotiations for the settlement were devoted to the discussions of the antitrust issues that are involved in oil industry operations unrelated to the operation of oil pipelines, the subcommittee ascertained that pressures from the industry caused a consent decree that contained no antitrust relief to be submitted to the Court. Not only were all antitrust issues thus compromised: the Government in the consent decree also abandoned claims in excess of \$1.5 billion for violations of the

Elkins Act.

The subcommittee ascertained that the Department of Justice had failed to enforce compliance with the decree's requirements, even though according to the Department, its terms had been violated continuously from its entry in 1941. This failure had made the oil pipeline consent decree ineffective even within that limited area of industry operations to which it applied.

As a consequence, in 1958, the subcommittee concluded, the oil companies that owned oil pipelines enjoyed virtually the same discriminatory advantages over the other elements of the petroleum industry that the shipper-owners had in 1940 when the Attorney General first launched his oil industry antitrust program. The oil pipelines continue, for the most part, to be operated as private carriers for the benefit of their shipperowners and as plant facilities to the refineries to which they connect.

It is beyond dispute that the record of the Department of Justice, in its efforts to enforce the oil pipeline consent decree, is bad. From the initial reports to the Attorney General in 1943, the Department of Justice believed that some of the defendants continuously had violated the terms of the judgment. Despite repeated recommendations throughout the history of the oil pipeline consent decree from the staff of the Antitrust Division for judicial enforcement of its terms, no action in court was taken by the Department of Justice until after the Antitrust Subcommittee announced

long-distance telephone users may have its intention to hold public hearings on the enforcement of this particular decree.

> As a result of the subcommittee's investigation, the Department of Justice brought four cases to enforce the provisions of the oil pipeline consent decree. In three of these cases the defendants agreed to the Department's interpretation and stipulated that they would follow the Attorney General's rulings in the future. On the remaining issue, the Supreme Court, on June 8, 1959, ruled against the Department of Justice. This particular issue, the shipper-owner share question, was one of the most important that had arisen under the consent decree. The adverse decision of the Supreme Court underscores the need for additional action by the Justice Department if the goal of common carrier pipeline transportation in the oil industry is to be realized.

> In connection with its investigation of the oil pipeline consent decree, the subcommittee studied the effects of Interstate Commerce Commission regulation on enforcement of that decree. The subcommittee concluded that while the ICC nominally is responsible for regulation of the oil pipeline industry, in practice the industry itself decides what the ICC will do, and is able to determine the extent and character of its own Federal regulation. As a result, the interests of the general public have been subordinated to the private interests of the oil pipeline companies.

> On the basis of the subcommittee recommendations, the ICC terminated two longstanding practices which have contributed materially to the orientation of its activities to the oil industry viewpoint. The ICC no longer permits personnel of the pipeline companies to work in the Commission offices in order to assist in the preparation of ICC records and recommendations. In addition, the ICC has severed its relationship, which had existed since 1933, with the engineers-accountants valuation subcommittee of the American Petroleum Institute. In its report, the subcommittee commended the ICC for these actions.

### SHIPPING INVESTIGATION

In October and November 1959 and May 1960, the Antitrust Subcommittee conducted 16 days of hearings on antitrust problems in the operation of ocean shipping conferences. This inquiry was started on August 1, 1958. The main focus of the subcommittee in the ocean shipping inquiry has been upon the inter-relationship between the principles of free competition underlying the antitrust laws and the antitrust exemption of the Shipping Act of 1916. For more than 14 months staff counsel examined thousands of documents in files of 53 ocean freight conferences and 9 American and 4 foreign steamship lines in an effort to study as many of the restrictive agreements and practices employed by the industry as time would permit. At the hearings, the subcommittee received testimony from officials of the Federal Maritime Board and from 23 representatives of 13 private corporations and asso-

The subcommittee's hearings disclosed that the shipping lines frequently have conducted their operations without regard for the requirements of Federal law. There have been numerous examples of predatory actions against other shipping lines and numerous instances in which shippers have been victimized.

The efforts of the Federal Maritime Board to secure compliance with the requirements of Federal law were revealed by the hearings to have been largely ineffectual over a period that commenced long before World War II. In addition to what members of the subcommittee characterized as incredible regulatory neglect by the Federal Maritime Commission, the shipping industry was shown to have disregarded the require-ments of the Shipping Act to a degree that may well have injured our foreign commerce, caused American consumers to pay more for imported goods and been detrimental to American manufacturers and exporters.

When the 1959 portion of the hearings was recessed, the subcommittee referred 127 possible instances of violations of the Shipping Act to the Federal Maritime Board and 26 possible other viola-tions of law to the Department of Justice. These referrals met with prompt

The Attorney General, on the basis of the subcommittee's hearings record to that time, embarked upon grand jury investigations of steamship industry practices in San Francisco, and in Washington. Numerous subpenas duces tecum were issued, directing more than 150 firms to produce documents for use of the grand jury. Preliminary litigation, seeking to quash the subpenas, initiated by approximately 60 of those served, was terminated favorably to the Government in June 1960 and the investigations are

The Federal Maritime Board, in response to the subcommittee's referral of possible violations, opened a number of important investigative and rulemaking dockets. On May 5, 1960, the Vice Chairman of the Federal Maritime Board wrote to Chairman CELLER in part, as

During the hearings held in New York last October and November, the subcommittee brought to light a variety of incidents and practices that may have been in violation of the shipping statutes. Since then, the Board and its staff have reviewed the transcript and documentary evidence adduced at the hearings, together with the list of possible violations prepared by the subcommittee staff. We have used this material as a basis for further investigations into the practices of the shipping industry, and for the promulgation of rules of general appli-

The list of possible violations prepared by the subcommittee staff contained 127 separate items. As of this date, we have reviewed all of the items and have initiated action in regard to most of them. The Board has instituted formal investigations, before hearing examiners, in regard to 13 of these items, and 2 more are in preparation. Field investigations remain in progress in regard to 12 of the instances set out on the list; and orders requiring the submission of verified information under section 21 of the Shipping Act of 1916 have been issued to numerous parties in 3 of these cases, and another such order is now ready for issuance. We have referred 17 cases to the Department of Justice for appropriate judicial proceedings. Twelve of the items are the subject of rule-making proceedings, and such proceedings are under active consideration that will include six additional items. Eighteen cases are in the process of review by our staff. As suggested by the subcommittee we have increased the coordination of our activities with those of the Antitrust Division. \* \*

I would particularly like to express the Board's appreciation for the assistance and cooperation provided by the professional staff of the subcommittee. We will look forward to continued coordination of the efforts of the subcommittee and the Board in connection with information that may be brought out in the resumed hearings.

A number of the new investigative dockets opened by the Federal Maritime Board in response to the subcommittee's referrals concern unfiled agreements required by section 15 of the Shipping Act to be filed with and approved by the Board. The importance of these investigations lies in the fact that Federal Maritime Board approval of agreements between carriers is a legal prerequisite to the exemption of the carriers from the prohibitions of the antitrust laws.

Also, the Federal Maritime Board, pursuant to section 21 of the Shipping Act, has issued an order requiring the more than 350 shipping lines forthwith to file with it their rate and other agreements.

In addition, the Federal Maritime Board has instituted investigative dockets and rulemaking proceedings affecting such matters as the filing of rates, the distribution of tariffs, relations with travel agents, and the like.

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY INQUIRY:

In March 1960, at the request of members of the New Jersey congressional delegation, the staff of the Antitrust Subcommittee was directed to make a study of the activities and operations of the Port of New York Authority, including a review of the scope of the authority's major operations.

The Port of New York Authority is an interstate, regional development authority established under bistate compacts between the States of New York and New Jersey approved by Congress in 1921 and 1922, for the purpose of dealing with the planning and development of terminal and transportation facilities and improving the commerce of the port district. It was the declared expectation of Congress that the effectuation of these compacts would "better promote and facilitate commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations and provide better and cheaper transportation of property and aid in providing better postal, military, and other services of value to the Nation." The operations of the Authority exercise a far-flung influence on interstate commerce. The yield tax exempt revenues in excess of \$100 million annually from tunnels, bridges, terminals, airports, and shops, valued at more than \$900 million. The port authority's operations affect the economic lives of millions of Americans living outside as well as inside the port development area and the States of New York and New Jersey. They intimately affect the operation of Federal agences responsible, among other things, for the national defense, navigable waterways, and air, rail, and highway traffic. In short, they profoundly affect Federal interests of many and various kinds

Nevertheless, although there were 2 days of hearings before the subcommittee in 1952 on a resolution that would have withdrawn congressional consent from the compacts and the Authority, neither the Judiciary Committee, to which is assigned responsibility for interstate compacts of this character, nor any other congressional committee, has ever conducted a general investigation of the Port of New York Authority to determine its conformance or nonconformance to the limits of its authority or the extent or adequacy of its performance of its responsibilities in the public interest.

What is more, in recent months, complaints varying widely in character and gravity concerning the operations of the port authority under the compacts, have come to the attention of the subcommittee. For example, it has been alleged that the port authority, in combining revenues for financing purposes from all its facilities, rather than reducing tools on each facility as it is amortized, places an undue burden on the channels of interstate commerce and is contrary to national transportation policy. It has been alleged that the port authority has extended its operations beyond the geographic limits contemplated by the Congress. It has been alleged that in the letting of certain service and construction contracts, the port authority has not permitted competition and has failed to grant the award to the lowest qualified bidder. It has also been asserted that the overall operations of the port authority have at no time been subjected to a comprehensive independent audit by any governmental agency.

By letter dated March 11, 1960, Chairman Celler initiated the inquiry by requesting the executive director of the port authority to make certain of the authority's files available for examination by committee staff members. Notwithstanding this request, the port authority failed for the most part to make available the documents requested. Rather, it limited itself to supply documents virtually all of which were already matters of public record.

Against this background, the subcommittee voted on June 8, 1960, to begin a full inquiry into the activities and operations of the Port of New York Authority under the 1921 and 1922 compacts. Also on the same date, the subcommittee addressed a letter to the executive director of the authority requesting him to make available for examination by subcommittee staff representatives specified documents dating from January 1, 1946, and indicating that counsel for the subcommittee would call at the offices of the authority on June 15 for the purpose of examining these files at that time.

Two days later, by letter dated June 10. the executive director of the authority raised a number of objections to the request for inspection of documents in the port authority's files. In the same letter he nevertheless expressed the hope that when subcommittee counsel called at the offices of the authority and met with its general counsel, those present would reach agreement as to the materials to be furnished in aid of the subcommittee's inquiry. On June 15, counsel for the subcommittee met with the executive director and the general counsel of the authority at its office. The port authority failed to make the requested documents available.

Accordingly, on June 15, 1960, subpenas duces tecum were served upon Austin J. Tobin, executive director, S. Sloan Colt, chairman, board of commissioners, and Joseph G. Carty, secretary to the board of commissioners, of the Port of New York Authority, directing them to appear before the subcommittee on June 29, 1960, and to bring with them certain records and documents of the port authority.

On June 29, the three port authority officials appeared before the subcommittee and brought with them part of the documents demanded in the subpenas. but failed and refused to produce certain other documents in compliance with the subpenas or as ordered by the subcommittee. The withheld documents are necessary to the subcommittees' inquiry. On the same day, following the appearance of the witnesses, the subcommittee unanimously resolved to report the failure of the officials to honor the subpenas to the Committee on the Judiciary and to recommend that the committee report this conduct to the House with recommendation that the port authority officials be cited for contempt. On June 30, 1960 the Committee on the Judiciary adopted this recommendation. On August 23, 1960, the Committee on the Judiciary filed its reports-Reports Nos. 2117, 2120, and 2121-on the matter and the House of Representatives adopted House Resolution 606, House Resolution 607, and House Resolution 608, whereby the Speaker of the House was directed to and did certify the reports of the Committee on the Judiciary to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

It is now the duty of the U.S. attorney to bring the matter before the grand jury for its action—title II, United States Code, section 194. By citing the port authority officials for contempt the House has thus cleared the way for a judicial determination of certain constitutional and legal issues concerning the scope of the investigative powers of Congress which the port authority has seen fit to raise.

# LIAISON WITH ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT

In addition to the foregoing legislative and investigative activities, the Antitrust Subcommittee maintains continuing liaison with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and with the Federal Trade Commission in

connection with the enforcement by those agencies of the antitrust laws. In its report on corporate and bank mergers, issued in 1955, the subcommittee had occasion to state:

The Celler-Kefauver Antimerger adopted on December 29, 1950, was designed precisely to limit future increases in the level of economic concentration resulting from corporate mergers and acquisitions. ever, enforcement activity by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice has been negligible for the most part. These agencies have filed all told but 11 merger cases since the passage of the Celler-Kefauver Antimerger Act almost 5 years ago. Viewed against the backdrop of over 3,000 corporate mergers, this paucity of proceedings indicates to the subcommittee that the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have made but a token gesture at enforcement. Indeed, it appears to the subcommittee that both enforcement subcommittee that both enforcement agencies have failed to execute the provisions of law promptly, vigorously, or effectively.

Since the issuance of the subcommittee's 1955 report, the intensity of Federal enforcement activities with respect to mergers has increased materially. Thus in less than 4 years, commencing January 1, 1956, the Department of Justice instituted 17 antitrust prosecutions, and the Federal Trade Commission 23. Enforcement of the Antimerger Act is currently the most important activity of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and one of the principal activities of the Federal Trade Commission.

In the 86th Congress, as in past Congresses, the Antitrust Subcommittee has referred numerous specific complaints of antitrust violations to the Justice Department and to the FTC, including violations of the Celler-Kefauver Act. In many instances the subcommittee stimulated the intiation of investigative and prosecutory proceedings by these agencies.

### MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

On March 16, 1959, Chairman Celler released the report on his study of television broadcasting in the United Kingdom, France, and Italy. This report, entitled "Aspects of Television in Western Europe," was based on Mr. Celler's firsthand study in the fall of 1958 of European television operations. It supplements the Antitrust Subcommittee's investigations during the 84th and 85th Congresses of the American television broadcasting industry.

Also early in 1959, the subcommittee published a report prepared by the subcommittee staff, constituting a revision of the subcommittee's 1950 publication entitled "The Antitrust Laws: A Basis for Economic Freedom." This revision collates to date all of the amendments to the basic antitrust legislation, and includes all related statutes. Since 1950, the subcommittee has had a constant demand for copies of this publication from educational institutions and business organizations. The up-to-date compilation of these laws in the subcommittee's publication should be of material assistance to the Congress in its consideration of antitrust matters as well as

business organizations.

### PUBLICATIONS, 86TH CONGRESS

Reports: "The Antitrust Laws: A Basis for Economic Freedom." a staff report to the Antitrust Subcommittee, January 1, 1959; "The Consent Decree Program of the Department of Justice." January 30, 1959: "Aspects of Television in Western Europe," committee print, January 1959; "Finality of Clayton Act Orders," House Report No. 580, June 26, 1959: "Proceedings against Austin J. Tobin," House Report No. 2117, August 23, 1960; "Proceedings against S. Sloan Colt," House Report No. 2120, August 23, 1960; "Proceedings against Joseph G. Carty," House Report No. 2121, August 23, 1960.

Hearings: "Finality of Clayton Act Orders, Serial No. 3, 1959"; "Functional Discounts, Serial No. 7, 1959"; "Group Bargaining by Milk Producers, Serial No. 12, 1959"; "Ocean Freight Industry, Serial No. 14, 1959–60"; "Federal Conflict of Interest Legislation, Serial No. 17, parts 1 and 2, 1960"; "Return of Sub-penas: Port of New York Authority, Serial No. 20, 1960."

Number of public bills referred to subcommittee No. 5 ... Number of public bills on which hearings were held\_\_\_\_ Number of public bills reported to full \_\_\_\_\_ 100 committee\_\_\_\_\_ Number of reports filed ..... Number of public bills passed House ... Number of public bills pending in Sen-Number of Senate bills disposed of .... Number of public bills approved by Pres-

## Henry N. Taylor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MINSHALL, Mr. Speaker, like a good newspaper story, the life of Henry N. Taylor packed a lot of action in a small amount of space. As a Scripps-Howard correspondent and a representative of one of my hometown papers, the Cleveland Press, Harry Taylor's star soared. In the brief 6 years he was a member of the working press, this amazing young man's talents sent him with the Marines when they landed in Lebanon; to the Castro revolution in Cuba; across the United States on Khrushchev's tour; with President Eisenhower through Latin America and the Far East. He was returning from Moscow and the Powers' trial when he stopped to cover the African crisis. If there was a trouble spot in the world, you could count on Harry Taylor's being there.

Knowing Harry Taylor well, as I did. it is not difficult to imagine the sheer

to students, educational institutions, and relish with which he approached the obscure Congolese village of Tchelenge where Prime Minister Lumumba's army was battling Baluba tribesmen. Harry could no more resist a news break than he could help writing colorfully and well or reporting the facts accurately. Nor was he a stranger to personal hazards: he had sent back dispatches from the heart of the riots which precluded President Eisenhower's visit to Japan. Now he shrugged off reports of dangers lurking in the turbulant Kasai province. If there was a story there, Harry Taylor meant to get it.

The last dispatch he filed was typical of the reporting which won him the Ernie Pyle Memorial Award last winter. In it he captured the tragic-comic aspects of a primitive revolt, ending it with the warning:

Every indication is that as independence gets less and less comfortable for the people of the Congo. Lumumba will resort to ever more rash and preposterous diversions. This means more outcries against American and United Nations imperialism and ever widening opportunities for communism to rescue Congolese nations.

When the shocking news of Harry's death at the hands of an excited tribesman reached the White House, President Eisenhower said:

As a foreign correspondent Mr. Taylor traveled throughout the world reporting the news developments of our times for American people. He traveled with me on many of the visits I made to many countries. Killed in the line of duty, his name joins the honor roll of other American reporters who have given their lives to the cause of a free press and increased public knowledge of world affairs.

Harry Taylor would have modestly deprecated these remarks. He was, after all, a man with printer's ink in his blood, a born newsman, son of another distinguished foreign correspondent. Reporting was food and drink to him. It is hard to imagine death coming to this high-spirited, very alive young manhe was only 31-at the beginning of a brilliant career. It is not hard to place him in the company of Ernie Pyle, who lost his life on Ie Shima, or Raymond Clapper, who died in the Marshall Islands, or Bill Newton, who was lost over

The loss to the newspaper world of a skillful craftsman is a personal loss to me. We spent many hours in one another's homes. Now his body has been brought back to rest in the shadow of the school both he and I attended, the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. His byline will be seen no more. He has gone on his last great assignment, and I think he would grin to hear me recite a few lines of doggerel written by another newspaperman, Ben Scoville, a long time ago:

"Some day I'll pass by the great gates of gold

And see a man pass through, unquestioned and bold.

'A saint?' I'll ask, and old Peter'll reply:
'No, he carries a pass—he's a newspaper guy.

# Legislative Review of the Achievements of Congress During Past 6 Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

# HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement by me on the legislative record, digest of achievements, and status of presidential recommendations, 86th Congress, 2d session, January 6, 1960, to September 1, 1960.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the

RECORD, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF CONGRESS DURING PAST 6 YEARS

(By Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. JOHNSON)

The close of a Congress is always a matter of great significance. It is a period of summing up; of judgment; of deciding whether the Congress has fulfilled its obligations to the American people.

But the adjournment of this session is of

unusual importance in our history. It marks the close of the longest period of divided government this Nation has ever known.

For 6 years, the Congress of the United States has been controlled by one political party and the executive agencies of our Government by another. This is a situation which was not contemplated by the founding fathers and which political scientists have regarded with apprehension.

It would not be accurate to say that divided Government brought our country to a paralysis or to a halt. This would have resulted had the Democratic majori-ties sought to use their strength to ham-string and harass the President. This they

did not do.

### SEEK THE BEST, ATTAIN THE POSSIBLE

Instead, the Democratic majorities adopted the philosophy that Americans must make the best out of the circumstances which prevail. The result was a remarkable series of achievements that have few-if any-parallels in American history.

The guidelines for the Democratic majorities could be summed up as an effort to seek the best and to attain the possible. It was decided that the best philosophy was to attempt to resolve, rather than create, issues and that some progress was preferable to no progress at all.

### FACING THE ISSUES

As a result, the Democratic Congresses succeeded in facing up to some of the most difficult issues of our times.

Two major civil-rights bills were written into law after 82 years of total inactivity

in this field.

The Austrian, German, and Japanese Peace Treaties were ratified.

The United States was authorized to participate in the International Finance Corporation to help solve the problems of the underdeveloped nations of the world.

Our country was committed to the concept of atoms for peace by ratification of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

An Inter-American Development Bank was established to accelerate the economic development of the nations of the Western Hemisphere

An East-West Center was established in Hawaii to provide a meeting ground for the intellectual and cultural leaders of the East and the West.

The minimum wage was increased from 75 cents to a dollar an hour.

The largest roadbuilding program in history was launched.

The 1958 recession was met by prompt and vigorous congressional action in the field of housing, public works, reclamation, and roadbuilding and the beneficial effects of these programs became apparent the follow-

The Small Business Investment Act was approved to provide loans to State and federally chartered small business investment

companies.

A program was launched under congressional initiative to bring the United States into the development and exploration of outer space.

Congressional recommendations were made to strengthen the Nation's defenses.

A landmark social security law established the basic principle of disability compensation at age 50 and extended the coverage of the act and lowered the retirement age for women.

The Upper Colorado River Basin projectthe dream of conservationists for more than 50 years-finally became a reality.

Alaska and Hawaii were both admitted to the Union as States.

The Niagara River power development program was authorized.

The cloture rules of the Senate were liberalized.

Legislation to curb racketeering that was preying upon honorable working men and women was placed on the statute books.

Broad programs were enacted to provide housing for our people and keep our economy healthy.

The greatest health research programs in all recorded history were launched to give humanity some hope for relief from the killing and crippling diseases.

The controversial Antarctic Treaty was ratified which holds forth the promise of securing one area of the world from warlike

These are only a few of the achievements of the past 6 years. A more extended list will be placed in the record at the end of this statement and I ask unanimous consent to do so.

### STRAINS APPARENT

Despite these achievements, however, the strains of divided government were apparent at every turn. These strains became greater as we approached the decisive year of 1960 in which the American people will have the opportunity to bring divided government to an end.

It has not been possible to work out satisfactory legislation to meet the pressing problems of agriculture.

Bills to aid the pockets of economic recession which scar the face of our country have been vetoed

The only legislation attainable to help our senior citizens with their health problems is considered by many to be inadequate to the

A needed boost in the wage floor could not be achieved-nor could extended coverage.

Legislation to help in the education of our children has become bogged down.

### ISSUES MUST BE RESOLVED

These are problems which must be submitted to the American people. The 6 years of divided government have worked in many respects but it is obvious that there are issues whose resolution will be extremely difficult if divided government continues.

divided government-Furthermore. work at all-demands the utmost in forbearance from all participants. Heated partisanship at any key position can complicate the problems of divided government beyond endurance.

It is obvious that the American people approve of the responsible approach of the Democratic Congress to the Nation's prob-

The record of the congressional Democrats has been submitted to the American people on three separate occasions since 1952. On each test, the American people have returned increasing Democratic majorities to the House and the Senate.

The full achievement of Democratic programs, however, requires close cooperation between the executive and legislative branches under our system of government. This can be determined only by the action of the people themselves.

Briefly from January 6 to July 3, when we recessed for the conventions, we had in the-

#### INTERNATIONAL AREA

Extended the mutual security program for 1 year and authorized \$1.3 billion for economic assistance, technical assistance, and special activities (\$2.7 billion for military assistance and development loan funds for 1961 previously authorized). Public Law 86-472

Authorized U.S. participation in parliamentary conferences with Mexico. Public Law 86-420.

Extended for 2 years (June 30, 1962) authority of the President to control exports of strategic and critical materials. Public Law

Authorized land acquisition in District of Columbia for donation to Pan-American Health Organization as headquarters site. Public Law 86-395.

Reaffirmed sense of Congress that upon achievement of disarmament agreements the United States should join with other coun-

tries in a program for peace.

Authorized payment of \$6 million to Japanese nationals, formerly on Bonin Islands, in settlement of all claims against the United States. Public Law 86-486.

Provided for U.S. participation in International Development Association to help provide assistance to underdeveloped countries. Public Law 86-565.

Provided for admission of approximately 5,000 nonquota immigrants as part of the international program for resettlement of European refugees. Public Law 86-648.

Authorized agreement with Mexico under treaty of February 3, 1944, for construction of a major international storage dam on the Rio Grande. Public Law 86-605.

Authorized the President, Secretary Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Surgeon General to conduct an international cooperative program in health research, training, and planning. Public Law 86-610.

Authorized appointment of U.S. Citizens Commission to participate in NATO Citizens Convention to explore ways to develop democratic freedom by economic and political means. Public Law 86-719, approved September 7, 1960.

Authorized funds to effect U.S. participation in International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, pursuant to treaty. Public Law 86-614.

Effectuated convention with Cuba for conservation of shrimp.

Ratified the Florence agreement to encourage the exchange of cultural, scientific, and educational materials.

Ratified the Mexican Broadcasting Agreement to provide AM radio frequency priorities between the United States and Mexico broadcasting stations.

Ratified Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States and

Extended through June 30, 1961, suspension of duties on imports of metal scrap. Public Law 86-606.

#### DEFENSE-SPACE-SECURITY

Authorized \$211.4 million for fiscal 1961 programs of Atomic Energy Commission, including \$13 million for power reactor plants for the Antarctic. Public Law 86-457. Authorized \$1.1 billion for 1961 project

construction at Army, Navy, and Air Force installations here and abroad. Public Law

Authorized construction of 4 modern naval vessels at cost of \$157.9 million as part of 1961 program involving 57 vessels. Public Law 86-471.

Authorized \$970 million for NASA activities for fiscal year 1961. Public Law 86-481.

Approved transfer of Development Operations Division of Army Ballistic Missile Agency to NASA.

Extended to June 30, 1962, President's authority to allocate and fix priorities for strategic materials, grants loans and subsidies under Defense Production Act to ex-

pand industrial capacity. Public Law 86-560. Extended authority of Secret Service to protection of Vice President, next successors in line to the Presidency, and to the Vice-President-elect.

Extended for 2 years, to June 30, 1962, authority for direct and guaranteed loans to veterans for homes, farms, or business. Public Law 86-665.

Waived payment of premiums on national life insurance policies for certain totally disabled veterans. Public Law 86-497.

Permitted conversion or exchange of national life insurance policies to a new modifled plan.

Provided additional compensation for disabled veterans with more than three chil-dren. Public Law 86-499.

Authorized involuntary retirement after 20 years' service of Air Force and Army officers who fail to meet selection requirements for promotion three or more times. Public Law

Provided for additional compensation for certain disabled veterans. Public Law 86-499

Provided incentive pay for service on nuclear-powered submarines. Public Law 86-635

Amended Reserve Officer Personnel Act to equalize promotion opportunity in various branches of Armed Forces. Public Law

### NATIONAL ECONOMY

Provided pay increases of 7½ percent for classified and other employees, 8.4 percent for Postal workers. Public Law 86-568.

Provided Federal loans and grants for industrial redevelopment in economically de-

pressed area. Vetoed.

Authorized \$1 billion a year for fiscal 1962 and 1963 in Federal aid for primary and secondary highway systems and their urban extensions. Public Law 86-657.

Provided for temporary limit of \$293 billion on national debt for 1 year to June 30, 1961. Extended to July 1, 1961, 52 percent corporate income tax rate and the existing schedule of excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, automobiles and parts, transportation of persons, and telephone calls. Public Law 86-564.

Authorized increase of \$75 million—to \$650 million—on the amount of loans Small Business Administration may have outstanding.

Facilitated extension of credit to small business enterprises by amendments to Small Business Investment Act. Public Law 86-

Authorized creation of an Office of International Travel and Tourism in Department

of Commerce to promote travel to the United

Extended for 2 years, to June 30, 1962, authority of Federal Reserve Board to buy U.S. securities directly from the Treasury. Public Law 86-567

Permitted personal income tax deduction of all medical expenses incurred by any taxpayer in care of dependent parent over 65. Public Law 86-470.

Revised method for treatment of railroad corporation income resulting from discharge of indebtedness in receivership or under

bankruptcy proceedings. Public Law 86-496. Reduced cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 percent. Public Law 86-422.

Authorized sale of surplus cotton to domestic textile industry at prices enabling it to compete in export market.

Exempted real estate loans guaranteed by a State or a State authority from limitations of Federal Reserve Act.

Permitted tax credit on foreign income by corporations to be taken on overall instead of country-by-country basis. Public Law 86-780, approved September 14, 1960.
Increased subsidy for domestic ship con-

struction, for 2 years, to 55 percent of cost in foreign yards. Public Law 86-607.

Provided \$21/2 million a year for 3 years as subsidy to meet foreign competition in construction of trawlers, to aid New England

fishing industry. Public Law 86-516.

Fixed wheat price supports at 75 percent of parity, reduced acreage 25 percent, provided for payment in kind for land withdrawn and devoted to soil and water conservation uses.

Established a Commission on Problems of Rural Counties and Smaller Communities.

Extended for 3 months, to March 31, 1961, the Sugar Act of 1948, fixing quotas of domestic and foreign producers; gave President authority to readjust Cuba's quota. Public Law 86-592.

Stabilized price supports for tobacco. Public Law 86-389.

Required marketing quotas for rice be established when total supply exceeds normal. Public Law 86-408.

Authorized donation of Federal surplus property to cooperative agriculture extension agencies of States and counties. Public Law 86-570.

Created an Agricultural Research and Development Commission to find and promote new industrial uses for farm products.

Authorized \$1.4 billion public works projects on rivers and harbors for flood control and improvement of navigation. Public Law 86-645.

Established Office of Water Pollution Control and increased to \$90 million a year grants to local governments to pay 30 percent of cost of construction of sewage treatment Vetoed.

Created an Office of Coal Research to find new uses for coal, encourage production and conservation, and otherwise stimulate the industry. Public Law 86-599.

Authorized \$250 million for construction of San Luis unit of Central Valley, Calif., water supply project. Public Law 86-488.

## HEALTH AND WELFARE

Extended to June 30, 1964, authorization for funds under Federal Air Pollution Control Act and continuation of public hearings.

Authorized health benefits program for retired civil service workers. Public Law 86-724, approved September 8, 1960.

Extended to June 30, 1965, authorization for \$2 million a year in project grants to schools training public health personnel. Public Law 86-720, approved September 8,

Established a system of licensing and control over manufacture of narcotic drugs. Public Law 86-429.

Extended special milk program for children to June 30, 1961, and authorized maximum expenditures of \$85 million in fiscal

1960 and \$95 million in 1961. Public Law 86-446.

Tighten control over use of coal-tar coloring in food, drugs, and cosmetics. Public Law 86-618.

Authorized \$1.2 billion housing program; renewed authority of various programs; authorized funds for veterans' housing loans, farm housing loans, college dormitories, urban-renewal slum clearance, community facilities, and housing for aged.

Authorized \$100 million program for loans and planning grants to aid improvement of mass commuter transportation facilities in metropolitan areas as part of urban redevelopment.

Authorized \$1.8 billion 2-year program for school construction and teachers' salaries.

Increased Federal contributions to landgrant colleges for resident teaching grants. Public Law 86-658.

Amended Defense Education Act by eliminsting oath disclaiming disloyalty, re-taining pledge of allegiance; fixed penalty for seeking or obtaining aid under the act while a member of a subversive group.

Authorized Federal grants of \$5 million

year for 5 years to local communities and nonprofit agencies to finance projects to combat juvenile delinquency; established a

national advisory council.

Provided for 10-percent increase in annuities for retired Foreign Service officers and survivors. Public Law 86-612, approved July 12, 1960.

Extended the mandatory provisions of the Federal Mine Safety Act to all underground mines regardless of size.

Authorized Post Office Department to seek court orders to curb use of mails for distribution of obscene or fraudulent matter. Public Law 86-673.

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Enacted a civil-rights measure which authorized Federal courts, through appointed referees, to safeguard voting rights; fixed penalties for obstruction of court orders and for flight to avoid prosecution for vandalism; required preservation of Federal election rec ords for 22 months; authorized availability of funds for education of servicemen's children in areas where schools are closed by integration disputes. Public Law 86-449.

Required that bank mergers have approval of Federal Reserve Board, Comptroller of Currency, or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporaas an insurance against monopoly. Public Law 86-463.

Authorized Attorney General to compel production of documents required as evidence in civil antitrust proceedings.

Legalized community antenna booster sta-

tions to bring broadcast programs to remote

Restored to States jurisdiction over voting, taxing, education, and law enforcement rights on federally owned land. Revised Federal election laws governing

campaign contributions and spending.

Established a Commission on Metropolitan Problems and Urban Development.

Authorized 5-year program of payments to State and local governments in lieu of taxes for Federal lands; established a board to administer program and report on need for permanent policy.

Amended Communications Act to limit equal time provisions for duration of 1960 presidential campaign to major party candi-Public Law 86-677, approved August

Provided for creation of a commission to plan for a national observance of the 175th anniversary of the Constitution, 1964.

Created a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to Woodrow Wilson in the District of Columbia.

Proposed constitutional amendment giving the District of Columbia three votes in the

electoral college and its citizens the right to vote for President and Vice President.
Provided for an elected mayor, city council,

school board, and nonvoting delegate to the House from the District of Columbia.

Following is a brief list of major actions taken between August 8 and September 1, 1960.

Antarctic Treaty: Ratified Antarctic Treaty assuring that the Antarctic Continent and surrounding areas will be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, that freedom of scientific investigation will be maintained and freezes existing territorial claims and rights in the Antarctic.

Mutual security appropriations: priated \$3,722 million for foreign aid. lic Law 86-704, approved September 2, 1960.

Latin American development: Authorized \$500 million for assistance in the development of Latin America and \$100 million for aid in the reconstruction of Chile. Public Law 86-735, approved September 8, 1960.

Minimum wage: Increased the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 over a 3-year period and extended coverage to some 4 million workers.

Mutual security contingency fund: Provided for an increased authorization of \$100 million for the President's mutual security contingency fund for fiscal 1961 to meet emergency needs in Africa and other areas of the world-contingency fund total of \$250 million in authorizations.

Social security-medical care for aged: Provided increased social security coverage under existing programs and authorized a new program of Federal grants to the States for medical care for the aged. Public Law 86-778, approved September 13, 1960.

Lead-zinc mining: Provided for stabilizing the mining of lead and zinc by small producers in the United States. Vetoed September 2, 1960.

Helium: Authorized a long-range program for the conservation of helium. Public Law 86-777, approved September 13, 1960.

Public works: Provided \$3,969 million for public works projects, flood control, and resources conservation and development. Pub-

lic Law 86-700, approved September 2, 1960. FCC: Amended Federal Communications Act by fixing penalties for acceptance of payola and for other abuses and questionable practices. Public Law 86-752, approved September 13, 1960.

Housing: Extended life of home repair and improvement program and lifted the ceiling on FHA insurance; increased the revolving loan for college housing loans by \$500 million and increased the revolving fund for community facility loans by \$50 million. Public Law 86-784, approved September 14, 1960.

Second supplemental: Appropriated \$162,-186,981 for various agencies and programs, including \$65 million for mutual security, Public Law 86-722, approved September 8, 1960

District of Columbia police and firemen: Unanimously approved 7.5-percent salary increases for Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia firemen, U.S. Park Police, and White House Police. Public Law 86-734, approved September 8, 1960.

Advertising charges: Unanimously approved an exclusion of local advertising charges from the sales price for

charges from the sales price for purposes of manufacturers' excise taxes. Public Law 86-781, approved September 14, 1960.

District of Columbia teachers: Unanimously approved a 7.5-percent increase in salary for teachers and officials of the District school system. Public Law 86-773, approved September 13, 1960

Antikickback statute: Unanimously cleared for the White House extending the "anti-kickback" statute to all negotiated contracts. Public Law 86-695, approved September 2, 1960.

Transportation: Unanimously provided for licensing independent freight forwarders. This was the record of the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

### AGRICULTURE

In the first session, in 1959, we:

REA: Restored authority of REA Administrator to approve or disapprove loans without supervision by the Secretary of Agricul-ture. Vetoed. Final passage, 60 to 27.

Wheat supports: Provided price support at 90 percent of parity; reduced acreage allotments by 25 percent below the allotment it would otherwise receive for the 1960 and 1961 crops; and limited wheat supports to \$35,000 a year for each producer. Final passage, division vote. Action clearing bill for President adopted by vote of 44 to 40. Vetoed.

Tobacco supports: Stabilized and protected the level of tobacco price supports by permitting the support price to be either 1958 level or 90 percent of new parity, whichever is lower, until 90 percent of old parity exceeds either of these levels. Voice vote. Vetoed

Special school milk program: Raised limitation on special school milk program to \$80 million for 1960 and 1961. Increased to \$78 million for current year. Public Law 86-163, approved August 18, 1959.

### CIVIL RIGHTS

Cloture: Liberalized the cloture rule by providing that two-thirds of the Senators voting may close debate on any measure, including rule changes; and affirming the fact that the Senate is a continuing body. Final passage, 72 to 22.

Hawaii: Provided for admission of Hawaii to the Union as the 50th State. Final passage, 76 to 15. Public Law 86-3, approved March 18, 1959.

Alaska Omnibus Act: Amended various Federal laws to facilitate orderly transition from territorial to statehood status. Public Law 86-70, approved June 25, 1959.

Home rule: Provided for an elected mayor, city council, and a nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia.

### ECONOMY

Economic study: Provided \$200,000 for a major study of the Nation's economy by the Joint Congressional Economic Committee. Voice vote.

Unemployment problems: Established a Commission on Unemployment Problems of 11 members, 5 to be appointed by the President and 6 by Congress, to make a study of the problems and report in 60 days. Voice

Clayton Act: Amended Clayton Act to expedite procedures for enforcement by Federal Trade Commission. Public Law 86-107, approved July 23, 1959.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS

World Bank and International Monetary Fund: Increased U.S. subscription to the International Monetary Fund by \$1.375 bil-lion and the World Bank by \$3.175 billion. Final passage, 73 to 10. Public Law 86-48. approved June 17, 1959.

Health for peace: Authorized a \$50-million-a-year program to improve health conditions through international cooperation in research, training, and planning. Final passage, 63 to 17.

Mutual security: Authorized a total of \$3,543,320,000 for fiscal 1960; authorized an appropriation of \$2 billion over the next 2 years for the Development Loan Fund. Established center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West in Hawaii. Final passage, 65 to 26. Public Law 86-108, approved July 24, 1959.

Inter-American Bank: Provided for U.S. membership in the Inter-American Development Bank to aid in the economic development of Latin American countries. Final passage, 89 to 3. Public Law 86–147, approved August 7, 1959.

International Wheat Agreement: Ratified an extension of the 10-year-old International Wheat Agreement for another 3 years, to July 31, 1962. Ratified, 92 to 1.

#### LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

TV education: Authorized grants up to \$1 million to each State for purchase of TV facilities and equipment upon their agreement to provide land, building, and operate and maintain an educational channel.

Railroad retirement: Provided for a percent increase in benefits under Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Compensation Acts. Public Law 86-28, approved May 19, 1959.

Labor reform: Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act to curb undemocratic and racketeering practices in labor unions and labor-management relations. passage, 90 to 1. Public Law 86-257, approved September 14, 1959.

Housing: Omnibus bill provided for a \$1.375 billion housing program emphasizing low-cost housing, college housing, urban renewal, and a more realistic building program for the elderly. Final passage, 60 to 28. Conference report adopted by vote of 56 to 31. Vetoed.

A second housing bill (S. 2539) passed in 1959 was vetoed. The third housing measure, identical to S. 2539 with three exceptions, was signed into Public Law 86-372, approved September 23, 1959. Three exceptions: College classroom program, FHA insurance authorization expiration date removed, and the urban renewal capital grant authorization was modified.

Veterans' housing: Provided \$100 million for direct Federal housing loans to veterans in rural and small urban areas. Permits the Administration to allow lenders to charge 51/4 percent on GI housing loans. Public Law 86-73, approved June 30, 1959.

Depressed areas: Authorized a new Federal program with an initial authorization of \$389,500,000 in loans and grants for industrial redevelopment in economically de-pressed areas. Final passage, 49 to 46. Ve-

Air pollution: Extended the Federal airpollution-control program, authorized funds, and provided for agency cooperation. Public Law 86-365, approved September 22, 1959.

Health benefits-Federal employees: Provides for a voluntary Federal civilian employees health benefit program comparable to those available to other large employee groups by authorizing payroll deductions and an equal contribution by the Government to meet the costs of the program. Final passage, 81 to 4. Public Law 86-382, approved September 28, 1959.

### NATIONAL SECTIONS.

AEC: Authorized \$165,400,000 for a total of 43 new construction projects; \$7 million for the Euratom research and development program; \$55,500,000 for the cooperative power reactor demonstration program; and extends for another 5 years the compulsory licensing of atomic energy. Public Law 86-50, approved June 23, 1959.

Modern Navy: Authorized \$110 million con-struction program of modern naval vessels for 1960. Public Law 86-23, approved May

Airports: Extended for 2 years, until June 30, 1961, the present Airport Act at the same level of annual authorization, \$63 million for 1960 and 1961. Substitute adopted 71 to 11. Public Law 86-72, approved June 29, 1959

### NATURAL RESOURCES

TVA financing: Authorized issuance of up to \$750 million revenue bonds by TVA to finance additional power facilities subject to congressional and Treasury Department approval. Public Law 86-137, approved August 6, 1959.

In 1958:

Defense reorganization: Public Law 85-559 provided for a complete reorganization of the Defense Department.

Federal-aid highways: As an antirecession measure authorized \$3.2 billion in new Federal funds for highway construction and authorized a one-half of 1 percent bonus in Federal interstate highway funds to States that agree to regulate billboard advertising along the Interstate Highway System. Public Law 381.

Area redevelopment: Authorized \$280 million in Federal aid for distressed areas suffering from chronic unemployment. Vetoed.

Unemployment benefits: Public Law 441 extended the duration of the period in which jobless workers could collect unemployment checks.

Social security: Increased OASI benefits

by 7 percent.

Civilian Space Agency: Created a new civilian agency to direct the Nation's scientific activities relating to all nonmilitary aspects of outer space. Public Law 568. Reciprocal trade: 4-year extension of

the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. Public Law 686.

Postal rate-pay increases: Provided increases for first-, second-, third-, and fourthclass mail and authorized a permanent 7.5percent pay increase for all field service employees except those in level 20. Public Law 426

Federal pay raise: Public Law 462 provided for an average 10-percent pay increase.

National Defense Education Act: Enacted

a 7-year \$1 billion program of loans and grants to students and schools to enable needy students to continue their education. Public Law 864.

Emergency housing: Enacted Public Law 364 to encourage and expedite the construction and financing of a substantial number of new housing units, placing primary emphasis on expanding and amending existing programs to provide economic relief.

Aviation Agency: Created a Federal Aviation Agency to assume authority over the Nation's airways. Public Law 726.

Military pay raise: Public Law 422 increased the basic pay, by varying percentages, for nearly all military personnel with more than 2 years' service.

Superliner construction: Authorized the Federal Maritime Board to contract for the construction and sale of two superliner passenger vessels. Public Law 521

Atomic data exchange: Public Law 479 authorized increased exchange of atomic weapons information and materials with U.S. allies.

Small business agency: Public Law 536 gave the Small Business Administration permanent status, a decided victory for small business groups.

Capital for small business: Public Law 699, the Small Business Investment Act, provided for loans to State and federally chartered small business investment companies.

Farm surplus disposal: Public Law 931 extended for 18 months, to December 31, 1959, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act and increased from \$4 billion to \$6.25 billion the value of surplus commoditles that can be sold to friendly foreign countries for local currencies.

Alaska: After a 42-year deadlock Congress enacted Public Law 508 admitting Alaska to the Union as the 49th State.

Minerals exploration: Public Law 701 established an Office of Minerals Exploration as a permanent agency within the Department of the Interior to provide Federal assistance for mineral exploration projects.

Construction speedups: The Congress adopted two resolutions calling on the ad-ministration to accelerate all civil and military construction projects for which funds had been previously appropriated, as one means of checking a recession.

Hospital construction: Public Law 864 extended for 5 years the program of Federal grants for hospital construction,

Presidential pensions: Public Law 745 provided a pension of \$25,000 a year for former Presidents and a pension of \$10,000 to widows of former Presidents provided they gave up any other Federal annuity or pen-

Civil Rights Act: Enacted into Public Law 315 the first civil rights measure to pass the Senate since 1875: Created an executive Commission on Civil Rights; empowered the Attorney General to seek an injunction when an individual was deprived or about to be deprived of the right to vote; and allows the judge to decide whether the defendant in such cases should be tried with or without a jury.

Middle East, Public Law 7: Authorized the President to cooperate with and assist any Middle East nations desiring help in the development of economic strength, and to undertake military assistance programs with

Atomic Agency Treaty: Ratified the statute of International Atomic Energy Agency designed to implement the 1953 atoms-forpeace proposal.

Atomic insurance: Permitted the Government to provide indemnities of up to \$500 million for damages resulting from nuclear accidents in private industry. Public Law

Housing: Liberalized several existing housing programs; lowered the minimum downpayment required to buy a house with an FHA-insured mortgage and gave FNMA additional funds for buying home mortgages from banks and other private lenders alleviate the tight-money market. Public Law 104.

Upper Colorado project: Authorized a \$760-million Upper Colorado River Basin water storage and reclamation project. Public Law 485.

Health program: Enacted Public Law 911 providing traineeships for professional public health personnel; advanced training for professional nurses; practical nurse training; extension of hospital survey and construction programs; and assistance in mental health programs.

Public Law 835 provides for a 3-year \$90million construction program for health research facilities.

Flood insurance: An experimental \$5 to \$7.5 billion Federal flood insurance and loan contract program. Public Law 1016. Surplus disposal: Enacted Public Law 962

increasing from \$1.5 to \$3 billion the limit surplus sales for foreign currencles.

Customs simplification: Enacted into law a single valuation system, based on the price at which the goods were offered for sale as exports, instead of the old system under which the higher of two values was used, the export price or the price at which the goods would be sold in the foreign market. Public Law 927.

Seventy thousand public housing units: Provided for 35,000 units a year for 2 years but made Federal aid contingent upon a workable slum clearance program in local communities. Public Law 1020.

Atomic merchant ship: Provided for construction of an atomic-powered merchant ship to promote the peacetime application of atomic energy; estimated cost, \$37 million. Public Law 848.

Mineral stockpile: Authorized a 21/2-year subsidy program for mining tungsten, fluorspar, asbestos, and columbium-tantalum estimated to cost \$91.7 million. Public Law

Servicemen's survivors: Increased benefits for survivors of servicemen and brought 2 - 850,000 military personnel under social security. Public Law 881.

Water pollution: Increased Federal funds available to States for developing water pollution control programs and authorized a maximum of \$500 million to assist communities to build sewage treatment works. Public Law 660.

Niagara power: Authorized power develop-ment at Niagara Falls. Public Law 159. Deferred grazing: Enacted Public Law 25

designed to aid ranchers and farmers in drought disaster areas by paying them to keep their livestock off parched grazing lands until the drought ended and pastures reestablished.

Farm surplus disposal: Extended the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act to June 30, 1958, and increased from \$3 billion to \$4 billion the value of surplus commodities that could be sold to friendly foreign countries.

Veterans' compensation: Public Law 168 increased compensation payments for service-connected disabilities by 10 percent with more for 100-percent disability.

Immigration laws: Public Law 316, dealing primarily with hardship cases, authorized admittance of approximately 60,000 aliens; authorized unlimited entry, for a 2-year period, of alien orphans adopted by U.S. citizens.

In 1956

Farm bills: H.R. 12 to restore rigid supports at 90 percent of parity on basic commodities. Vetoed.

After the veto the Congress again considered and passed a farm measure retaining mandatory price supports for small feed grains and gave the Secretary of Agriculture discretionary authority to establish a two-price plan for rice; set up an acreage reserve program to compensate producers for reducing their 1956-59 crops of basic commodities below their allotments or base acreages. Public Low 540.

Social security: Liberalized the Social Security Act by reducing the retirement age for women from 65 to 62 and established a disability program at age 50; extended coverage to lawyers, dentists, chiropractors, osteopaths, veterinarians, optometrists, sharecroppers, etc. Public Law 880.

Thirteen-year highway program: Authorized the largest roadbuilding program in history: \$31.5 billion in Federal-State funds over a 13-year period; also provided for new taxes scheduled to yield \$14.8 billion over a 16-year period. Public Law 627.

In 1955:

Housing amendments of 1955: Authorized 45,000 public housing units through July 31, 1956, and increased the authorization for assistance in slum clearance and urban renewal by \$200 million annually in fiscal 1956 and 1957. Public Law 345.

Railroad retirement: Permitted pensioners to receive both social security and railroad retirement benefit payments; and increased a spouse's maximum annuity from \$40 a month to \$51.80. Public Law 383.

Defense of Formosa, Pescadores: Authorized the President to use U.S. Armed Forces in defense of Formosa and the Pescadores against Chinese Communists. Public Law 4.

International finance: Authorized U.S. participation in the International Finance Corporation and authorized \$35,168,000 as the U.S. subscription to IFC. IFC grew out of demands of underdeveloped countries for credits not readily obtainable from the International Bank for Reconstruction. Public Law 350.

Reciprocal trade: Extended the President's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements through June 30, 1958; amended existing peril point provisions so that the Tariff Commission could recommend action if a business enterprise producing goods in commercial quantities was suffering seriously from import competition. Public Law

Minimum wage increase: Raised hourly minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 effective March 1, 1956. Public Law 381.

Armed Forces pay increase: Granted to officers with more than 3 years' service and warrant officers and enlisted men with more than 2 years' service pay increases based on rank and length of service, ranging from 6 to 25 percent; provided an increase in special monthly pay for hazardous air and submarine duty; increased retired pay by 6 percent. Public Law 20.

Military reserves strengthened: Established the first comprehensive program almed exclusively at bolstering U.S. military reserve forces; authorized up to 250,000 men between 17 and 18½ to sign up annually for 3 to 6 months' active duty providing they remain in the Ready Reserve until their service time totals 8 years. Public Law 305.

GI education: Granted full educational benefits under the Korean GI bill to members of the Armed Forces who were on active duty on or before January 31, 1955. Public Law 7.

Upper Colorado project: Authorized a \$760 million Upper Colorado River Basin water storage and reclamation project. Public Law 485.

Health program: Enacted Public Law 911, providing traineeships for professional public health personnel; advanced training for professional nurses; practical nurse training; extension of hospital survey and construction programs; and assistance in mental health programs.

Public Law 835 provided for a 3-year \$90 million construction program for health research facilities.

Flood insurance: An experimental \$5 billion to \$7.5 billion Federal flood insurance and loan contract program. Public Law 1016.

Surplus disposal: Enacted Public Law 962 increasing from \$1.5 billion to \$3 billion the limit surplus sales for foreign currencies.

Customs simplification: Enacted into law a single valuation system, based on the price at which the goods were offered for sale as exports, instead of the old system under which the higher of two values was used, the export price or the price at which the goods would be sold in the foreign market. Public Law 927.

Seventy thousand public housing units: Provided for 35,000 units a year for 2 years but made Federal aid contingent upon a workable slum clearance program in local communities. Public Law 1020.

Atomic merchant ship: Provided for construction of an atomic-powered merchant ship to promote the peacetime application of atomic energy; estimated cost, \$37 million. Public Law 848.

Mineral stockpile: Authorized a 2½-year subsidy program for mining tungsten, fluor-spar, asbestos, and columbium-tantalum; estimated to cost \$91.7 million. Public Law 733.

Servicemen's survivors: Increased benefits for survivors of servicemen and brought 2,850,000 military personnel under social security. Public Law 881.

Water pollution: Increased Federal funds available to States for developing water pollution control programs and authorized a maximum of \$500 million to assist communities to build sewage-treatment works. Public Law 660.

Farm loans: Public Law 878 increased from \$15 million to \$65 million the amount of money available for emergency loans to farmers and stockmen under the emergency Farm Loan Act.

Great Plains program: Provided a longrange program to combat soil erosion in the Great Plains area, authorizing a maximum appropriation of \$150 million for the entire program and limited the payments for any one year to \$25 million. Public Law 1021.

one year to \$25 million. Public Law 1021.

Raliroad retirement: Increased benefits under the Raliroad Retirement Act by 10 percent. Public Law 1013.

International Wheat Pact: Ratified a new International Wheat Agreement guaranteeing the U.S. annual sales of 132 million bushels of wheat at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel.

Oversea voting: Urged States to enact laws permitting servicemen, Federal employees abroad, dependents of both groups, and merchant seamen to register for voting by use of uniform postcard applications and to vote by absentee ballot. Public Law 296. Federal pay raise: Raised the pay of all but the top level of Government employees by 7.5 percent. Public Law 94.

Security Commission: Established a 12member bipartisan commission to study the entire Government security program. Public Law 304.

Airport grants: Authorized for allocation to States and territories for airport development, Federal grants totaling \$42.5 million in fiscal 1956 and \$63 million in each of the 3 subsequent fiscal years, on a matching basis. Public Law 211.

Small business: Extended the life of the Small Business Agency and increased the total revolving fund from \$275 million to \$550 million. Public Law 268.

### SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE RECORD

### Senate activity

	83d	84th	85th	86th
Days in session Hours in session Total measures passed by Senate	294	224	271	280
	1, 961:52	1, 361:23	1, 875:29	2, 198:37
	2, 553	2, 880	2, 580	2, 048
Senate bills House bills Senate joint resolutions House joint resolutions Senate concurrent resolutions House concurrent resolutions Senate resolutions	1, 027	1, 159	1, 062	768
	1, 112	1, 251	988	812
	43	50	37	41
	46	90	115	59
	54	46	63	57
	45	54	48	39
	226	230	267	272
Public laws Confirmations Vetoes	781	1, 028	936	800
	68, 563	82, 694	103, 311	89, 900
	52	34	51	44

DIGEST OF LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

#### AGRICULTURE

Acreage remeasurement

S. 3117—Public Law 86-553, Approved June 30, 1960

This law provides a uniform rule for remeasuring acreage planted to allotment crops upon request of the farm operator, and provides uniform conditions under which the operator pays for remeasurement.

The remeasurement of cotton acreage is now provided for by law, which specifies that the farm operator must pay the cost of remeasurement if the planted acreage exceeds the allotted acreage. The remeasurement of acreage planted to other allotment crops is now provided for by regulation, which requires the farm operator to pay the cost only if the planted acreage exceeds the allotted acreage and the original measurement was substantially correct. Thus the farm operator is excused from paying the cost of remeasurement if the original measurement was substantially incorrect in the case of any allotted commodity except cotton. The purpose of the bill is to place cotton on the same basis as the other commodities subject to allotments.

It repeals the existing provision, which relates solely to cotton, and inserts a uniform provision for remeasurement, measurement after adjustment of excess acreage, and payment of remeasurement costs. The bill further provides that if the farmer does not take the proper steps to have the acreage measured after adjustment of excess acreage, the acreage originally measured would be considered as the acreage of the commodity for compliance purposes.

Central Bank for Cooperatives—Increase in directors

S. 2977—Public Law 86-503, Approved June 11, 1960

This law increases the number of directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives

from 7 to 13 to provide for representation of each of the 12 farm credit districts. The Central Bank for Cooperatives is a mixed ownership Government corporation, part of the Farm Credit system, which is supervised by the Farm Credit Administration. It is 1 of the 13 banks for cooperatives organized to make loans to farmers' cooperative associations. The other 12 are regional banks, 1 being located in each of the 12 Farm Credit districts. The Central Bank participates in regional bank loans, making direct loans to cooperatives only in cases where loans by regional banks are not practicable.

The terms of the present directors are to be terminated December 31, 1960, and, beginning next year, seven members will be appointed by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration with the approval of the Federal Farm Credit Board and the remaining six will be elected by the boards of directors of designated regional banks for cooperatives. The proportion of appointed and elected directors follows generally the pattern set by existing law, varying with the Government's interest in the bank. Each of the elected directors will be elected solely by the directors of the regional bank for the district from which he comes, and cooperatives that borrow from the banks will no longer have a direct voice in the election of Central Bank directors.

Cropland—Acquisition by eminent domain H.R. 8343—Public Law 86-423, Signed April 9, 1960

This law continues acreage allotments on lands acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain so long as they remain leased to their former owners. It also permits Federal Government lands to be leased to their former owners for producing price-supported crops without regard to section 125 of the Soil Bank Act.

Section 125 of the Soil Bank Act prohibits leasing of Federal Government lands for producing price-supported crops in surplus supply. Thus, this measure exempts from this prohibition lands leased to their former owners.

It also gives a former owner, who is not in possession of the land at the time the bill becomes effective, 2 years instead of 1 to obtain a lease from the Government and qualify for the continuation of allotments on the land.

Extra long staple cotton

H.R. 12115—Public Law 86-566, Approved June 30, 1960

This law provides that the 1961 marketing quota for long staple cotton will be the same as the 1960 crop. This will prevent a reduction of approximately 50 percent in the acreage of long staple cotton which would otherwise take place in 1961, in spite of the fact that the United States produces less of this commodity than it consumes each year.

Hall of fame

H.R. 5789—Public Law 86–680, Approved August 31, 1960

This law confers a Federal charter on the Agricultural Hall of Fame, incorporated under the laws of Missouri on May 26, 1958, an organization designed to honor all who have made this Nation great with contributions to the advancement of agriculture.

The Hall of Fame is to be located near Kansas City, Kans., and financed entirely from private sources.

Land-grant colleges

S. 3450—Public Law 86-658, Approved July 14, 1960

This law restores the level of support by the Federal Government of teaching in the national system of land-grant colleges and universities to the level authorized by Congress in 1935. These colleges and universities, founded by Federal action, have for nearly a century carried on national functions while under the control and direction of State authorities. The land-grant institutions have received direct Federal appropriations for teaching purposes since the passage of the second Morrill Act in 1890. These funds have not been increased since 1935, although there is general agreement among all college and university officials that funds for faculty salaries are one of the most critical needs of our colleges and universities at the present time. What this bill proposes is an increase in these teaching funds simply to bring them up to the same standard, in terms of the formula on which they were appropriated in 1935, as they were 25 years ago. This would still leave the pro-portion of Federal funds compared to the amount appropriated by the States, far less than it was 25 years ago.

The additional funds authorized by this bill could be used only for teaching purposes and only in the subjects authorized by the original land-grant college act.

Mexican farm labor

H.R. 12759—Public Law 86-783, Approved September 14, 1960

This bill extends for 6 months (until December 31, 1961), the act under which workers are brought into the United States from Mexico under the supervision of the Department of Labor, and pursuant to an international agreement with the Government of Mexico, to assist in seasonal farm operations in the United States.

This program has been in existence since 1951 with very slight modifications and has provided scasonal help to farmers.

The present act expires on June 30, 1961, in the midst of the most active season of many crops dependent upon labor provided under the program. Its extension before the adjournment of this Congress is essential in order to permit farmers to make their 1961 production plans and obtain financing, where necessary, with assurance that labor to harvest their crops will be available. In many instances adequate financing would be impossible to obtain without this assurance.

Milk and butter/at price supports
S. 2917—Public Law 86-799, Approved September 16, 1960

This bill increases the support level for manufacturing milk and buterfat for the remainder of the current maketing year to not less than \$3.22 per hundredweight for manufacturing milk and not less than 59.6 cents per pound for butterfat. The announced support prices for this year of \$3.06 per hundredweight and 56.6 cents per pound are the same as have been in effect since April 1, 1953. The average price received by farmers for the marketing year ended March 31, 1960, was \$3.23 for manufacturing milk and 59.5 cents for butterfat. This bill would tend to stabilize prices at about this level and prevent the possibility of a price decline which, in view of cost increases since April 1, 1958, would ruin many dairy farmers.

Multiple use

H.R. 10572—Public Law 86-517, Approved June 12, 1960

This law establishes the congressional policy that the national forests are to be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes, naming in a single statute all of the five basic renewable surface resources. The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to administer the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield.

In administering the act, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with State and local agencies. This expression of authority should be construed as encouragement to the Secretary to stimulate State and local agencies and others to cooperate in the development and management of the national forests, particularly where benefits to the local community and local use are great.

Pesticide chemicals

H.R. 7480—Public Law 86-537, Approved June 29, 1960

This law provides for a label on the shipping container of raw agricultural commodities declaring the presence of pesticide chemicals, but does not require a declaration while commodities are displayed for retail sale outside the shipping container.

The amendment proposed by this law to section 403 would not in any way weaken the protection which the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act gives to consumers against the use of unsafe pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities. This protection against unsafe pesticide chemicals is assured by section 408 of the act, which prohibits the use of pesticide chemicals on produce unless the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has prescribed safe tolerances for these chemicals.

Rice-marketing quotas

H.R. 7889—Public Law 86-408, Approved April 4, 1960

This law provides for the proclamation of rice-marketing quotas whenever the supply exceeds normal. Existing law requires that supply exceed normal by more than 10 percent before quotas are proclaimed.

Normal supply consists of domestic consumption and exports plus a 10-percent allowance for carryover. This allowance for carryover, which amounts to about 5 million hundredweight, is adequate. Marketing quotas have been in effect for rice since 1955. Their suspension for any year could result in considerable expansion of acreage for that year followed by a difficult readjustment to quotas in the following year. This law is designed to prevent such a situation.

Special school milk program

H.R. 9331—Public Law 86 446, Approved
April 29, 1960

This law increases the amount of Commodity Credit Corporation funds to be used for the special milk program from \$81 to \$85 million for the current fiscal year, and from \$84 to \$95 million for 1961 fiscal year.

Under this program, the Department of Agriculture reimburses schools participating in the school lunch program at the rate of 4 cents a half pint in excess of the half pint provided in the lunch and reimburses other schools at the rate of 3 cents a pint. Commencing with fiscal 1961, the Commodity Credit Corporation will be reimbursed by a separate and special appropriation item for any expenditure made under this act. The entire program is to expire June 30, 1961.

Tobacco price supports

H.R. 9664—Public Law 86-389, Approved February 20, 1960

To stabilize the tobacco prices for the Nation's 800,000 tobacco growers, Congress enacted this law to provide that the support level for the 1960 tobacco crop remain at the 1959 level. In 1961 and subsequent years, the support price will be adjusted from the 1959 level in direct proportion to changes in the parity index, using the previous 3-year moving average as a base.

This law ties the support price for tobacco directly to the parity index reflecting the cost of commodities farmers purchase, rather than to a 10-year moving average of farm

prices.

Wheat Act of 1960

S. 2759—Passed Senate June 9, 1960. H.R. 12261 (House Companion) (Failed To Pass House June 23, 1960

The Senate, by a vote of 44 to 36, passed this bill designed to reduce the surplus of wheat without reducing the income of wheat producers by—

Setting price supports at 75 percent of parity for 1961-63 wheat crops;

Providing for a permanent cut of 20 percent in wheat acreage allotments, beginning with the 1961 crop:

Providing payments-in-kind for the 1961, 1962, and 1963 crop years of Government-owned wheat stocks to farmers agreeing to the 20-percent acreage reduction and retiring such acreage from production or grazing; payments-in-kind would be equal to 50 percent of the average production of wheat which would have been produced on the diverted acreage;

Reducing the 15-acre exemption to the smaller of (i) 12 acres, or (ii) the highest acreage planted on the farm in any of the years 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, or 1960;

Prohibiting price-support payments for any other commodity produced in 1961, 1962, or 1963 on a farm subject to wheat marketing quotas if the farm falls to comply with the wheat price-support requirements;

Preserving farm wheat acreage history even

Preserving farm wheat acreage history even though no wheat is planted for the 1961, 1962, and 1963 crops;

Terminating wheat quotas and allotments and providing wheat price support at 50 percent of parity, if the 1961 wheat quota is disapproved by producers.

Wheat farmers—Allotment credit H.R. 4874—Public Law 86-419, Signed April 9, 1960

This law provides for crediting a wheat farmer who exceeds his allotment, but fails to produce a marketing excess, with the same history he would have received if he had produced an excess and stored it to avoid penalty.

Wheat farmers who either keep within their allotments, or store any marketing excess produced by them, are credited for the purpose of future allotments with acreage history equal to their base acreage. Those who exceed their allotments and do not store their marketing excess are credited only with history equal to their allotted acreage, and lose the difference between their allotted acreage and base acreage. Thus, this law corrects this situation by providing credit for their full base acreage.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

Table of appropriation bills, 86th Cong., 2d sess.

Bill No. Title	Title	Budget esti-	Amount	as passed	Final action, amount as	Increase or decrease com-
		mates	House	Senate	approved	pared to budget estimates
	1960 APPROFEIATIONS					
I.J. Res. 621 I.R. 10743 I.J. Res. 765	2d supplemental	1, 018, 504, 888	\$23,000,000 237,505,864 6,000,000	\$23,079,000 993,491,103 6,000,000	\$23, 079, 000 955, 370, 003 6, 000, 000	-\$63, 134, 885 -2, 090, 000
f. R. 10233	Loan authorization Federal payment. Commerce Interior Treasury-Post Office Geueral Government Labor-HE W State-Justice-Judiciary Independent offices Defense Agriculture Loan authorizations. Military construction Legislative Public works Mutual security	(18, 706, 000)  84, 533, 000  2793, 015, 000  590, 330, 300  4, 527, 550  4, 027, 550  4, 027, 221, 981  733, 030, 395  8, 417, 397, 000  39, 335, 000, 000  4, 135, 263, 190  (367, 000, 000)  1, 188, 000, 000  1, 188, 000, 000  1, 188, 000, 000  1, 181, 000, 000  1, 182, 000, 000  1, 183, 003, 193, 180, 000, 000  1, 184, 000, 000  1, 185, 000, 000  1,	(237, 118, 276) (18, 700, 000) 27, 533, 000 760, 522, 235 543, 375, 600 4, 795, 414, 000 13, 787, 500 4, 184, 022, 731 676, 544, 807 8, 182, 007, 400 39, 337, 867, 000 39, 337, 867, 000 39, 37, 867, 000 39, 37, 943, 500 (557, 000, 000) 876, 145, 000 100, 317, 600 49, 738, 985 3, 580, 760, 000 91, 085, 481	(240, 089, 152) (20, 100, 000) 28, 533, 000 738, 388, 300 580, 212, 625 4, 877, 014, 000 14, 572, 500 4, 485, 788, 931 718, 249, 147 8, 459, 412, 900 40, 514, 977, 000 4, 005, 222, 683 (577, 000, 000) 1, 067, 227, 000 123, 870, 410 4, 030, 101, 606 3, 989, 044, 000 166, 324, 740 305, 042, 731	(239, 470, 433) (29, 100, 000) 27, 533, 000 726, 624, 375 557, 667, 607, 600 4, 841, 914, 908 4, 914, 915, 966 4, 354, 170, 331 705, 632, 567 8, 311, 883, 400 30, 904, 908, 900 30, 904, 907, 600 (577, 000, 900) 1994, 855, 000 129, 470, 410 3, 909, 952, 485 3, 722, 330, 906 138, 293, 740 162, 186, 981	
	Total, 1961 Total, all bills Total, loan authorizations	73, 845, 974, 490	71, 080, 933, 099 71, 347, 438, 963 (575, 700, 000)	74, 118, 940, 572 75, 143, 510, 675 (597, 100, 000)	72, 649, 886, 989 73, 634, 335, 992 (597, 100, 000)	-146, 503, 613 -211, 638, 498 (+211, 400, 000

### CIVIL RIGHTS

### Civil Rights Act of 1960

H.R. 8601-Public Law 86-449, May 6, 1960

The Senate, by a vote of 71 to 18, passed the Civil Rights Act of 1960, after a debate which started February 15 and ended on April 8, 1960.

The major provisions are:

Obstruction of court orders: Makes it a Federal crime, punishable by a \$1,000 fine and/or 1 year in prison, to use threats or force to interfere or attempt to interfere with or obstruct any Federal court order.

with or obstruct any Federal court order.

Antibombing: Makes it a Federal crime, punishable by a \$5,000 fine and/or 5 years in prison, to fiee to avoid prosecution for or testifying about the bombing of any building, structure, facility, vehicle, dwelling house, synagogue, church, religious or educational center, public or private. Makes it a Federal crime, punishable by a fine from \$1.000 to \$10,000 and/or 1 year to life imprisonment, depending upon the degree of injury, to (a) transport explosives in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to damage or destroy any real or personal property to interfere with its use for educational, religious, charitable, residential, business, or civic objectives or of intimidating any person pursuing such objective; and (b) intimidate by bomb threats through use of mail, telephone, telegraph, or other instrument of commerce, subject to penalty of \$1,000 fine and/or 1 year in prison.

Federal election records: Requires every officer of Federal elections to preserve for 22 months from date of any general, special, or primary election all voting records, and authorizes Department of Justice to inspect the records at the principal office of the records' custodian. Violators subject to \$1,000 fine and/or 1 year in prison.

Civil Rights Commission: Grants authority to each member of Commission to administer oaths and take statements of witnesses.

Education of children of military: Authorizes availability of funds to Commissioner of Education to provide local education facilities for children of military personnel in federally impacted areas.

Right to vote (referee plan): Provides that, after a court finding that a person has been deprived of his right to register or to vote because of his race or color, the court

then, at the request of the Attorney General, determines whether it is an isolated instance or a pattern or practice in a given area. If the court finds such pattern or practice, the persons affected apply for and will be entitled to a hearing within 10 days for an order declaring him qualified to vote (until the violation ceases), provided he can prove he is qualified under State law to vote, that since the court finding he has again been denied the right to register, or found not qualified to vote under color of law. Authorizes the court to appoint voting referees from qualified voters in the judi-cial district to receive the applications, to take evidence, and to report to the court on the applicant's qualifications. In a voting referee proceeding, the applicant shall be heard ex parte at such times and places as the court shall direct

In the case of an application filed 20 or more days prior to an election which is undetermined by time of election, the court shall issue an order authorizing the applicant to vote provisionally provided he is qualified to vote under State law. Applications filed within 20 days prior to an election, the court, in its discretion, may make such provisional voting order. In either case the order shall provide for impounding the ballot pending determination of the application.

Provides that the State may be sued jointly or severally for violations under this act.

Constitutional amendment—House vacancies, poll tax, District of Columbia right to vote

Senate Joint Resolution 39—Before States for Ratification

This resolution as passed by the Senate would have amended the Constitution (after ratification by three-fourths of the States) to—

- Grant to State Governors the power to fill vacancies in the House if more than 50 percent of its membership were killed in an atomic attack or other disaster.
- 2. Abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a national election.
- 3. Provide the residents of the District of Columbia with the right to vote for President and Vice President, and nonvoting representation in the House of Representatives.

However, as returned by the House, it contained only one phase of the original reso-

lution and it was reduced in scope. As amended by the House and adopted by the Senate, the resolution eliminates completely the provisions for District of Columbia representation in the House and provides for representation of three in the electoral college. When ratified by three-fourths of the States, within 7 years, the citizens of the District of Columbia will then have the privilege of voting for President and Vice President.

### Hawaiian omnibus bill

### H.R. 11602—Public Law 86-624, Approved July 12, 1960

The Hawalian omnibus bill is a measure necessary to make complete and perfect the admission of Hawali into the Union on a free and equal footing with the other 49 States. It amends a number of acts of Congress, some merely technically, such as changing the phraseology in a statute from "Territory of Hawaii" to "State of Hawaii." Other Federal laws are amended substantively, primarily to equalize Federal activities in the new State, especially with respect to grants-in-aid programs.

A similar omnibus law, gathering up the lose ends, so to speak, of transition from territorial status to statehood was enacted with regard to Alaska last year in the first session of this Congress, Bublis Law 96, 171

of this Congress (Public Law 86-70).

### DEFENSI

### AEC authorization

H.R. 11713—Public Law 86-457, Approved May 13, 1960

Authorizes \$211,476,000 to be appropriated to the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal 1961 for new construction projects (the administration requested \$293,876,000 to cover high energy physics projects, principally the Stanford linear electron accelerator).

Limits project starts to those where the estimated cost does not exceed by more than 25 percent the estimated cost as authorized.

Authorizes to be appropriated funds for advance planning, construction, design, and architectural services in connection with projects which are not otherwise authorized by law, and AEC is authorized to use funds currently or otherwise available to it.

Authorizes funds to restore or to replace plants or facilities destroyed or otherwise seriously damaged. Authorizes AEC to continue to use funds for projects which have been authorized by Congress in prior years.

### Flight instruction

H.R. 11787—Public Law 86-597, Approved July 7, 1960

This law extends for 4 years the authority for flight instruction for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Public Law 879, of the 84th Congress, authorized flight training in the ROTC programs of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. This authority was intended to attract more qualified young men to apply for flying spaces in the advanced ROTC course, to detect those who would later fall to complete pilot training after having been commissioned for that purpose, and to motivate more young Americans to become career flying officers. The original authority was for a period of 4 years and, unless extended, the authority would expire on August 1, 1960.

The Departments of the Army and the Air Force have participated in the ROTC flight instruction program since fiscal year 1957. The Department of the Navy established the program at two schools, but discontinued the program in fiscal year 1959. The Navy, however, desires to have continued authority to participate in future training.

The flight instruction program provides for approximately 70 hours of instruction—35 flight and 35 ground. The military departments contract with participating colleges and universities to provide for flight instruction. The training is offered during the senior year of the ROTC cadets.

#### Freedom Commission

S. 1689—Passed Senate August 31, 1960

This measure establishes a Freedom Commission—a commission which, in turn, will establish a Freedom Academy. The Commission and Academy are the organizational means to meet our cold-war development and training needs to—

Carry on research with a view to developing an integrated operational science for our side which will meet the entire Soviet political-economic attack and work toward our national objectives in a systematic manner, utilizing all potential means in the public and private sectors which are in accord with the ethics of freemen faced with a Soviettype challenge.

Train Government personnel, private citizens and foreign students in this science.

The Commission is to be composed of six full-time members and a chairman, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The members are to serve for staggered times of 6 years; and no more than four, including the Chairman, may be members of any one political party. The Chairman is to serve at the pleasure of the President.

Military Construction Authorization Act of

H.R. 10777—Public Law 88-500, Approved June 8, 1960

To strengthen and expand our vital defenses, this law provides construction and related authority for the military departments, within and outside the United States, as well as authority for construction of facilities for the Reserve components, totaling \$1,185,320,000 for fiscal 1961. This includes \$1,074,554,000 in new authorizations and \$110,766,000 for deficiency authorizations on projects started in previous years.

Funds authorized were:

- MINGO GILLIII	orized were;	
Air Force		\$727, 305, 000
		143, 561, 000
Defense Depar	rtment	20, 000, 000
		127, 566, 000
Denciencies	~~~~~~~	109, 983, 000
ALCOUNTE COMITA	amonto.	56, 122, 000
Reserve defici	iencies	783, 000

Naval vessels-Construction

H.R. 10747—Public Law 86-471, Approved May 14, 1960

This law authorizes the construction of 8,000 tons of amphibious warfare vessels and landing craft, 4,000 tons of patrol vessels, and 20,000 tons of auxiliary vessels.

The vessels to be constructed are:

Amphibious transpor	t, dock 1
Escort vessels	2
Fast combat support	ship 1

The Navy's shipbuilding and conversion program for fiscal 1961 involves 35 ships and 22 craft, which is a step toward continued development and modernization to enable it to discharge its assigned missions in national defense.

#### Reserve components

H.R. 5132—Passed Senate, Amended, August 31, 1960

This bill provides an improved status for members of the Reserve components on active duty with the Armed Forces by authorizing an increase in payments to Reserve members who are involuntarily released to inactive duty.

### Stockpile rubber-Disposal

House Concurrent Resolution 582—Passed House March 30 and Senate May 4, 1960

This resolution grants congressional consent to disposal of 470,000 long tons of natural rubber from the national stockpile.

The Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act authorizes the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to determine quantities of strategic and critical materials that should be stockpiled and to dispose of any materials no longer needed because of revised determinations of requirements.

The act further provides that material in the stockpile may not be disposed of without the express approval of Congress except when the revised determination is because of obsolescence. The revised determination of stockpiling objectives for rubber is not because of obsolescence; hence congressional approval was required before disposal.

### UMT-Amendment

H.R. 5040—Public Law 86-632, Approved July 12, 1960

This law is designed (1) to extend to members of the National Guard who perform 3 to 6 months active duty for training the same reemployment rights available to members of the Ready Reserve performing the same type and length of training; and (2) to adjust the time period within which leave-of-absence rights must be asserted after the performance of inactive duty for training, active duty for training, active duty for training other than an initial period of 6 months of active duty for training, and after being examined for induction.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### Alcoholic Beverage Control Act

S. 3258—Passed Senate August 30, 1960

This bill amends the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to provide for payment of District of Columbia alcoholic beverage taxes (other than wine and beer) by means of a reporting or affidavit method in lieu of the present tax stamp method.

The reporting method has always been used in the District for the collection of taxes on beer and, since the latter part of 1958, the collection of taxes on wine has been by the reporting method. In other words, this bill provides for the payment of the tax on spirits by a monthly reporting system in precisely the same manner as is now provided for beer and wine.

Alien income tax

S. 2954—Public Law 86-522, Approved June 27, 1960

This measure amends the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 to exempt from the income tax compensation paid to alien employees by certain international organizations.

This amendment applies only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1960.

Annuity contracts

H.R. 10964—Public Law 86-520, Approved June 12, 1960

This law requires District of Columbia life insurance companies to maintain a separate account for funds received in connection with variable annuity contracts, and gives the Superintendent of Insurance more detailed authority to regulate these accounts. It authorizes him to refuse to allow any life insurance company, whether or not incorporated in the District of Columbia, to issue variable annuity contracts if he believes that the company does not satisfy the required tests. It also permits life insurance companies issuing variable annuity contracts to invest a greater percentage of the assets held in separate accounts in common and preferred stocks and corporate bonds.

The variable annuity contract is a recent insurance innovation providing for payments to the annuitant which vary directly according to the investment experience of the insurance company.

Car sales-Finance charges

H.R. 10683—Public Law 86-431, Approved April 22, 1960

This law provides for regulating finance charges for retail installment sales of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia to halt the present trend of some "overcharging" of consumers. Testimony on the measure disclosed that charges frequently ran to 49 percent or more of the amount being financed.

Under this measure these finance charges cannot exceed the larger of \$25 or from \$8 to \$16 a \$100 per year depending on whether the vehicle is new or used.

The measure also provides that the maximum finance charge for a period less or greater than 12 months or for amounts less or greater than \$100 must be decreased or increased proportionately.

The District Commissioners are authorized to require dealers and persons licensed to engage in the business of purchasing retail installment sales contracts for motor vehicles, bonds or other security which would be conditioned on observing laws and regulations in force in the District applicable to such a business.

Requires licensed dealers and finance companies to carry public liability or property damage insurance or both.

Violators of any provision of this act may be fined up to \$500 and/or imprisoned up to 6 months.

### Civil Dejense Act strengthened

S. 2446—Passed Senate April 11, 1960. Referred to House District Committee April 12, 1960

To strengthen and increase the effectiveness of the civil defense program in the District of Columbia, this measure makes numerous changes in the Civil Defense Act of 1950, so that it will more adequately meet the needs of the District relative to planning, training, and preparation for civil defense in case of an attack, and for the exercise of emergency powers after an attack or in case a major disaster should occur in the District.

## Civil War Centennial Commission

S. 3835—Public Law 86-737, Approved September 8, 1960

The purpose of this bill is to provide the necessary authorization to empower the Dis-

trict of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to carry out appropriate civic programs commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Civil War, and to authorize appropriations necessary to carry out programs.

Court fees

3194—Passed Senate June 8, 1960. Referred to House District Committee June 9, 1960

This bill exempts the District of Columbia from paying fees as, for example, a fee for a certified copy of a judgment, in any of the courts of the District of Columbia.

D.C. Transit

H.R. 11135—Public Law 86-669, Approved July 14, 1960

This law is to aid in the development of an improved transportation system for the District of Columbia, and is to provide for coordinating transportation with other public facilities. The bill establishes a Federal agency to be called the National Capital Transportation Agency. This Agency is to prepare a transit development program for the National Capital region and, upon the enactment of further authorizing legislation, to acquire land for transit use, to construct transit facilities, and to operate transit service.

The law also gives advance consent to negotiating an interstate compact to establish an organization which will succeed the Federal Agency, and which may perform any other function of a regional character that may be entrusted to it by the compact.

Fire and casualty insurance

H.R. 10183—Public Law 86-526, Approved June 27, 1960

This law permits a company doing business in the District of Columbia to be treated as a stock company for purposes of fire, marine, and casualty insurance provided it was chartered as a company by a special act of the legislature of its domiciliary State prior to the effective date of the Fire and Casualty Act. It must have been doing business exclusively on the stock plan and must have maintained at all times a surplus of not less than \$300,000.

Indigents—Representation in courts

H.R. 10761—Public Law 88-531, Approved June 27, 1960

This law creates a Legal Aid Agency, governed by a volunteer Board of Trustees, which would "employ" paid and volunteer attorneys to be available for assignments to represent indigents in certain cases.

Insurance corporation trustees

H.R. 8737—Public Law 86-436, Approved April 22, 1960

This law eliminates a requirement that a majority of the trustees or directors of insurance companies must be citizens of the District of Columbia which, in effect, will place them on a par with other District of Columbia corporations.

Insurance mortality tables

H.R. 10684—Public Law 86-530, Approved June 27, 1960

This law provides for the use, in connection with life insurance issued in the District of Columbia, of the most modern tables of mortality developed and recommended by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, called the 1958 Commissioners' Standard Ordinary Mortality Table and the 1958 Commissioners' Extended Insurance Table. It also allows policies issued in the District of Columbia on female lives to give effect to the lower mortality on females by rating back to the age of the insured for not more than 3 years and makes minor corrections and clarifications in the so-called standard valuation and standard nonforfet-

ture provisions of the District of Columbia insurance laws.

Licenses-Learners' permits

S. 3257—Passed Senate June 8, 1960. Referred to House District Committee June 9, 1960

This bill increases the fee charged for learners' permits from \$1 to \$2. The increased revenue is to be used to offset the expanded cost of the traffic safety education program.

Life Insurance Act

H.R. 1844—Public Law 86-579, Approved July 5, 1960

This law amends the Life Insurance Act of the District of Columbia to broaden the permissible coverage of group life insurance contracts by—

Reducing the number of persons that a group policy must cover from 25 in the cases of employees and union members and 50 in the case of Federal employees to 10 in all cases.

Increasing the maximum amount of insurance which a member of an insured group may obtain from the present maximum of \$20,000 to 150 percent of his annual salary or \$40,000, whichever is less.

Permitting issuance of group life insurance policies covering members of associations formed for purposes other than obtaining group insurance and allowing all of the premiums for the insurance to be paid by the members.

Providing that spouses and minor children of group insureds may be included in the group for coverage up to one-half of the member's coverage.

Metropolitan Region Development Act Senate Joint Resolution 42—Public Law 86— 527, Approved June 27, 1960

Establishes a policy for coordinating development in the District of Columbia with the development of other areas in the Washington metropolitan region.

Major problems of concern are the water supply, sewage disposal, water pollution, and transportation.

It is anticipated that this act will have the effect of bringing Congress, the Federal Government, the District government, the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the various county and city governments into a more unified plan for future development.

Motor vehicle registration

H.R. 12563—Public Law 86-716, Approved September 6, 1960

This bill amends existing law relative to motor vehicle registration in the District of Columbia, in order to—

- (1) Authorize the Board of Commissioners to charge an additional fee not to exceed 50 cents for each set of motor vehicle identification tags in the event that the Commissioners prescribe and issue tags treated with special reflective materials to increase visibility of automobile tags at night.
- (2) Authorize registration fees for all motor vehicles registered in the District of Columbia, regardless of type of fuel used.
- (3) Change the fees for dealers' tags from the present charge of \$50 for the first three sets and \$10 for each additional set to \$30 for the first set and \$10 for each additional set.
- (4) Double the registration fees for motor vehicles propelled by fuel not subject to the regular motor vehicles fuels tax.

Public assistance

S. 2363—Passed Senate June 28, 1960. Referred to House District Committee June 29, 1960

This bill consolidates into one act present statutes granting public assistance in the District of Columbia. At the present time public assistance is administered under the following separate laws:

Old-age assistance: An act to amend the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia in relation to providing assistance against old-age want.

Aid to the blind: An act to provide aid for needy blind persons of the District of Columbia and authorizing appropriations.

Aid to dependent children: An act to provide aid to dependent children in the District of Columbia.

Ald to the permanently and totally disabled; Based on same authority as general assistance, below.

General assistance: Authorized in recent appropriation acts for the District of Columbia; e.g., in the appropriation act for 1960, item for Department of Public Welfare includes "relief and rehabilitation of indigent residents."

Authorizes the Commissioners to establish categories of public assistance;

Makes uniform in all categories a 1-year residence requirement for public assistance eligibility. At present, old-age assistance legislation specifies 5 years of the last 9 immediately preceding filing an application for assistance; ald to blind legislation requires 1 year's residence if the applicant became blind while a resident, otherwise 5 of the last 9 years immediately preceding the application for assistance is mandatory; aid to dependent children, ald to the disabled, and general assistance categories require 1 year's residence prior to filing the application;

Makes uniform the provisions of all categories of assistance regarding the responsibility of relatives to contribute to the support of the applicant.

Permits the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe by regulation the periods of time which may elapse in each category of assistance prior to a reinvestigation of the recipient's financial and physical circumstances. Present law does not permit the flexibility in this regard desired by the Commissioners.

In addition, the legislation authorizes or accomplishes the following actions or objectives which the Commissioners under existing laws cannot perform or can perform only in part:

(1) Entering into reciprocal agreements with any State for the provision of public assistance to residents and nonresidents.

(2) Penalties for fraud in obtaining public assistance are prescribed.

(3) Authorizes the Commissioners to accept voluntary services in administering the provisions of the act.

Real property purchase

S. 1159—Public Law 86-400, Approved April 4, 1960

This law repeals a provision in the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act which requires the National Capital Housing Authority when buying real property to pay not more than 30 percent over and above the current assessed value of all property acquired in the square.

The Authority must purchase this property in order to carry out its statutory responsibility of providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing for families of low income in the District and, in so doing, it has experienced many difficulties because of price limitation.

Redevelopment Act

S. 3688—Public Law 86-743, Approved September 13, 1960

This bill is designed to (1) authorize the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency to eliminate slums and blighted areas whether characterized by residential or non-residential uses; (2) authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to sell District-owned real property to the Rede-

velopment Land Agency, 30 days after notice to Congress; and (3) authorize the Commissioners to lease public space over and under District streets where they find such space is not required for public travel.

Registration of births

S. 2327—Public Law 86-524. Approved June 27, 1960

This law authorizes the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish rules and regulations permitting certification of given names for birth records in those cases where names have never been properly certified and where, because of death or incapacity upon the part of parents, proper certification cannot be executed. The Director of Public Health would be authorized to accept such certifications and to make appropriate entries in the official records.

Salary increases—District of Columbia firemen and policemen

H.R. 13053—Public Law 86-734, Approved September 8, 1960

Authorizes a 7.5-percent salary increase for Metropolitan policemen, firemen of the District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police, and White House Police.

The measure also authorizes FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to retire on full salary after 30 years' service.

Salary increases-Teachers

H.R. 12993—Public Law 86-773, Approved September 13, 1960

This act provides a 7.5-percent salary increase for teachers and officials of the District school system and increases the entrance salary step of District teachers from the present \$4,500 a year to \$4,800 a year.

Sewer system

S. 3834—Public Law 86-711, Approved September 6, 1960

This measure:

- (1) Increases the maximum amount which may be borrowed by the District of Columbia for use in constructing and improving its sanitary and combined sewerage systems from the present limit of \$5 million to \$32 million;
- (2) Permits the District of Columbia to defer the interest and principal payments on not to exceed \$10 million of the amounts borrowed, when the Secretary of the Treasury finds that the income received from charges for sewerage service attributable to sewerage flowing into the District of Columbia sanitary sewage works from the Potomac interceptor is inadequate to provide for the payment of interest or principal, or both interest and principal; and

(3) Provides that if Interest and principal is deferred under these conditions, then the deferred interest and principal must be added to the sums payable to the Secretary of the Treasury in later years.

Small claims—District of Columbia municipal court

S. 3304—Passed Senate June 8, 1960. Referred to House District Committee

This bill increases to \$150 (from \$50) the jurisdictional amount of the municipal court of the District of Columbia. This increase will allow more litigants to take advantage of the simplified procedures in such actions.

Taxes-Refunds and overpayments

H.R. 10000—Public IAW 86-528, Approved June 27, 1960

This law extends the time for filing claims for refund of overpayments of District of Columbia inheritance and estate taxes from 2 to 3 years, thus making it comparable to the 2-year period allowed for Federal estate taxes.

Teachers-Retirement

S. 2439—Public Law 86-525, Approved June 27, 1960

Permits teachers of the public schools in the District of Columbia (as defined in the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved August 7, 1946), to count as creditable service for retirement, certain periods of authorized leave without pay taken by them for educational purposes.

Temporary unemployment compensation S. 3416—Public Law 86-739, Approved September 8, 1960

This bill provides needed authorization for appropriations and procedures to enable the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board to reimburse the Treasury of the United States for certain expenditures made under the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, and to avoid the necessity of increasing the Federal unemployment compensation taxes upon employers of four or more employees in the District of Columbia.

The first section of the bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury transfer from the account of the District of Columbia in the unemployment trust fund to the United States a sum equal the amount of benefits paid in the District of Columbia based upon claims exhausted under the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act.

The second section of the bill appropriates \$150,000 or so much of such sum as may be necessary to pay over to the United States an amount equal to the amount of costs incurred by the District Unemployment Compensation Board in connection with its administration of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. This sum is to be appropriated from the moneys credited pursuant to section 903 of the Social Security Act to the account of the District of Columbia in the unemployment trust fund in the Treasury of the United States. The bill provides that the amount appropriated be paid within 2 years from the date of enactment of the bill, and in no event later than December 1, 1963.

Section 3 of the bill establishes a temporary interest and penalty fund to pay the District's share of the administrative expenses.

Traffic violations

S. 3305—Passed Senate June 8, 1960. Referred to House District Committee June 9, 1960

This measure increases from 10 to 90 days the maximum prison term for traffic violations

Transfer of securities

H.R. 10021—Public Law 86-584, Approved July 5, 1960

This law is to simplify and facilitate the transfer of securities to and by fiduciaries by rendering unnecessary the burdensome excess documentation required by corporations and their transfer agents under existing law.

Section 3 of the Uniform Fiduciaries Act provides that in the case of a transfer of securities by a fiduciary, a corporation or its transfer agent "is not bound to inquire into whether the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in making the transfer, or to see to the performance of the fiduciary obligation, and is liable for registering such transfer only where registration of the transfer is made with actual knowledge that the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in making the transfer, or with knowledge of such facts that the action in registering the transfer amounts to bad faith."

Although the clear intent of the above provision of law is to relieve a corporation and its transfer agent from any duty to inquire into the performance by a fiduciary of the terms of his obligation, court decisions construing this language have been so broad as to the fixing of liability upon corporations and transfer agents that the latter, in order to avoid liability which might result from having knowledge imputed to them from many sources in situations where a fiduciary might be in breach of trust, have been compelled to continue the extensive documentation which the above section of the Uniform Fiduciaries Act was designed to eliminate.

Vehicle safety responsibility

S. 2131—Public Law 86-730, Approved September 8, 1960

This law amends the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia to—

Authorize the District of Columbia Commissioners to suspend automobile registrations when required reports such as reporting an accident, are not filed.

Require persons injured or damaged in an automobile accident to report their injuries or damages within 50 days to receive benefits under the act.

EDUCATION

Deaf-Teacher training

Senate Joint Resolution 127—Passed Senate May 27, 1960. Referred to House Education and Labor Committee May 31, 1960

This resolution authorizes two 10-year programs of Federal grants for training. One authorizes \$1.5 million for each of the first 2 years and additional amounts as may be necessary for the 8 remaining years for grants to public and nonprofit institutions engaged in training teachers of the deaf and affiliated with institutions of higher education for teacher training purposes.

The second authorizes \$2 million for each of the first 2 years and additional amounts for the 8 remaining years for grants to institutions of higher education to assist them in providing advanced training of speech pathologists and audiologists.

Under each, the grants could be used to cover training program costs, and to provide scholarships and fellowships.

The national shortage of classroom teachers of the deaf began during World War II and has become more acute each year. It is the task of the teacher of the deaf to bridge the gap between the deaf child's world of silence and the world of sound and hearing, the world of language and speech. The success with which a deaf child is able to bridge this barrier, to develop language and proportionately to minimize his great educational handicap, depends upon the skill, the understanding, and the professional training of his teacher.

Disclaimer affidavit

5, 2929—Passed Senate June 16, 1960. Referred to House Education and Labor Committee June 17, 1960

This bill repeals that portion of the National Defense Education Act which requires every student who applies for a loan under the act to sign an affidavit declaring that he does not believe in and does not support any organization that believes in the overthrow of the U.S. Government by illegal or unconstitutional methods.

Continues the requirement that the student take the usual oath or affirmation to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, the same as any public servant.

The colleges, through their representative organizations, are virtually unanimous in opposing this provision in the National Defense

Education Act. The President recommended its repeal and is supported by HEW and Bureau of the Budget.

No one objects to the principle that all Americans should be loyal citizens and should be willing to swear allegiance to our country. But the disclaimer affidavit singled out students—and only those who had to borrow money to continue their education must sign an affidavit as to their beliefs.

Twenty-one universities—among which are some of the most outstanding ones—felt so strongly about the affidavit that they refused to participate in the program. Thus, in this way we were making it more difficult to "catch up or keep up" with the reputed Russian excellence in education, science, and research. In addition, this requirement worked a great hardship on institutions from an administrative standpoint.

Educational assistance for orphans

H.R. 4306—Public Law 86-785, Approved September 14, 1960

This measure:

 Includes within the definition of "induction period" the earlier pre-World War II and between-war periods;

(2) Broadens the eligibility criteria to incorporate a "performance of duty" standards; and

(3) Specifies the conditions under which training by open-circuit television may be recognized.

Persons covered by the eligibility provisions of this bill would receive the type of educational assistance now provided by the War Orphans Educational assistance Act of 1956. That act provides educational assistance to the children of veterans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict who died of a service-connected disability. In general, the assistance is limited to children between 18 and 23 years of age, and the monthly allowance is \$110 for a full-time course not to exceed 36 months.

Library Service Act-Extended

### S. 2830—Public Law 86-679 Approved August 31, 1960

This law extends the Library Services Act to June 30, 1966, and retains the present authorization for an annual appropriation of \$7.5 million. This bill does, however, repeal the provision permitting funds to carry over for an additional year.

The primary purpose of the Library Services Act is to stimulate the States to provide better public library service in rural areas. It is designed to assist in remedying a serious deficiency in the educational program of the United States. Under the act each State designates a State library extension agency which prepares and submits to the Commissioner of Education a State plan to assure the most effective use of the funds.

Each State receives a basic allotment of \$40,000 while Guam and the Virgin Islands each receive \$10,000. The balance of the appropriation is divided among the States on the basis of their rural population as compared with the rural population of the United States. The allotment of each State must be matched on the basis of the per capita income of the State as compared with the national per capita income.

Meteorology research

S. 1235—Passed Senate May 26, 1960. Referred to House Interstate May 27, 1960

This measure has a twofold purpose. First, it clarifles the Weather Bureau's basic authority to enter into research contracts in the various meteorological fields, and second, it authorizes the Weather Bureau to install Government telephones in private residences.

At present the only specific authority for entering into research contracts in the meteorological fields is contained in the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, which authorizes the Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, to enter into research contracts with public and private agencies to increase the safety and efficiency of air navigation. Thus a strict interpretation of this act tends to restrict research contracts to air navigation.

On the other hand, the Weather Bureau has found that in many cases the most efficient method of accomplishing its research in a particular area of meteorological science is to have all or part of the project contracted out to private agencies such as universities, in order that their highly specialized research facilities can be used. In this way the facilities and experienced personnel are made available to the Government at far less cost than if the Weather Bureau were to attempt to perform all research at its own facilities with its own personnel.

In addition to the above, this bill authorizes the expenditure of public money for telephone services installed in private residences, for use as the Chief of Bureau may direct, in carrying into effect the basic enabling laws authorizing collection and distribution of information on weather conditions throughout the United States, its territories and possessions. These installations will be made in cases where frequent need can be shown to exist, or where isolated location prevents use of public utility communication facilities to contact meteorological personnel for reports of severe storms, floods, and to disseminate emergency weather warnings.

National Science Foundation Act-Amendment

H.R. 11985—Public Law 86–550, Approved June 29, 1960

The purpose of this law is to make "nationals" of the United States eligible for certain scholarships and graduate fellowships authorized by the National Science Poundation Act.

Under the provisions of section 10 of the National Science Foundation Act, the Foundation is authorized to award, within the limit of funds made available, scholarships and graduate fellowships for scientific studies and work in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences at accredited nonprofit American or foreign institutions of higher education. However, section 10 restricts such awards in that the law presently reads "Persons shall be selected for such scholarships and fellowships from among citizens of the United States."

The act amends the original National Science Foundation Act to add the words "or nationals" following the word "citizens," thereby removing the exclusion from eligibility of a small class of persons, principally the inhabitants of our territory of American Samoa, who are legally classified as American nationals. The addition of the word would appear to be in order for the law directs the Foundation to make the awards of such scholarships or fellowships to the applicants in such manner as will tend to result in a wide distribution of scholarships and fellowships "among the States, territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia."

School Assistance Act of 1960

S. 8—Passed Senate February 4, 1960, by a Vote of 51 to 34. H.R. 10128 (House Bill) Passed Senate June 8, 1960. Senate Requested Conference June 8, 1960

The Senate, for the sixth time since 1884, passed a bill authorizing Federal financial assistance for elementary and secondary schools. The Senate approved general support measures in 1884, 1886, 1888, 1948, and 1949; however, none of these measures were acted upon by the other House. Since 1949, the primary interest has been in school construction. The Senate found, despite sustained and vigorous efforts by States and local communities to build schools and to

increase teachers' salaries, that there are still serious shortages of classrooms and of teachers which required action on the part of the Federal Government.

The Senate, after more than 2 days and nights of debate, passed S. 8 by a vote of 51 to 34. The major provisions are:

Provides \$1.8 billion in Federal funds, over a 2-year period, for school construction and teachers' salaries, or both.

The States have freedom of choice in using allotted funds for either school construction or teachers' salaries.

Amount of funds authorized is based on the number of school-age children multiplied by \$20 year.

Grants to the States are made on the basis of number of school-age children in relation to the per capita income in that State.

Equalization formula requires States to match Federal grants on a sliding formula after the first year.

Prohibits all Federal controls.

The first day's debate was highlighted by the defeat of a Democratic-sponsored proposal to double the size of Federal support, and to use the funds to increase teachers' salaries as well as for school construction, or both. This amendment lost on a 44 to 44 tie vote and on the Dirksen motion to table the Johnson motion to reconsider the rejection vote, the Vice President voted "Yea" to support the Dirksen tabling motion. The Senate subsequently won out over Republican opposition by adopting an amendment 54 to 35 to include teachers' salaries in the proposal.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Armed services-Allowances

H.R. 10068—Public Law 86–638, Approved July 12, 1960

This law equalizes travel and transportation allowances and transportation of dependents and household effects for Regular and Reserve officers separated from active duty under similar circumstances.

Under Public Law 368, 84th Congress, a Regular officer who is discharged with severance pay after having completed at least 8 years continuous active duty is entitled to select his home for the purpose of his travel allowances and the transportation of his dependents and household effects. In contrast, a Reserve officer involuntarily released to inactive duty with readjustment pay is entitled to travel allowances and transportation of his dependents and household effects only to his established home of record at the time of recall to active duty or to the place from which recalled.

This bill permits a Reserve officer who is released to inactive duty after having completed 8 years active duty to select a home for the purpose of his travel allowances and the transportation of his dependents and household effects.

Since Reserve personnel who have completed at least 8 years continuous active duty frequently decide to make their home at a place different from their home of record at the time of recall to active duty, and since this right now exists for Regular personnel released under similar circumstances, it appears there is no justification for continuing the existing disparity in the election of the place to which travel allowances are payable and to which dependents and household effects may be transported.

Armed services-Household effects

H.R. 12570—Public Law 86–637, Approved July 17, 1960

This law imposes certain statutory limitations on moving household effects and baggage of members of the uniformed services by compared at courter

ices by commercial air carrier.

Under existing law there is no statutory limitation on the extent to which household effects and baggage of members of the uni-

formed services may be transported by commercial air carrier

This bill, in adding new language to existing law, provides that no transportation of household effects for a member may be made by commercial air carrier where this method would result in greater overall costs, unless the transportation officer has certified that this type transportation is necessary in carrying out assigned duties or to prevent undue hardship, and that no other transportation will meet the situation requirements. The bill contains further language in the form of an exception providing that under regula-tions issued by the Secretary of Defense un-accompanied baggage not to exceed 1,000 pounds may be transported by commercial The need for the exception is air carrier. due to the fact that a large number of military personnel and their dependents, especially in the Air Force, are transported by air to their new duty station. Since they arrive much earlier than unaccompanied baggage traveling by slower means, there is a need that they have baggage with them sufficient to prevent any undue hardship.

### Armed Forces-Notaries

H.R. 12265-Public Law 86-589, Approved July 5, 1960

The purpose of this legislation is to authorize certain persons to administer oaths and perform notarial acts for the benefit of persons serving with, employed by, or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States

Under existing law, officers of the armed services are authorized to perform these acts for members of the Armed Forces wherever they may be and for all other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice who are located outside the United States.

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court have held that civilian employees of the Armed Forces and dependents of members of the Armed Forces are not subject to trial by courts-martial in time of peace for either capital or noncapital offenses, and thus doubt has arisen as to whether these persons can still be considered as persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

This measure amends the law in such a way as to permit certain officers of the armed services to perform notarial acts and administer oaths for persons serving with, employed by, or accompanying the armed services outside the United States and outside the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. In other words, the legisla-tion amends the law so as to specifically identify the individuals who may benefit by the authority of these officers who administer oaths and perform notarial acts. This becomes particularly significant with respect to absentee ballots. Because of recent decisions of the Supreme Court it is possible that many dependents and civilian employees of the armed services may not have their ballots notarized or may not have oaths administered to them by officers of the armed services, since it may be held that they are not subject to the Code of Military Justice because of the recent Supreme Court decisions.

The State laws vary on this matter and the proposed legislation, among other things, will insure that no vote is invalidated by improper administration of the required oath.

The only present method by which a dependent or civilian employee who is now located outside the United States, and who is otherwise entitled to vote, may be sure that his ballot is properly validated is to go to the secretary of a U.S. embassy or legation, or to a consular officer of the United States. This frequently is inconvenient and time consuming.

This legislation will permit the system to be resumed which was in effect prior to the decisions of the Supreme Court with regard to the performing of notarial services by officers for civilian employees and dependents.

Armed Forces-Promotion and retirement S. 1795-Public Law 86-616, Approved July 12, 1960

The purpose of this legislation is to improve the quality of the Regular officer corps of the Army and Air Force. It will accomplish this in two ways:

First, it will permit the Air Force, which seeks the temporary authority, and the Army, which is granted the temporary authority if it wishes to exercise it, during the next 5 years, to involuntarily retire permanent colonels and permanent lieutenant colonels in the Regular Army and Regular Air Force who have three or more times failed of se-lection to the next higher permanent grade. The Air Force is the only service that seeks this authority and intends to use it at this Upon enactment, the Air Force will establish zones to consider for elimination officers who have 20 or more years of service for retirement purposes and who have been considered for permanent promotion and have failed to be selected on three or more occasions.

This portion of the legislation is temporary and expires June 30, 1965.

Except for the first selection board which meets following the enactment of the proposed legislation, not more than 20 percent of those officers who have three or more times failed of selection to the next higher grade in the grade of colonel or lieutenant colonel may be selected for involuntary retirement. In addition, if an officer has once been considered for continuation and has been selected for continuation, he will not thereafter be subject to the provisions of this temporary authority.

The second portion of the legislation amends existing law with regard to the "show cause" procedure now in existing law applying to the Army and the Air Force under which officers who fall to meet prescribed standards, or officers who are charged with professional or moral dereliction or who are security risks, may be eliminated from the active list.

Thus this legislation authorizes temporary new elimination procedures in the Air Force which will permit the Air Force to involuntarily retire about 200 colonels and about 500 lieutenant colonels, during the next 5 years, who have failed of selection three or more times to the next higher permanent grade.

No officer will be eliminated unless he qualifies for retirement pay.

The temporary authority will expire June 30, 1965. It is also applicable to the Army, if the Army decides to utilize the authority. It is not applicable to the Navy and Marine Corps.

In 1959, the Congress enacted the so-called Hump Act, which permitted the Navy and the Marine Corps to involuntarily retire, ahead of schedule, commanders and captains, and their Marine Corps equivalents, in order to create vacancies for lieutenant commanders.

Coast Guard-Additional pay

H.R. 9921-Public Law 86-586, Approved July 5, 1960

The purpose of this legislation is to validate payments of additional pay for sea duty made prior to June 30, 1956, to enlisted members of the Coast Guard who served on vessels of less than 125 feet in length. The law further permits the refund of any repayments made by any of those men relating to payments received in the above manner, and relieve the authorized certifying officers from accountability for these payments.

Coast Guard personnel

H.R. 9449-Public Law 86-474, Approved May 14, 1960

The general purpose of this proposal is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Coast Guard by improving statutes relating

to Coast Guard organization, composition, and personnel administration. It will:

Increase the present limitation of 4 years applicable to extension of enlistments to a new limitation of 6 years.

Increase the present limitation of 3,000 commissioned officer personnel to a new lim-

itation of 3.500.

Improve the organization and composi-tion of both the civilian teaching staff and the permanent commissioned teaching staff at the Coast Guard Academy.

Improve the organization and composition of the top command by eliminating the present statutory position of engineer in chief; eliminating the present statutory term of 4 years for the Assistant Commandant; and providing for the increased grade of admiral for an officer while serving as Commandant, and of vice admiral for an officer while serving as an Assistant Commandant.

Court-martial sentences

H.R. 12200-Public Law 86-633, Approved July 12, 1960

The purpose of this law is to provide statutory authority for the reduction to the lowest enlisted pay grade of an enlisted member convicted by court-martial, whose approved sentence includes a punitive discharge, con-

Before February 20, 1959, an enlisted member of the Armed Forces convicted by courtmartial under an approved sentence that included a punitive discharge or hard labor with or without confinement was, as a result of sentence, automatically reduced to the lowest enlisted pay grade. On February 20, 1959, the Court of Military Appeals, in the case of United States v. Simpson (27 C.M.R. 303), declared the automatic reduction pro-visions of the "Manual" to be invalid and held that to be effective, a reduction in grade must be specifically provided in the court-martial sentence. As a result of this decision, approved courts-martial sentences that included punitive discharges, confinement, or hard labor without confinement (or combinations of these punishments), no longer resulted in automatic reduction and many enlisted members under sentence retained and continued to serve in a grade higher than the lowest enlisted grade.

On August 19, 1959, the Comptroller General issued an opinion holding that service members coming within the scope Simpson decision could be paid only the pay of the lowest enlisted pay grade, thus giving effect to the provisions of the "Manual for Courts-Martlal" that were declared invalid by the Court of Military Appeals in the Simpson decision. The conflicting decisions have placed the Air Force and the Army in a dilemma. The Court of Military Appeals in the Simpson case held that the services had no authority automatically to reduce these persons to the lowest enlisted grade as a result of their sentence, while the Comptroller General held that such persons may be paid the pay of only the lowest enlisted grade. This bill amends the Uniform Code of Military Justice to provide, by law, what paragraph 126(e), as amended, of the "Man-ual for Courts-Martial" now provides by Executive order. Moreover, the bill restores to enlisted ranks the dignity and prestige historically accorded those ranks by preventing sentenced service members in confinement or awaiting punitive discharges from serving in grades above the lowest enlisted grade.

Defense of suits against Federal employees H.R. 7577-Vetoed June 13, 1960

This bill provides a method of assuming responsibility by the Federal Government for claims and damages against its employees arising from their operation of vehicles within the scope of their Government employ-

The amendments provided that a civil ac-tion or proceeding commenced in a State

court against an employee of the Government may not be removed to the district court of the United States without the consent of the plaintiff.

Differentials and allowances

H.R. 7758—Public Law 86-707, Approved September 6, 1960

The purpose of this law is to improve and strengthen Government oversea activities by establishing a uniform compensation system for all Government employees in oversea posts regardless of the agency of employment.

Federal Employees' Compensation Act Amendments of 1960

H.R. 12383—Public Law 86-767, Approved September 13, 1960

The primary purpose of this act is to correct inequities that exist in benefits paid to employees of the Federal Government, other than military personnel, who are injured in the performance of their duties and the dependents of those who died as a result of these injuries. The Federal Employees' Compensation Act has not been amended since 1949, and, as a result, the compensation paid to employees who were injured prior to 1946 is much less than the compensation for disability or death computed on the basis of present-day Federal pay scales. At the same time the rise in the cost of living has created a further inequity.

This act increases by 30 percent the wage base used to compute the amount of compensation for disability or death if the injury for which the compensation is payable occurred before January 1, 1946; increases the wage base by 20 percent if the injury occurred after December 31, 1945, but prior to January 1, 1951; and increases the wage base by 10 percent if the injury occurred after December 31, 1950, but before January 1, 1959.

ary 1, 1958.

It also increases the minimum amount of compensation for total disability from \$112.50 to \$180 per month except in cases where the monthly pay of the injured employee is less than \$180, in which event—as under the act at the present time—the compensation for total disability would be equal to the full monthly pay of the injured employee.

The act also increases (1) the minimum wage base to be used in determining the amount of compensation to be paid in death cases from \$150 to \$240, (2) the amount available for burial expenses to the beneficiaries of an employee whose death resulted from an injury sustained in the performance of his duties from \$400 to \$800, (3) the maximum amount allowable for the services of an attendant in those cases where the employee is so helpless as to require such constant service from \$75 to \$125, and (4) the maximum allowance payable for the maintenance of an employee who is undergoing rehabilitation as directed by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation from \$50 to \$100.

In addition, the bill increases the benefits being paid in approximately 1,100 fatal and 200 total disability cases which arose out of various Federal emergency relief programs in operation between 1934 and 1942. The benefits presently being paid in these cases, which are governed by the provisions of the act of February 15, 1934, are pitifully small. The beneficiaries in the fatal cases, who are almost exclusively widows, most of whom are well advanced in years, now receive on an average of \$30 per month, and the compensation rate in many of the total disability cases is less than \$100 per month. The bill authorizes a minimum compensation rate of \$100 per month for the total disability cases and compensation at the rate of \$52.50 per month for widows.

Foreign Service Act amendments

S. 2633—Public Law 86-723, Approved September 8, 1960

This measure makes numerous changes in the administration of the Foreign Service of the United States and the Department of State.

Provides a new class structure for Foreign Service Staff officers and employees.

Liberalizes retirement and disability systems.

Improves recruitment and training of Foreign Service officers.

Encourages functional and geographic area specialization by such officers.

Increases by \$10 million the authorization for the Foreign Service buildings fund, largely for office space for U.S. missions overseas.

Foreign Service retirement and disability system

 1502—Public Law 86-612, Approved July 12, 1960

This measure provides for adjustments in annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system by:

Granting a 10-percent increase in annulties now being received or which will begin on or before June 30, 1962.

Providing that widow survivor annuitants who on or before June 30, 1962, are receiving a survivor annuity, receive a 10-percent increase, or so much in excess as will enable her to receive a minimum of \$2,400.

These increases will begin on the first day of the first month which begins more than 30 days after enactment.

Provides for adjustments in annuities that begin after September 1, 1959 on a graduated

Incentive pay

H.R. 10500—Public Law 86-635, Approved July 12, 1960

This law has two purposes: (1) to amend existing provisions regarding entitlement to incentive pay based on duty on board a submarine, to include, with respect to duty on board nuclear-powered submarines only, those periods of training and rehabilitation after assignment to the submarine (this revision is necessary for the two-crew concept now in operation for the Polaris-type vessel); and (2) to add new statutory language which entitles to incentive submarine pay, members who serve as operators or crew members of bathyscaph-type underwater research craft.

The Department of the Navy has determined that two complete crews will be necessary for the operation of each of the Polaris-type nuclear submarines. These vessels are expected to remain at sea at submerged station over long periods of time, possibly as much as 60 days. It has been determined that one crew is insufficient in terms of physical endurance to carry out the mission of these vessels. The Navy is, therefore, assigning two crews to each of these vessels as they become operational. The crew not at sea will be ashore undergoing rehabilitation and further training during the periods when the other crew is aboard the submarine at its undersea location.

The Comptroller General has ruled that an individual is not "on board" a submarine for the purpose of entitlement to incentive pay if he is absent from the submarine to which he is assigned for more than 15 days. The Navy under existing law is, therefore, confronted with the situation of where the crew not actually on board the Polaris vessel would not be entitled to submarine pay for possibly as much as 4 months out of a year. The principal purpose of this

legislation is to authorize both crews of a nuclear-powered submarine to concurrently receive entitlement to incentive pay.

In order to receive entitlement to submarine pay under the terms of the bill, an individual must be assigned to the nuclearpowered vessel. Therefore, there would be no entitlement during periods of necessary schooling and training prior to asignment to the submarine.

The Navy has been experiencing difficulty in obtaining volunteers in the desired numbers for the expanding Polaris program. By removing the inequity of losing submarine pay for a substantial part of the year, it is believed that this bill should go far toward meeting its recruitment problems for submarine duty aboard the Polaris-type vessels.

Indebtedness-Enlisted men

H.R. 471—Public Law 86-511, Approved June 11, 1960

This law grants to the Secretary of the Navy similar authority to that now being exercised by the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Army as to the remission or cancellation of enlisted member's indebtedness to the United States remaining unpaid before, or at the time of, that member's honorable discharge, if he considers it in the best interest of the United States.

Naval officers

H.R. 12415—Public Law 86-558, Approved June 30, 1960

The purpose of this legislation is to correct a technical defect in the Navy "hump" legislation enacted as Public Law 86–155.

In that public law a new definition of total commissioned service was adopted for the purpose of a temporary promotion provision applicable only to the Marine Corps. The Comptroller General ruled that this definition as a statutory matter also applies to the elimination provisions of the "hump" legislation. Because of the Comptroller's interpretation, 185 officers who have already been selected to be retired June 30, 1960, under the "hump" authority not only cannot be retired at this time, but in some cases remain on until age 62.

This bill in effect repeals section 6 of Public Law 86-155, with the result that the definition of "total commissioned service" is restored as it existed prior to the passage of this public law.

Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps Graduates

S. 3733—Passed Senate June 28, 1960, Referred to House Armed Services June 29, 1960

The purpose of this bill is to place the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps (Regular) graduates in a status comparable to that of U.S. Naval Academy graduates, relative to the form of the Regular commission received by members of this corps.

These Regular graduates are those appointed as midshipmen in the Naval Reserve upon entering the NROTC as a freshman in college, and who obligate themselves to accept upon graduation an appointment in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps.

in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps.

Under present law, the Regular graduates obligate themselves upon entry as a freshman to serve on duty a minimum of 3 years as a Regular officer following graduation. This period was increased administratively to 4 years several years ago for the new entering classes.

Under existing law, these graduates, before they have completed 30 months of active service, must make application for retention in active service as a Regular officer in the event that they decide to make a career in the Navy or Marine Corps. If they fail to make application, their Regular commission is terminated at the end of their 36 months of service and they serve their remaining obligation as a member of the Reserve. In effect, therefore, under existing law they must request to stay in as a Regular officer in the Navy and Marine Corps.

This measure also repeals existing provisions of law relating to application requirements to remain on active duty as a Regular officer. As a result of this bill, these officers will have to make application in order to get out of the service at the expiration of their obligated tour.

Oversea duty—Reemployment rights
H.R. 10695—Public Law 86-585, Approved
July 5, 1960

This legislation takes into account the fact that the Nation's worldwide defense responsibilities are likely to continue without lessening in the foreseeable future. Because of this likelihood—and because of the vital necessity for obtaining personnel of the highest possible ability and character—this measure has been advanced to remedy a serious personnel problem which has arisen out of current provisions for civilian defense employees overseas. Under present law, they have no reemployment rights to positions in the United States upon completion of their foreign duty.

This measure is designed to remedy this by authorizing the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to grant return rights to career and career-conditional civilian employees assigned to posts outside the United States. The return right would consist of a minimum guarantee to the employee that he will be placed, upon his return from overseas, in the same position he vacated to accept the foreign assignment. If his former post is no longer in existence, the employee will be placed in another position without reduction in seniority, status, or tenure.

The measure expresses the will of Congress that the military departments establish a continuing personnel program designed to rotate Defense Establishment employees between positions overseas and positions in the United States. Return rights would serve as statutory foundation for this program.

Pay raise

H.R. 9883—Public Law 86-568, Approved July 1, 1960

This measure provides a 7½-percent salary increase for employees in the judicial, legislative, and executive branches, including postal employees, scientific, professional, technical, administrative, and clerical personnel required to perform over 15,000 different occupational skills essential to the performance of the varied and farflung functions of the Government.

Gives the chief legal officers of the executive departments the same standing as assistant secretaries, with additional salary from \$19,000 to \$20,000.

Establishes the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on the same basis as it exists in the other departments.

Authorizes 5 additional supergrade positions in the Interstate Commerce Commission, making a total of 25 such positions.

Per diem allowance

H.R. 5196—Passed Senate, Amended, June 30, 1960

This bill increases to \$15 (from \$12) the maximum per diem allowance for employees of the Government while traveling on official business and permits them to be reimbursed for parking fees if they are using a privately owned car.

It includes employees of the U.S. courts, Senators and employees of the Senate within the provisions of this act, thus equalizing the treatment now accorded the

House of Representatives and the executive

Authority for establishing the per diem allowance for foreign travel is transferred from the Bureau of the Budget to the President or his delegate.

Physical examinations

H.R. 8212—Public Law 86-603, Approved July 7, 1960

This law eliminates a requirement that members of the Standby Reserve must have a physical examination every 4 years, and provides a more economical method for the administration of personnel actions affecting the Federal status of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard of the United States.

Public Health Service Commissioned Corps Act of 1960

S. 2220—Public Law 86-415, Approved April 8, 1960

This measure more closely identifies the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps retirement system with the system applicable to military personnel by authorizing 20-year retirement and by putting career reservists under regular corps retirement system instead of civil service retirement.

Makes inapplicable to reservists, with service of from 1 to 3½ years, the present 10-percent vacancy limitation on original appointments of officers in the regular corps in the full grade or above.

Reserve Act-amendments

H.R. 8186—Public Law 86-559, Approved June 30, 1960

This law provides the necessary technical and substantive amendments to the Reserve Officer Personnel Act for promotion and elimination for members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces.

Retired Federal Employees—Health Benefits
Act

S. 2575—Public Law 86-724, Approved September 8, 1960

This bill provides former Federal employees retired prior to the effective date of the Health Benefits Act of 1959 (the first day of the first pay period which begins on after July 1, 1960) with a health benefits program patterned after and comparable to the program which becomes available on that date to present employees and future retirees.

The conditions of eligibility for those currently retired are the same as for employees who will retire in the future; i.e., the individual must have retired on an immediate annuity with 12 or more years of service or due to disability. Also, eligible are survivor annuitants of retirees who would have been eligible in their own right as annuitants.

The contribution of the Government will be approximately 50 percent of the cost in each instance under the same conditions as enacted into law last year for current employees and future retirees. The Civil Service Commission estimates that the first-year cost to the Government will run between \$15 and \$20 million and will decrease each year as the number of former employees now on the retirement rolls diminishes. The effective date of the program is January 1, 1961.

Retirement Act—Members of Congress
H.R. 8241—Public Law 86-604, Approved July

7, 1960

This law removes a number of inconsistencies and corrects certain inequities in the operation of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Present law requires 5 years of Member service for a Member of Congress to obtain initial coverage under the Retirement Act or to regain coverage previously acquired by virtue of earlier service as an employee in a position subject to the act. This quirk in the law means that a covered employee, upon

his selection to Congress, loses his coverage until he completes 5 years of service as a Member. On the other hand, coverage in the case of an employee is based on any combination of 5 years of civilian service. Thus, in the case of an employee, coverage once obtained is not lost by reason of a transfer between agencies or to and from the executive and legislative branches.

The bill corrects this situation by basing coverage in all circumstances on any combination of 5 years' civilian service. Thus, if an employee with 5 years or more of service is elected to Congress, his coverage will continue without break; or for example, an employee with 4 years' service will acquire coverage after completion of 1 year of Member service.

Present law grants retirement credit for civilian employee service performed before, but with one exception occurs when a former service. The exception occurs when a former Member is reemployed in a civilian position subject to the act for a period of time sufficient to acquire title to a separate and additional employee annuity (5 years). However, without such separate employee annuity title, civilian employee service performed after leaving Congress now produces no additional retirement benefits. The bill corrects this obvious inequity by making provisions for computation or recomputation of the former Member's annuity, to include credit for any civilian service, performed subsequent to his service as a Member of Congress.

Under existing law, a retired Member who accepts appointment to a civilian position on an intermittent-service or when-actually-employed basis, or on a full-time or substantially full-time basis without compensation is required to forfeit his entire annuity for the full period of his appointment even though he receives only an occasional day's pay, or even none at all under a "without compensation" appointment.

pay, or even none at all under a "without compensation" appointment.

The law makes provision for continuing the former Member's annuity on a proper pro rata basis in the circumstances described above but with no resulting increase in retirement benefits. During any such period or periods of reemployment on an intermittent-service or when-actually-employed basis, the employing agency would be required to reduce the former Member's salary by the amount of his annuity appropriately allocable to his period or periods of reemployment. The money withheld will be returned to the retirement fund.

Retirement contributions S. 2857—Public Law 86-622, Approved July 12, 1960

This law amends the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize a refund of contributions in excess of an amount necessary to purchase maximum benefits payable under the act.

The Civil Service Retirement Act limits annuity payments to 80 percent of the high 5 consecutive year average salary in the case of employees and 80 percent of the final salary in the case of Members. Under present computation formulas employees attain the maximum benefit payable under the act after approximately 42 years' service and Members after approximately 32 years' service. A combination of the different types of service would result in attaining the maximum at any point between 32 and 42 years' service.

Contributions beyond such point purchase no additional annuity benefits. Accordingly, the bill provides for a refund of all retirement contributions made after the month in which an employee or Member obtained sufficient service to entitle him to the maximum benefits payable under the act. Benefits are prospective only and would be payable upon separation either on retirement or death.

Travel expense

S. 3485-Public Law 86-587, Approved July 5, 1960

The purpose of this law is to further increase the ability of the Federal Government as an employer to attract persons to Federal service in shortage occupations such as scientists and engineers. It seeks to accomplish this objective by broadening the coverage of existing law relative to payment of travel and transportation costs of certain new employees, and by making permanent the present 2-year program established by Public Law 85-749.

Public Law 85-749 provided temporary

authority to the Federal Government to authorize payment of travel and moving exprospective employees reporting penses of to their first duty station in positions in the natural and mathematical sciences, engineering, architecture, and related technical positions in the continental United States and Alaska for which there is determined by the Civil Service Commission to be a manpower shortage in those skills which are critical to the national security effort.

This law (1) eliminates the restrictive categories contained in existing law by authorizing payment of travel and transportation costs of persons appointed to positions for which there is determined by the Civil Service Commission to be a manpower shortage; (2) authorizes payments to persons appointed to positions in the United States, rather than in the continental United States and Alaska, thereby including all 50 States and the District of Columbia; (3) authorizes payments to student trainees when promoted upon completion of college work, necessitated by the fact that, since they are already on Federal agency rolls as part-time employees, they cannot receive such payments under existing law which restricts payments to new appointees; (4) makes certain technical amendments to existing law necessitated by the addition of the student trainee category; and (5) makes the program permanent by eliminating the 2-year restriction contained in existing law, under the terms of which it would expire on August 24, 1960.

Unemployment compensation

H.R. 3472-Public Law 86-442, Approved April 22, 1960

This law repeals section 1505 of the Social Security Act so that, in determining eligibility of Federal civilian employees for unem-ployment compensation, their accrued annual leave will be treated in accordance with State laws.

The Federal employees' unemployment insurance program is administered by the States under agreements with the Federal Government. Under section 1505 of the Social Security Act, however, no compensation may be paid to a Federal employee during a period subsequent to separation from Federal service when he is being paid for accrued annual leave. By repealing this section, the award of unemployment compensation to a separated Federal civilian employee while he has accrued annual leave will depend upon

This law also makes a technical correction in order to prevent undue hardship and injustice. Present law provides that a quarter of coverage under OASI is based on the quarter in which wages are paid. Originally Congress provided that coverage should be based on the period when the work was performed, and the retirement test is still based on this concept. Thus this bill qualifies for social security benefits certain workers who have worked in covered employment for the required number of quarters, but who are unable to establish such eligibility due to this method now being used by the Social Security Administration in determining the insured status on the basis of the period in

which the wages were paid, instead of the periods during which the wages were earned. Limits this provision in scope to individuals who were not deceased prior to January 1, 1955, and who attained retirement age or died before January 1, 1957.

Uniformed services-Pay accounts H.R. 9702-Public Law 86-641, Approved July 12, 1960

This law relieves the General Accounting Office of the necessity for settling pay accounts of deceased members of the uniformed services before payments can be made to surviving spouses, children, parents, or legal representatives

Section 2771 of title 10, United States Code, authorizes a member of the Armed Forces to designate a person to receive the pay and allowances due him if he dies. This section also provides that if the member has made such a designation, the appropriate military department may make immediate and final payment to the person designated by the member. If the member has not designated a beneficiary, the payment will be made in the order listed to: (1) The surviving spouse, (2) the children, (3) the parents, (4) the legal representative of the estate, or (5) the person entitled under the law of the domicile of the deceased member. Payments to persons in these categories may be made only after settlement by the General Accounting Office. Processing settlements when the deceased member has not designated a beneficiary requires an average of approximately 55 days. The average amount due deceased persons is about \$125.

Under this law, the military departments would be authorized to make final payments of pay and allowances except to a person entitled under the law of the domicile of the deceased member. This type case would be settled by the General Accounting Office, or the military departments, as authorized by the Comptroller General. In the ordinary case, payments will be made within an average of 5 or 6 days.

Wage rates, Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard S. 3800-Passed Senate August 25, 1960; Referred to House Armed Services August 25.

This bill requires the Secretary of the Navy to establish the hourly rates of pay for all per diem employees of the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard at the same hourly rates paid to employees of similar classification at the Boston, Mass., Naval Shipyard.

FINANCE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

Alumina and bauxite-Duty suspension H.R. 9307-Public Law 86-441, Approved April 22, 1960

This law continues for 2 years the suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite, and extends until July 16, 1960, the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory.

Amorphous graphite-Duty suspension H.R. 1217-Public Law 86-453, Approved May 13, 1960

This law suspends for 2 years the import duty on amorphous graphite or plumbago, crude or refined, which is valued at \$50 a ton or less.

Amorphous graphite is used for foundry facings and in the manufacture of carbon dry-cell batteries, pencils, and paints, lubricants, and brush stock for electric motors. We have long been dependent on imports for nearly all of our requirements of natural amorphous graphite.

In recent years over 95 percent of the amorphous graphite imported originated in Canada, Ceylon, Mexico, and Norway. The major part of the Mexican deposits is owned and operated by U.S. concerns. The imports of the natural products originating in Ceylon

consist of high-grade or high-quality materials which is suitable for certain strategic items required by the Air Force.

Bamboo pipestems

H.R. 10841-Public Law 86-800, Approved September 11, 1960

The purpose of this act to make duty free bamboo pipestems in whatever condition of manufacture and whether bored or unbored, when imported from other than Communistdominated countries.

Bank mergers

S. 1062-Public Law 86-463, Approved May 13, 1960

This law prohibits mergers of federally insured banks without the approval of the appropriate Federal bank supervisory agency.

If the merger is to result in a national bank or a District of Columbia bank, approval must be obtained from the Comptroller of the Currency; if it is to result in a State bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, approval must be obtained from the Federal Reserve Board; if it is to result in an insured nonmember State bank, approval must be obtained from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In acting on a merger application, the agency having jurisdiction over the transaction is required to consider the following:

The final history and condition of each of the banks involved, the adequacy of its capital structure, its future earnings prospects, the general character of its management, the convenience and needs of the community to be served, whether the bank's corporate powers are consistent with the purposes of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and the effect of the transaction on competition including any tendency toward monopoly.

Approval will not be given unless, after considering all factors, the agency finds the transaction to be in the public interest.

Provides that each of the three bank supervisory agencies shall include in its annual report to Congress a description of the mergers it has approved during the period covered by the report.

Bankruptcy Act Amendment

H.R. 6816—Public Law 86-519, Approved June 12, 1960

The law eliminates the requirement that bankruptcy claims be filed under oath. This amendment, recommended by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, will preserve the present standing of a verified proof of claim as prima facie evidence of the validity and amount of the claim.

Bankruptcy-False financial statements

H.R. 4346-Public Law 86-621, Approved July 12, 1960

The purpose of this law is to limit the use of false financial statements as a bar to discharge in bankruptcy.

Section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act, entitled "Discharges, When Granted," now provides in c(3) that the court shall grant the discharge unless satisfied that the bankrupt has "obtained money or property on credit, or obtained an extension or renewal of credit, by making or publishing, or causing to be made or published in any manner whatso-ever, a materially false statement in writ-ing respecting his financial condition."

This law substitutes the following language: "while engaged in business as a sole proprietor, partnership, or as an executive of a corporation, obtained for such business money or property on credit or as an extension or renewal of credit by making or publishing or causing to be made or published in any manner whatsoever a materially false statement in writing respecting his financial condition or the financial condition of the partnership or corporation."

It is believed that complete denial of a discharge is too severe a penalty in the case of the individual noncommercial bankrupt. It is also a penalty which experience has shown to be subject to abuse. An unscrupulous lender armed with a false financial statement has a powerful weapon with which to intimidate a debtor into entering into an agreement in which the creditor agrees not to oppose the discharge in return for the debtor's agreement to pay the debt in full after discharge. The creditor may also accomplish his purpose of preserving his debt by not opposing the discharge and then suing in a State court on the ground that the debt is not dischargeable.

Even where the creditor has had no part in the issuance of a false financial statement, the exercise of his right to bar the discharge completely results in a windfall for other creditors who were not even aware of such a statement. Debts which are dischargeable are not discharged solely because one of many debts was induced by a false financial statement. This result is not required to protect a creditor who has relied on a false financial statement since under section 17a(2) that particular debt is not dischargeable.

### Bankruptcy-Liens

### H.R. 7242-Vetoed September 8, 1960

The purpose of this act is to establish priority of liens in bankruptcy as recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States, the National Bankruptcy Conference, and the American Bankers Association.

It is the result of a careful reexamination of several provisions of the Bankruptcy Act. During the past few years the need for legislative action has been demonstrated by the development of decisional doctrine which has created serious questions relating to the position of secured creditors and the rights of the trustee.

This bill deals with two problems in the administration and distribution of a bank-rupt estate. The first of these is the problem of preserving the recognized interests of security holders. The second concerns the powers of the trustee.

# Bankruptcy—Notice H.R. 7726—Public Law 86-631, Approved July 12, 1960

This law amends the Bankruptcy Act to require only that a copy of the notice of the first meeting of creditors be sent to the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which the court is located, and that whenever the schedules of the debtor, or the list of creditors of the debtor, or any other papers filed in the case disclose a debt to the United States acting through any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof (except for any Internal Revenue obligation payable to the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate), a notice of the first meeting must be mailed as well to the head of such department, agency, or instrumentality.

### Bankruptcy referees

### H.R. 6556—Public Law 86-662, Approved July 14, 1960

This law clarifies the filing time for review of orders of referees in bankruptcy by making it clear that a petition for review must be filed within the prescribed 10-day period or within such extended time as the court may allow upon petition for extension itself filed within the 10-day period.

# Casein-Suspension of import duty

# HR. 7456-Public Law 86-405, April 4, 1960

This stopgap measure extends to July 1, 1960, the suspension of import duties on casein or lactarene pending hearings on legislation providing for a longer extension. A general decline in the domestic production

of casein has been shown whereas the general trend of imports of casein has been up for a number of years.

Casein, a product of skimmed milk, is used by the coated paper industry as an adhesive to hold coating to the paper base stock.

### Casein and shoe lathes

### H.R. 9862—Public Law 86-562, Approved June 30, 1960

This measure continues for 2 years until August 7, 1962, the existing suspension of duties on copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts.

It also extends to June 30, 1963, the existing suspension of import duties on casein with the requirement that the suspension not apply to sodium caseinate, sodium phospho-caseinate, of other caseinates if casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value.

### Chicory-Duty suspension

### H.R. 9308—Public Law 86-479, Approvel June 1, 1960

Continues for 3 years, until June 30, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on crude chicory, except endive, and continues for the same period the statutory rate of duty of 2 cents a pound for chicory, ground or otherwise prepared.

Coarse wool—Suspension of import duties H.R. 9322—Public Law 86-557, Approved June 30, 1960

This law provides for a permanent suspension of import duties on certain coarse wools imported under bond for use in the manufacture of rugs and carpets. It also adds papermakers' felts to the list of products included in the suspension.

### Defense Production Act extension

### H.R. 12052—Public Law 86-560, Approved June 30, 1960

Extends for 2 additional years, through June 30, 1962, the remaining powers of the President under the Defense Production Act of 1950. These include power to establish priorities for defense contracts, limited power to allocate materials for defense purposes; authority to guarantee loans made in connection with defense contracts; authority to make loans and purchases to build up our defense capacity and assure adequate supplies of defense materials; authority for businessmen to cooperate voluntarily in meeting defense needs without violating antitrust laws; and provision for establishment of a reserve of trained executives to fill Government positions in time of mobiliza-

These powers are now scheduled to expire June 30, 1960. They must be extended to maintain production schedules on missiles and other defense contracts; others are needed for longer range preparedness programs; and other powers must be maintained in readiness for possible future emergencies.

The law amends the reporting requirements to permit semiannual reports on activities under the borrowing authority, instead of quarterly reports as now required.

### Domestic tin

# S. 1957—Passed Senate June 10, 1960. Referred to House Interior June 13, 1960

This bill is designed to encourage discovery, development, and production of domestic tin by providing for a program under the Secretary of Interior to purchase up to 10.000 long tons of domestically produced tin concentrates over a 10-year period.

Since the greatest known potential source of tin in the United States is in Alaska, it is believed that a stable going tin-producing industry in that State will largely wipe out existing unemployment and the accompanying economic distress conditions.

This measure establishes a base price of \$1.40 a pound for tin produced from lode mines and \$1.25 a pound for tin from placer mines, c.i.f. delivery point.

### Federal Deposit Insurance assessments

### H.R. 12465—Public Law 86-671, Approved July 14, 1960

To simplify the process of determining assessments paid by banks insured by FDIC, this law bases assessments on deposits shown in the call reports already required by bank supervisory officials. This, in effect, eliminates the need for banks to maintain special assessment records which will be both a time and money saver.

It provides for uniform deductions—16% percent for demand deposits and 1 percent for time deposits.

It increases the amount of net assessment income after payment of all FDIC expenses and losses returned to the insured banks from 60 percent to 66% percent.

# Federal Reserve direct purchases

### H.R. 12346—Public Law 86-567, Approved July 1, 1960

This act extends until June 30, 1962, the present authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase securities directly from the Treasury in amounts not to exceed \$5 billion outstanding at any one time.

Up to 1935 Federal Reserve banks could purchase Government obligations either in the market or directly from the Treasury. The Banking Act of 1935, however, required that all purchases of Government securities by Federal Reserve banks be made in the open market. In 1942 the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase securities directly from the Treasury was restored, but a limit of \$5 billion was placed on the amount outstanding at any one time. The \$5 billion authority was granted initially only through 1944, but Congress has extended it from time to time to provide continuous limited direct borrowing authority. The present authority was granted for 2 years and expired June 30, 1960.

## Heptanoic acid-Duty suspension

### H.R. 12659—Public Law 86-776, Approved September 13, 1960

This act suspends for 3 years the import duty on heptanoic acid. This type of acid is used in making special lubricants and brake fluids for use in military aircraft.

## Holding company regulations

# 3619—Public Law 86-746, Approved September 13, 1960

This measure provides for permanent regulation of savings and loan holding companies in order to promote and preserve local management by protecting them against encroachment by holding companies.

Public Law 374 of the 1st session of the 86th Congress established a moratorium on further acquisitions pending a survey and report by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board on the feasibility of such a move. The Board recommended permanent legislation. Household effects—Suspension of import duties

### H.R. 9881—Public Law 86-563, Approved June 30, 1960

This law extends for 2 years, until July 1, 1962, the suspension of import duties on personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. During this 2-year period the departments and agencies charged with the responsibility of administering the act will be expected to prevent any possible abuses under the law. All such departments are to submit information to the appropriate congressional committees, not later than January 15, 1962, relative to the operation and administration of the act, including a statement of actions taken to improve its administration.

Local advertising charges H.R. 12536-Public Law 86-781, Approved September 14, 1960

This bill provides that where a manufac-turer, producer, or importer of articles, subject to manufacturers' excise tax, makes a separate charge for local advertising of the article, or reimburses the retailer or other distributor for part or all of his expenses for local advertising, this charge is to be excluded from the manufacturers' sales price or the price is to be readjusted for this charge. Excluding this amount from the sales price, or readjusting this price for this amount, reduces the manufacturers' excise taxes, since this price is the base for these The price exclusion, or readjustment, is limited to radio, television, and newspaper advertising, and to not more than 5 percent of the sales price, excluding local advertising charges. This amendment applies to articles sold on or after the first day of the first calendar quarter beginning more than 20 days after the date of enactment.

The act also permits taxpayers mining minerals used in making cement to make an election as to base for determining percentage depletion deduction for the years prior to 1961. It further provides that certain specified trusts to be deemed to constitute a qualified trust for tax exemptions only if it is down to the satisfaction of the Treasurer or his delegate that the trust has not in this period been operated in a manner which would jeopardize the interests of its beneficiaries.

Another change in tax law brought about by this legislation and effective for years after 1960, thus putting the States and taxpayers on notice, would provide for only one accrual for State taxes in any one taxable year where the State legislature has changed the accrual date, and would thus eliminate additional deduction available under existing law.

Metal scrap

### H.R. 11748-Public Law 86-606, Approved July 7, 1960

This law continues to June 30, 1961, the existing suspension of duties on metal scrap. It excludes from the suspension lead scrap, lead alloy scrap, antimonial lead scrap, scrap battery lead or plates, zinc scrap, or zinc alloy scrap, or any form of tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap, or other articles of lead or tungsten imported for remanufacture by smelting.

It provides for a separate tariff classification for certain fresh or frozen coconut, and provides that tight barrelheads of softwood be imported duty free.

Old Series Currency Adjustment Act

S. 3714—Passed Senate June 28, 1960—Referred to House Banking June 30, 1960

Authorizes the Treasury to adjust its accounts on large-size currency issued by the Government before 1929 and about \$121/2 million in gold certificates issued between 1929 and 1934.

The Treasury and the Federal Reserve System are holding approximately \$100 million in gold, silver, and other assets as security for this old currency. This includes about \$61 million in gold and silver reserves held by the Treasury and about \$37 million in reserves held by the Federal Reserve banks to secure Federal Reserve notes.

Thus the Treasury is authorized to transfer the amounts of this old currency from its currency accounts to the outstanding public debt, to be reported as part of the outstanding public debt in the same way Federal Reserve bank notes, national bank notes, and U.S. notes are now reported. The Federal Reserve banks would pay to the Treasury an amount sufficient to discharge their liabilities for outstanding Federal Reserve notes. These actions would make available to the Treasury for current use approx-

imately \$100 million. The availability of \$100 million will reduce the Government's need to borrow this amount, which will save about \$3 or \$4 million in interest a year.

Any of the old notes presented for redemption would be redeemed in regular course from the general fund of the Treasury.

It also permits the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the amount of the old currency which has been destroyed or lost and to reduce amounts of this old currency outstanding on the records of the Treasury. This action would not impair the redeemability of any currency subsequently pre-sented to the Treasury.

The Treasury is authorized to withhold

from destruction one piece of each denomination of each kind of currency issued, in order to provide an historical collection of the paper currency of the United States.

Payments to Local Governments Act of 1960 S. 910—Passed Senate May 12, 1960; Referred to House Interior May 16, 1960

This measure, sponsored by 35 Senators, authorizes for a 5-year period from January 1, 1960, through December 31, 1964:

A limited program of payments in lieu of taxes on industrial or commercial real property acquired by the Federal Government after June 30, 1950.

Payments in lieu of special assessment and taxes levied after the effective date of the act in urban or suburban areas, if the assessments and taxes were also levied on real property owned by other taxable persons.

Payments in lieu of taxes on the interest of the Federal Government in real property in the custody or control of taxable persons under a lease, contract, or permit to the extent that taxes on that property are not already paid by taxable persons.

The program is to be administered by a five-member, bipartisan Federal Board for Payments to Local Governments, appointed by the President, subject to Senate confir-

Requires a taxing authority to file an application, specifying the Federal property involved, the basis of its claim and the period for which the claim is made-not to exceed 12 months in any single application.

Requires the Board, after determining the existence of a probable basis for the claim and holding a hearing if a basis is found to exist, to certify to the controlling Federal agency the amount of payment to be made to the local taxing authority.

Authorizes the Board to conduct a comprehensive study and make a case-by-case analysis of all phases of fiscal and related problems of local taxing authorities arising out of Federal immunity from local real and personal property taxes, including the operation of the existing program. Requires the Board to report, within 2 years following enactment, its findings and recommendations for any future legislative program.

The term "local governments" includes the District of Columbia.

Public debt-Temporary increase

S. 3714—Passed Senate June 28, 1960

Extends to June 30, 1961, a temporary increase of \$8 billion in the public debt limit, making the ceiling \$293 billion.

Religious items-Duty free

H.R. 4384—Passed Senate, Amended, September 1, 1960

The purpose of this act is to add certain items to the list of articles for religious purposes now permitted free entry, and to clarify and enlarge the list of organizations which may import these articles without payment of duty.

It also authorizes the Federal Government to withhold city wage taxes in cities with a population of 75,000 or more from salaries of Federal employees who live in the same State as the city withholding the tax.

Revolving fund-SBA H.R. 11207-In Conference

This bill increases by \$75 million (to \$650 million) the Small Business Administration's revolving fund for its regular loan program. It provides for a wider participation by small business concerns in the subcontracting phase of Government procurement, and authorizes SBA to establish a small business subcontracting program.

It authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to publish in the Department's daily Synopsis of U.S. Government Proposed Procurements, Sales and Contract Awards, all defense procurements of \$10,000 or over and all civilian procurements of \$5,000 or over except those which are classified, perishable, public utilities, or emergency procurements.

It requires the Attorney General to make surveys and submit yearly reports on a Gov-ernment activity which might injure small business.

RFC-Payment in lieu of taxes

H.R. 9983-Public Law 86-498, Approved June 8, 1960

This law extends for 2 years, to December 31, 1960, the period in which payments in lieu of taxes may be made to State and local taxing authorities by the Federal Government on certain real property.

The earlier law, which is extended by this one, was designed to furnish temporary refor local taxing authorities which were under an undue and unexpected burden as the result of a transfer of taxable real property from Reconstruction Finance Corporation or its subsidiaries to another Federal agency or department which removed the property from taxation. It authorized payments in lieu of taxes only on property transferred by the RFC or one of its subsidiaries to another Federal agency or department on or after January 1, 1946, and only if title to the property had been held continuously by the United States since the transfer.

Registration and protection of trademarks S. 2429-Passed Senate June 28, 1960; Referred to House Judiciary June 29, 1960

The purpose of this legislation is to make a number of miscellaneous clarifying and correcting amendments to the so-called Trademark Act. These amendments affect details of registration, administrative and court procedure, internal organization of the Patent Office regarding trademark matters, and refinements in language.

Securities Act-Amendments

S. 3769—Passed Senate July 2, 1960; Referred to House Interstate August 15, 1960

This measure amends the Security Act of 1933 in order to bring it up to date and to strengthen the Commission's injunctive powers and the criminal sanctions to prevent or to punish violations of the act.

S. 3770-Passed Senate July 2, 1960; Referred to House Interstate August 15, 1960

Amends the Security Exchange Act of 1934 to extend regulations over registered brokers' and dealers' margin, extension of credit, and proxy practices directly instead of indirectly. It expands the power to make rules over financial responsibility of brokers and dealers and over lending customers' securities by brokers and dealers. It expands the power to suspend trading in any registered security on an exchange and creates the power to sus pend trading in the over-the-counter market. S. 3771-Public Law 86-760, Approved September 13, 1960

Amends the Trust Indenture Act to grant the Commission additional power to exempt companies which have been unable to amend trust indentures issued for their bonds.

S. 3772—Passed Senate July 2, 1960; Passed House, Amended, August 30, 1960

Amends the Investment Company Act of 1940 to require a separate recital of policy

for each fund of an open-end investment company which issues more than one series of stock; to limit investment by diversified investment companies; to require that bank custody of security of an investment com-pany include all cash assets of the company; and to limit the equity investments of faceamount companies to prevent their obligations from becoming speculative.

S. 3773-Public Law 86-750, Approved September 13, 1960

Amends the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to provide new grounds for disqualification of an applicant for registration; to grant new power to postpone effectiveness within certain limits: to authorize the Commission by rule to require books to be kept and reports filed: to permit periodic examinations of a registrant's books and records; to authorize the Commission to define and prescribe means to prevent fraud; and to extend criminal liability to include a willful violation of a rule or order of the Commission

Small Business Investment Act amendments of 1960

S. 2611-Public Law 86-502, Approved June 11, 1960

The primary purpose of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 is to make equity-type capital and long-term credit more readily available for small business concerns, through encouraging the establishment of privately owned small business investment companies. Under the 1958 act, each Small Business Investment Company must have a minimum initial paid-in capital and surplus of \$300,000, of which \$150,000 may be supplied by the Small Business Administration through purchase of subordinated debentures of the SBIC. SBA may also make loans to any SBIC, up to 50 percent of its capital and surplus. An SBIC can supply funds to a small business in two ways: by buying the small business concern's unsecured debentures, convertible into stock In the concern, at sound book value as de-termined at the time the debentures are issued; or by making term loans from 5 to 20 years.

This measure amends the 1958 act in order to remove certain obstacles which have impeded its actual intent. This amendment will open up new methods by which SBIC's may furnish equity capital to small busi-nesses. It will allow SBIC's to furnish capital in other forms to be authorized by regulation of the Small Business Administration, such as by directly buying stock in small business concerns or by buying debentures with severable or detachable stock rights.

This law also repeals the requirement that a small business concern must purchase stock in any SBIC from which it gets equity capi-tal. It grants the small business concern an option to buy stock in the SBIC equal to 5 percent of the capital supplied. It authorizes a bank that is a subsidiary of a holding company to invest up to 1 percent of its capital and surplus in any SBIC, which is now prohibited where the SBIC is a subsidlary of the same holding company. Another major change is that it exempts SBIC's in the District of Columbia from the District of Columbia small loan law, and extends the act to possessions of the United States such as Guam.

Sugar quotas

H.R. 12311-Public Law 86-592, Approved July 6, 1960

Extends the quota provisions of the 1948 Sugar Act through March 31, 1961.

Grants the President discretionary author-Ity to cut the Cuban sugar quota and prohibits him from increasing Cuba's quota.

To make up for any Cuban reduction and S. 2634 Passed Senate May 26, 1960. Reother deficits, the President is authorized to

obtain sugar from both foreign and domestic

Permits redistribution of sugar assigned to Cuba, which will affect the 156,000 tons of Hawalian and Puerto Rican sugar Cuba was to receive but, under this act, can now be redistributed to domestic beetgrowers.

Other deficits may be made up by purchase, rather than allocation, from countries having quotas of 3,000 to 10,000 tons, to the extent that their exports to the United States would be raised to 10,000 tons.

Deficits remaining after this initial distribution can, up to 15 percent, be purchased from the Philippines and the remainder from other quota countries

Should there still be a deficiency, additional amounts can be purchased from any foreign country, regardless of quota provisions, and refined sugar could be imported if raw was not available.

At the time the President signed the bill into law, he signed a proclamation cutting Cuba's share of the 1960 U.S. market by 700,000 short tons. The United States had already certified 2,379,903 tons of Cuban sugar for entry this year, which left only 39,-752 tons more to be imported in 1960of the original quota of 3,119,655 tons. Cuba's share will be apportioned to free-world nations and American producers.

Sugar-Dominican Republic

H.R. 13062—Passed Senate, Amended, September 1, 1960

The bill which became law on July 6, 1960, extended the Sugar Act until March 31, 1961, and delegated authority to the President to limit purchases of sugar from Cuba. This bill is an extension of the principles of that act with certain new authorizations and limitations until the close of December 31,

It would have cut the sugar quota of the Dominican Republic by 322,000 tons regard-less of whether or not the Organization of American States voted economic sanctions.

Tampico fiber-Duty suspension

H.R. 9861-Public Law 86-456, Approved May 13, 1960

This measure continues until September 5, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on dressed or manufactured istle or Tampico

Istle or Tampico fiber is derived from several species of the agave plant which is indigenous to Mexico. It is one of the best known and most widely used of all vegetable brush fibers. Its principal use in the United States is in the manufacture of brushes.

At the time of the first suspension of this fiber in 1957, there was no domestic production of the raw fiber and an insignificant production of the dressed fiber from imported raw fiber, and good grades of raw fiber were in short supply. The brush industry and other importers indicated that the prices of dressed fiber had risen, with resulting increases in the cost of production and in the price of the finished product. The purpose of the suspension was to reduce the burden of the higher prices on domestic users of the fibers.

The U.S. Tariff Commission advised there was no substantial change since the original suspension.

Tanning extracts-Suspension of duty H.R. 9820-Public Law 86-427, Approved April 22, 1960

This law extends for an additional 3 years or until September 30, 1963, the period during which certain tanning extracts may be imported free of duty and the period during which extracts of hemlock or eucalyptus suitable for use for tanning may be imported duty free.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Allen property

ferred to House Foreign Affairs May 27, 1960

This bill permits the return of interests in certain enemy corporations vested under the International Claims Settlement Act or under the Trading With the Enemy Act to persecutees normally barred of a return because of being nationals of Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania, enemy countries of the United States during World War II.

Amistad Dam and Reservoir

H.R. 12263-Public Law 86-605, Approved July 7, 1960

Authorizes the conclusion of an agreement with Mexico for joint construction of the Amistad Dam, a major international storage and conservation dam on the Rio Grande, under the terms of the Mexican Water Treaty of 1944

The first of the three dams specified in the treaty, Falcon Dam, between Laredo and Roma, Tex., has been in operation since 1953. has shown, however, that it, Experience alone, is unable to control disastrous floods of the Rio Grande.

The Amistad site was selected after years of extensive study and exploration. Thus, this measure authorizes the conclusion of the agreement and, upon conclusion, authority is granted to conclude an agreement to -construct, operate, and maintain on a self-liquidating basis a hydroelectric plant by the United States.

Operation of the dam is to be integrated with that of the Falcon Dam to provide the maximum amount of water for beneficial use in the United States. Releases of waters for domestic, municipal, industrial, and irrigation uses in the United States will granted at the request of the State of Texas and water distribution is to be the sole responsibility of the State of Texas.

Authorizes appropriations necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

Century 21 Exposition

S. 3532-Public Law 86-697, Approved September 2, 1960

This law authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and furnish, to the Century 21 Commission, national medals commemorate the exposition to be held in Seattle, Wash., beginning April 21, 1962, and ending October 21, 1962.

The bill provides that not more than 500,-000 medals are to be struck, and that the size of the medals authorized are to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and members of the Commission.

Export Control Act-Extension H.R. 10550—Public Law 86-464, Approved May 13, 1960

This measure extends the Export Control Act of 1949 to June 30, 1962. This act, which is administered by the Secretary of Com-merce by delegation from the President, authorizes the regulation of exports under standards based on national security, foreign policy, and domestic shortages.

International food for peace resolution

Senate Concurrent Resolution 116—Passed Senate August 27, 1960; Referred to House Foreign Affairs August 29, 1960

Senate Concurrent Resolution 116 expresses the support of the Congress for the continued exploration by the President with other nations for the establishment of an international food program for the purpose of furnishing food to less favorably situated peoples.

The resolution specifies that such an international food for peace program would be

- (1) combating extreme price fluctuations in the international market in food products;
- (2) alleviating famine and starvation;(3) helping absorb temporary market surpluses of farm products; and
- (4) economic and social development pro grams which are formulated in cooperation with appropriate international agencies.

Participation by the United States in an international food program would be contingent on appropriate statutory or other authorization.

Foreign trade

S. 1857-Public Law 86-687, Approved September 2, 1960

To promote the possibility of reestablishing the markets of Western Europe, particularly, the United Kingdom, which were lost during World War II, this measure provides for the inspection of products entering commerce and makes it unlawful for any person to ship or offer for shipment to any foreign country European-type grapes or European and Japanese-type plums unless certified that it meets minimum quality requirements established by the Secretary of Agriculture.

International Development Association Act H.R. 11001-Public Law 86-565, Approved June 30, 1960

This law authorizes the President to accept membership for the United States in the International Development Association. The articles of agreement were approved by the Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on January 26, 1960, to be submitted to member governments of the Bank. The law authorizes appropriations by Congress totaling \$320,290,000 without fiscal year limitation for the subscription of the United States to the association.

The purposes of the association are to promote economic development, increase production and thus raise standards of living in the less-developed areas of the world including within the association's membership, in particular by providing finance to meet their important development requirements on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans.

The resources of the association will be initial subscriptions of \$1 billion. Voting power is roughly based upon the size of a country's initial subscription and thus upon the pattern of voting rights in the Interna-tional Bank. The United States, which con-tributes about 32 percent of the association's total resources, will have 27.6 percent of the

Requires specific congressional authorization for subscription of additional funds or gifts to the association.

Italy-Centennial anniversary House Concurrent Resolution 225-Adopted by House and Senate

This resolution expresses as the sense of Congress that the President extend greetings from the United States to the people of Italy on the occasion of the unity of Italy centennial anniversary in March of 1961. It also provides for an official exhibit as our part in the celebration to recognize the progress and achievements of the people of

Italy during the past century.

The theme of our exhibit is "Technological Developments in Industry," designed to show how technology in the United States has been made the servant of man and not his master, and that it has brought to Americans the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

Approximately 20 other nations, including Great Britain, India, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia are planning large-scale exhibits. The exhibition, to be held in the city of Turin, will last 6 months and is exted to attract visitors from all over Italy and neighboring European countries.

Latin American aid

H.R. 13021-Public Law 86-735, Approved September 8, 1960

This act authorizes a loan program of \$100 million to the President for Chilean reconstruction and \$500 million to the Secretary

of State to carry out a program for development in Latin America.

The administration indicated the \$500 million authorization would be used to assist in such fields as land settlement and land utilization, housing, vocational, technical, and scientific training, and basic public facilities such as potable water systems and sewage systems.

The \$100 million for Chilean reconstruction is to assist Chile in rebuilding and maintaining an economic stabilization pro-

Mexico-United States interparliamentary groups

House Joint Resolution 283-Public Law 86-420, Approved April 9, 1960

To strengthen the bonds of friendship between the United States and Mexico, this resolution authorizes participation by the United States in annual parliamentary conferences with Mexico. The U.S. group is to be composed of 12 Senators appointed by the President of the Senate (4 from Senate Foreign Relations Committee), and 12 Memfrom the House appointed by the Speaker (4 from House Foreign Affairs Committee)

The Mexican Congress has passed similar legislation and appointed delegates to the meetings.

Mutual Security Authorization Act of 1960 H.R. 11510-Public Law 86-472, Approved May 14, 1960

This law authorizes appropriations of \$1,366,200,000 for the fiscal 1961 mutual security program, which is \$88,700,000 less than the President requested in his message to Congress. The bill, however, left intact previous year's authorizations for military assistance and other expenditures.

Major provisions are:

Limits military assistance to \$55 million, other than training, for Latin America.

Prohibits assistance to Cuba following date of enactment (May 14, 1960) unless the President determines that the assistance is in the national and hemispheric interest of

Expresses as the sense of Congress, that assistance under the Mutual Security Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 should be administered to give effect to the principles that the United States favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and economic cooperation between recipient nations.

Authorizes the State Department to submit to Congress plans for a Western Hemisphere cultural center in Puerto Rico, by January 3, 1961.

Establishes a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange in Hawaii and authorizes necessary appropriations. (Public Law 86-678 appropriated \$10 million for this

Directs the President to arrange for a study of the advisability of establishing a Point Four Youth Corps, and authorizes \$10,000 from technical cooperation funds to defray expenses.

Abolishes the International Development Advisory Board.

Authorizes the use of funds for the Indust Basin development under the supervision of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and waives the requirement that at least 50 percent of the foreign aid goods be shipped in American vessels.

Defense support information to Congress: Requires, upon request, that information be furnished GAO and committees of Congress and, if the President forbids submission of this material, he must furnish reasons.

Development Loan Fund: Expands the purposes of the Fund to include the development of free economic institutions as well as economic resources and makes it clear that agricultural as well as industrial production is covered. Expresses as the sense of Congress that special consideration should be given to housing loans and guarantees. Continues the availability of the Fund to support sound program of economic development as well as specific development projects. Prohibits the allocation or earmarking of Development Loan Fund funds in excess of \$50,000 for use in any country unless an application is received containing sufficient information and assurance to indicate that the funds will be used in an economically and technically sound manner.

Expresses as the sense of Congress that consideration should be given by the United States to participate in an internationally financed program which would utilize foreign currencies available to the United States to preserve the cultural monuments of the upper Nile, and requests the President to submit his recommendations to Congress on or before March 1, 1961.

Palestine refugees: Authorizes an appropriation of \$16.5 million for fiscal 1961 and the use of \$6.5 million previously appropriated, making a total of \$23 million for resettlement purposes. Directs the President to send to Congress for fiscal 1962 specific recommendations for progressive repatriation and settlement of refugees and for reducing U.S. contributions to UNRWA.

Requires an itemized public accounting by members of congressional committees and their staffs of all funds expended in connection with foreign travel.

Authorizes payment of overland freight charges on relief shipments to landlocked countries.

Permits direct barter of military materials and equipment, thus eliminating the sale of U.S. goods by the United States and purchase of similar goods from another country.

Establishes as the policy of extending loans for associations of small farm operators to strengthen the economies of underdeveloped nations, with a maximum of \$25,000 for any association, and an aggregate of \$10 million for all loan balances.

Directs the President to have a study made of the functions and coordination of agencies engaged in foreign economic activities with a view to simplifying and rationalizing the formulation and implementation of U.S. foreign economic policies.

	Administration request	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Defense support Bilateral technical cooperation. U.N. technical cooperation. OAS technical cooperation. Special assistance. U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Escapees. U.N. Childran's Fund Palastine refugees. Ocean Freight ICA administration. Atoms for peace. Contingency fund	33,000,000 1,500,000 268,500,000 1,500,000 3,500,000 12,000,000 18,500,000	\$675, 000, 000 172, 000, 000 33, 000, 000 1, 500, 000 256, 600, 000 1, 500, 000 12, 000, 000 12, 000, 000 2, 000, 000 40, 000, 000 100, 000, 000 100, 000, 000	\$700,000,000 172,000,000 33,000,000 1,500,000 260,000,000 1,100,000 3,500,000 12,000,000 22,000,000 40,000,000 3,400,000 155,000,000	\$675, 000, 000 172, 000, 000 133, 000, 000 1, 500, 000 256, 000, 000 2, 500, 000 1, 300, 000 2, 000, 000 16, 500, 000 40, 000, 000 3, 400, 000 180, 000, 000
Total	1, 454, 900, 000	1, 318, 400, 000	1, 405, 500, 000	1, 366, 200, 000

Mutual security contingency fund

S. 3855-Passed Senate August 19, 1960; Referred to House Foreign Affairs August 22, 1960

This act increases the authorization for the President's mutual security contingency fund by \$100 million in order to meet the costs of such emergency operations as airlifting United Nations troops to the Congo.

Under the regular mutual security authorization for fiscal 1961, the administration requested \$175 million for the contingency fund and the committee of conference reached the figure of \$150 million.

#### NATO Citizens Convention

Senate Joint Resolution 170-Public Law 86-719, Approved September 7, 1960

This resolution authorizes a 20-member U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO to participate, unofficially, with similar groups from other NATO countries at a convention, and subsequent meetings, to explore the possibilities of promoting greater cooperation among the North Atlantic Treaty nations.

There is a strong feeling among NATO nations that more should be done within the alliance to counter, through political and economic measures, the increasing Soviet bloc emphasis on competition with the West. This could be accomplished under article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty which provides for cooperation by NATO members in nonmilitary fields. By this means, the North Atlantic alliance could expand to strengthen Western unity without lessening the im-portance of its military aspect. This 20portance of its military aspect. This 20-member Commission will be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House after consultation with the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Commit-

Authorizes \$300,000 appropriation to carry out the purposes of the resolution.

Pan American Union

Senate Resolution 304-Senate Adopted

April 14, 1960

The Senate unanimously adopted this resolution extending greetings to the legislative bodies of each of the republics of the Western Hemisphere on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union on April 14, 1890.

Republic of China-Sale of ships HR. 8042-Public Law 86-473, Approved May 14, 1960

This law authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, within 1 year following enactment, to resell to the Government of the Republic of China any two of the four CI-SAY-1 type vessels originally contracted for sale in 1948 Under the terms of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. These vessels were returned to the United States in 1950 because the Chinese Government was unable to meet the installment payments.

Under the terms of the original contract, the purchase price of the four vessels was \$1,100,000 each. Before default the Chinese Government made a downpayment of \$1,100,-000 and an installment payment of \$188,000.

This measure provides that the same statutory floor price be applied to the repurchase of any two of the four, and gives credit for the \$1,288,000 plus depreciation at 31/2 percent a year since default.

It is believed this sale will contribute to the economic development of the Republic of China and will serve the interests of the United States. The two vessels are for use in Chinese trade in Far East and Near East waters exclusively.

Ryukyu Islands

H.R. 1157-Public Law 86-629, Approved July 12, 1960

The purpose of this legislation is to establish a basis in law for U.S. programs to promote economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands.

U.S. interest in the Ryukyu Islands is indicated by strategic military considerations of the highest importance. Consequently, task of administering the islands has been assigned by the President to the Department of Defense, an assignment made necessary by the inextricable linking of civil and military functions there. In the tightly constricted area of the Ryukyus, virtually all activities and policies of the local govern-ment directly affect military planning and operations. The bill formalizes existing arrangements and provides a means for maintaining and increasing effective performance. Ship loans-Republic of China and Canada H.R. 9465-Public Law 86-482, Approved June 1, 1960

Authorizes the loan of one submarine to Canada for a 5-year period, and extends the loan of one destroyer to the Republic of China for an additional 5 years.

Shrimp Conservation Act

2867-Passed Senate May 26, 1960; Referred to House Merchant Marine May 27,

This bill implements a convention ratified by the Senate on June 4, 1959, to conserve shrimp between the United States and Cuba. A Commission for the Conservation of Shrimp in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico is to be established to carry out the objectives of the convention.

This bill authorizes the President to appoint three Commissioners to the U.S. section of the Commission, to serve at his pleasure and without compensation. One of the Commissioners is to be an official of the U.S. Government, and the other two from States which maintain a substantial shrimp fishery in the convention area.

These Commissioners are authorized to appoint an advisory committee of from 5 to 15 members, from groups participating in the fishery and from interested State agencies which operate in the convention area.

Under the terms of the convention, the Commission is to obtain scientific information regarding the abundance, life history, and ecology of stocks of shrimp in the convention area in order to determine the measures necessary for conservation.

## TREATIES

Antarctic Treaty Executive B-Ratified August 10, 1960

The Antarctic Treaty, signed December 31, 1959, by the United States and 11 other na-

tions, including the Soviet Union, to insure a permanent use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes was ratified by a vote of 66 to 21.

The treaty dedicates the use of Antarctica to peaceful purposes only and prohibits all military operations, including the establishment of bases, maneuvers, and weapons test-ing, but not the use of military personnel and equipment for scientific purposes.

Provides for the complete freedom of scientific investigations in Antarctica and for the exchange of plans, personnel, and results of any scientific expeditions.

Bans nuclear explosions or the disposal of radioactive waste material in Antarctica. Authorizes any signatory nation to designate observers to carry out inspections, including aerial observations, in any part of Antarc-

Requires periodic meetings of signatory nations to make recommendations for technical implementation of the treaty, solution of disputes, amendment of the treaty, and provides that it will enter into force when ratified by all 12 signatory states.

Educational-scientific-cultural agreement (commonly known as the Florence agree-

Executive I-Ratified February 23, 1960, by vote of 76 to 14

This agreement and protocol of reservation on importing educational, scientific, and cul-

tural materials, was opened for signature at Lake Success, N.Y., November 22, 1950, entered into force on May 21, 1952, and signed in behalf of the United States June 24, 1959.

It is designed to encourage the exchange of materials of a cultural, scientific, and educational nature by admitting duty free the following materials:

- Books, publications, and documents.
- Works of art and collectors' items.
- 3. Visual and auditory materials.
- Scientific instruments or apparatus. Books and other materials for the blind.
- 6. Certain public exhibition materials.

The protocol of reservation permits the United States, and other participants, on a reciprocal basis, to suspend any of its obligations under the agreement if any materials covered by the agreement are being imported in increased quantities and under conditions to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers of similar or directly competitive products.

France-Convention of Establishment Executive G-Ratified August 17, 1960

The Senate ratified Executive G. 86th Congress, 2d session, the Convention of Establishment Between the United States and France, together with a protocol and a joint declaration, signed at Paris on November 25, 1959

The treaty is designed to insure nondiscriminatory treatment of our businessmen in France and a guarantee that the businessmen of France will be treated equally with the United States.

The term of the convention with France is 10 years after which it can be terminated on 1 year's written notice by either party to the other.

Japan-Mutual Cooperation and Security Treaty

Executive E-Ratified June 22, 1960

This treaty of mutual cooperation and security between the United States and Japan was signed at Washington, January 19, 1960, and replaces the security pact of 1951.

This new treaty represents an affirmation by the two parties of their solemn obligations to settle their international differences in a manner consistent with the Charter of the United Nations; to broaden and strengthen economic ties; and to strengthen their capacities to resist armed attack through self-help and mutual aid. The United States and Japan are to consult to-gether from time to time regarding the implementation of the treaty, and, at the request of either party, whenever the security of Japan or international peace and security in the Far East is threatened.

Each party recognizes that an armed attack against either party in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional provisions and processes.

The United States is guaranteed the privlieges of continued use of military bases and other facilities on Japanese soil. The use of these facilities and areas as well as the status of U.S. Armed Forces in Japan is to be governed by a separate agreement.

This treaty is to remain in force until the two Governments agree that the United Nations can satisfactorily maintain the peace in Japan's area; however, after 10 years, either party can give notice of termination, which would take place I year after notice. The treaty went into effect late June 22,

1960, U.S. time, when the Japanese Foreign Minister and the U.S. Ambassador to Japan exchanged the instruments of ratification in Tokyo.

Mexican broadcasting agreement Executive G-Ratified February 23, 1960, by Vote of 76 to 8

This agreement, signed at Mexico City on January 29, 1957, governs the relationship

between the United States and Mexico in the use of standard broadcasting band. It will remain in force for a period of 5 years unless terminated by either Government or replaced by a new agreement. If, however, consultations over violations are unsuccessful, the agreement can be terminated 90 days after denunctation.

It provides a basic pattern by prescribing engineering standards, procedures, classes of stations, radiofrequency priorities and similar regulations.

North American regional broadcasting

Executive A—Ratified February 23, 1960, by Vote of 76 to 8

This agreement, signed at Washington on November 15, 1950, is a regional agreement concerning use of radiofrequencies in the standard broadcast band between 535 and 1605 kilocycles by the participating countries.

It prescribes engineering standards, procedures, classes of stations, radiofrequency priorities and similar regulations.

Participating countries are Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the United Kingdom (for Jamaica and the Bahamas), and the United States. Provisions is made for the adherence of Haiti.

This agreement remains in effect for 5 years after entry into force unless a new agreement is negotiated.

Pakistan Treaty

Executive F-Ratified August 17, 1960

The Senate ratified a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the United States and Pakistan, together with a protocol, signed at Washington on November 12, 1959.

The purpose of the treaty is to protect the interests of those nationals and corporate entities of the treaty parties engaged in conducting business and commercial transactions within the territory of the other party.

The United States has been trying for 11 years to negotiate such an agreement with Pakistan, but not until the present Government assumed direction of that country was it possible to do so.

The term of the treaty is 10 years after which it can be terminated on 1 year's written notice by either party to the other.

Paris Convention

Executive D—Ratified August 17, 1960

The Senate, by a unanimous vote, ratified Executive D, 86th Congress, 2d session, the Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, to take effect June 1, 1963.

The convention assures protection of industrial property rights of U.S. nationals abroad; namely, patents, trademarks, designs, commercial names, and related rights. Fifty countries are parties to the convention—the United States became a signatory of the original convention in 1887.

Sea law conventions

Executives J-M-Ratified May 26, 1960

These conventions are: Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone; Convention on the High Seas; Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas; and a Convention on the Continental Shelf.

These four conventions codify existing international law and establish additional law. They are concerned primarily with the rights and duties of states and vessels in the territorial sea, contiguous zone, and on the high seas, rights and responsibilities with regard to fishing and conservation on the high seas and formulating international law relative to the exploitation of natural resources on the Continental Shelf.

Visual education

Executive V-Ratified May 26, 1960

This treaty is designed to facilitate the international circulation of visual and audi-

tory materials of an educational, scientific, and cultural character to promote the free flow of ideas and mutual understanding of peoples.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT
Alaska lands

S. 3545—Public Law 86-620, Approved July 12,1960

This measure provides for the disposal of lands in Alaska by sealed competitive bids as well as by public auction. A 1929 statute granting 100,000 acres of public lands in Alaska for the support of the agricultural college and school of mines restricted sale or lease of these lands by public auction to the highest bidder. The State of Alaska believes that the sealed competitive bidding for sale or leasing of these lands will result in a higher price and thus increase the revenues in the State for educational purposes.

Antarctica Medal

H.R. 3923—Public Law 86-600, Approved July 7, 1960

This law authorizes the Secretary of Defense to issue a commemorative medal to persons who serve or who have served as members of a U.S. expedition to Antarctica between January 1, 1946, and a date to be subsequently established by the Secretary of Defense. It provides a treasured honor for those men, military and civilian, who have actively participated in expeditions in the Antarctic and experienced the hardships and hazards incident thereto.

Under the regulations which the Secretary of Defense would be authorized to prescribe, the awards should assist both the Navy and the National Science Foundation in recruitment of personnel for winter service in the Antarctic. Without the contribution of those persons who have spent time in the Antarctic under its most rigorous conditions, the results of scientific and geographic value and the grounds for U.S. territorial claims alike would be very meager. The law is intended to honor those who have made such contributions and to provide an incentive for others.

Antikickback statute

S. 3487—Public Law 86-695, Approved September 2, 1960

This bill amends the so-called Anti-Kick-back Act of 1946 by extending its scope and coverage to all prime contracts with the United States which are negotiated. Under existing law, the act applies only to prime contracts which are on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee or other cost-reimbursable basis.

The Anti-Kickback Act prohibits the payment or grant of anything of value by or on behalf of a subcontractor to an employee of a prime contractor holding a Government contract, or to an employee of a higher tier subcontractor, either as an inducement for the award of a contract or purchase order, or as an acknowledgment of a subcontract or purchase order previously awarded.

Under the act it is conclusively presumed that kickbacks are ultimately borne by the Government, and prime contractors are required to withhold from subcontractors, upon the direction of the contracting agency or the General Accounting Office, the amount of the kickback.

The act provides for both civil recovery and criminal prosecution and authorizes the General Accounting Office to inspect the plants and audit the books and records of any prime contractor or subcontractor engaged in the performance of a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee or cost-reimbursable contract to determine whether kickback payments have been made.

Changing designation of certain medals H.R. 3291—Public Law 86-593, Approved July 6, 1960

The purpose of this law is to provide for changes in designation of the "Distinguished

Service Cross" and the "Soldier's Medal" to the "Air Force Cross" and the "Airman's Medal," respectively.

The current designations of "Distinguished Service Cross" and "Soldier's Medal" identify these medals as decorations of the U.S. Army, and are essentially carryovers from the period before the Air Force was made a separate Department under the National Security Act of 1947.

Since that time, the Air Force has made several distinctive changes primarily to foster esprit de corps and increase the morale of its members. For example, in April 1952, the enlisted rank designations of private; private, first class; corporal; and sergeant were changed in the Air Force to basic airman, airman, third class; airman, second class; and airman, first class, respectively, and are equivalent to the Department of the Navy designations of apprentice seaman, seaman, and petty officer, third class.

In January 1949, the Air Force adopted the present blue uniform to identify its wearers as members of the U.S. Air Force. In November 1957, the Air Force established a distinctive Longevity Service Ribbon for wear on the Air Force uniform as a visible means of recognizing certain periods of active Federal service performed by its military members.

Clean election bill

S. 2436—Passed Senate January 25, 1960; Referred to House Administration January 26, 1960

This measure completely rewrites the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 and would—

Increase the spending limit for candidates for Senator and Representative at Large from \$25,000 to \$50,000, or an amount equal to 20 cents a vote for all votes cast for the office in the preceding general election, plus 10 cents a vote for all votes over 1 million or a similar amount based on the total number of persons registered to vote;

Increase the spending limit for candidates for Representative from \$5,000 to \$12,500, or an amount based on the above formula;

Increase the spending limit for political committees operating in two or more States from \$3 million a year to an amount equal to 20 cents a vote for the highest number of votes cast for President in any one of the preceding three elections, thus raising the annual ceiling to approximately \$12 mil-

Reduce the number of financial reports required of political committees from four to two in nonelection years, and substitute for one of the two extra reports required immediately prior to elections one to be filed not later than 30 days following elections;

Provide that all spending reports be filed with the Clerk of the House, Secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the U.S. district court, and require that the reports be preserved for 6 years instead of 2; make them available for public inspection within 24 hours of receipt and permit them to be photographed or copied;

Include primaries, conventions, and caucuses within the scope of the reporting requirements (rollcall vote 50 to 39);

Require intrastate as well as interstate committees to report on campaign expenditures and contributions if the committee spends over \$2,500 a year to influence the election of a candidate for Federal office or President or Vice President electors (rollcall vote 53 to 37);

Require every person who makes contributions of over \$100 (instead of \$50) in any year directly to candidates in two or more States to file reports of his contributions (voice vote);

Limit an individual's total political contributions in any year to \$10,000 and prescribes criminal penalties for violations (voice vote);

Restrict spending by candidates for President to \$12 million and Vice President to

\$6 million (voice vote);

Eliminate the requirement for a second report following first primary if candidate must participate in a runoff, thus permitting a cumulative report following second primary (voice vote);

Make the bill effective January 1, 1961

(voice vote).

Coast and Geodetic Survey

8. 2482—Public Law 86-409, Approved April 5, 1960

Remove geographical limitations on the activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in connection with projects designated as

essential to the national interest.

The act of Congress approved August 6, 1947, limited the Survey's activities to the United States, its territories and possessions. Recent experience in many fields of scientific endeavor in connection with military activities, purticularly with regard to the exploration of outer space, and the pressing need for expanded knowledge of the Ocean's depths for submarine operation and defense makes it necessary for the removal of this restriction.

Commission on noxious and obscene matters S. 3736—Passed Senate June 30, 1960; Referred to House Education and Labor July

Creates a commission to explore methods of combating traffic in obscene and noxious materials.

The Commission is to be made up of persons who have knowledge of the seriousness of the problem. The Commission will study the need for any new Federal regulations as well as the general need for State laws or local ordinances on the subject.

Desert land laws

H.R. 11706—Public Law 86-552, Approved June 29, 1960

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to extend by not more than 3 years the time within which holders of desert land entries on public lands in the lower Palo Verde Mesa, Riverside County, Callf., may complete the reclamation and cultivation of their entries as required by the Desert Land Act. A further extension of up to 3 years is also authorized if the entryman can show before the end of the first extension that he has adequate financing to complete his project during the additional period and if other requirements are met.

In addition, the law permits the acceptance of expenditures for engineering or legal expenses, including sums paid for these purposes to an organization of entrymen, as proof of the past annual expenditures for benefit of the entries required under the Desert Land Act. The minimum amount required for proof work is \$1 an acre a year.

Federal Property Act

H.R. 9541—Public Law 86-591, Approved July 5, 1960

This law authorizes the Administrator of General Services to accept funds for testing articles and commodities to aid in the development of specifications and standards. It also extends the authority of the Administrator to include testing of articles or commodities offered for lease to the Federal Government.

GSA-Special police

 2851—Passed Senate June 23, 1960; Referred to House Government Operations June 24, 1960

This bill amends the act of June 1, 1948, by adding a new section which would authorize the Administrator of General Services, or certain officials designated by him, to appoint employees of the GSA engaged in investigative functions, to act as nonuni-

formed special police. The Administrator of General Services contends that nonuniformed special police are required for protecting property under the control of the General Services Administration. These employees would be empowered to enforce Federal laws to protect persons and property, and to enforce rules and regulations issued by the General Services Administrator for protection of such property. The policemen to be designated under this bill would also be authorized to make arrests without warrant for any offense constituting a felony when committed on Government property, if such police had reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested is guilty of the offense.

At present, the Administrator of GSA has authority to appoint uniformed guards as special police for the protection of Federal property. He is also authorized to appoint nonuniformed policemen to make investigations within the District of Columbia, but there is no authority for the appointment of nonuniformed police for duty outside of the District of Columbia.

Greetings to Helen Keller

Senate Resolution 336—Passed Senate June 23, 1960

The Senate unanimously adopted this resolution extending greetings to Miss Heien Keller on the occasion of her 80th birthday:

The 27th day of June 1960 marks the 80th anniversary of the birth of this most remarkable and gentle lady who is loved and respected by people throughout the world.

Miss Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Ala., and was made blind and deaf by disease while still an infant. She was imprisoned, as she later called it, in a "no world." The whole world knows of the challenging inspiring story of how she emerged into womanhood and how, through her own determination and faith, and through the patient understanding and devotion of a dedicated teacher, Miss Anne Sullivan, she won her magnificent victory over darkness and defeat.

Miss Keller's personal victory turned her life and ambitions to the service of others. As she has written:

The more we try to help each other and make life brighter, the happier we shall be.
With this philosophy as her guide, Helen Keller has for more than half a century employed the symbol of her own hope and faith to the benefit of millions of her fellow handicapped in America and throughout the world.

Idaho-100th anniversary

S. 3160—Public Law 86-696, Approved September 2, 1960

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and furnish to the Idaho Territorial Centennial Commission national medals to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the State of Idaho

as a territory.

It provides that not more than 10,000 medals of either silver or bronze or both be struck. The medals are to be delivered as required by the commission in quantities of not less than 2,000 and no medals shall be made after December 31, 1963. The bill authorizes the manufacture and sale by the mint to the public of silver or bronze duplicates of this medal upon authorization from the Idaho Territorial Centennial Commission.

Indian lands

H.R. 4386—Public Law 86-634, Approved July 12, 1960

This act extends the protection of the Federal law, which now makes it unlawful to destroy or deface Government survey marks, to signs of warnings erected by Indian tribes either to mark the boundaries or their reservations or to indicate no trespassing on

the reservations. In addition, the bill makes it unlawful to go upon Indian land for the purpose of hunting, trapping, or fishing without the consent, in the form of a license or permit for which a fee can be charged, by the Indian or tribe concerned.

James Madison Memorial

Senate Joint Resolution 128—Public Law 86-417, April 8, 1960

Establishes a James Madison Memorial Commission to formulate plans for a permanent memorial to James Madison in Washington, D.C.

Jane Addams Centennial

House Joint Resolution 658—Public Law 86-698, Approved September 2, 1960

This resolution authorizes and requests the President to proclaim September 6, 1960, as a day upon which all Americans should pay honor and respect to Jane Addams, founder and leader of Chicago's Hull House.

John J. Pershing Centennial
House Joint Resolution 640—Public Law
86-483, Approved June 1, 1960

This joint resolution authorizes the President to proclaim September 13, 1960, the 100th anniversary of the birth of General of the Armies John J. Pershing, as a day upon which all Americans should pay honor to the general and the men who served under him.

John J. Pershing Memorial

S. 3901—Passed Senate August 31, 1960. Referred to House Administration August 31, 1960

Authorizes the American Battle Monuments Commission to provide for the erection of a memorial to the late John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, to be erected in accordance with the plans and design submitted by the Commission on federally owned land in the northwest section of the District of Columbia bounded on the north by Pennsylvania Avenue, on the south by E Street, on the west by 15th Street, and on the east by 14th Street.

The authority in this bill would cease to exist after 5 years unless the erection of the memorial has been begun and the Commission has determined that sufficient funds are available for its completion. Upon completion of the memorial, its maintenance and care would be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Commission would be authorized to accept from any source, public or private, money or other property for use in carrying out its functions, and to cooperate therein with interested public and private organizations.

Junior Achievers

Senate Concurrent Resolution 81—Adopted by the Senate January 26, 1960; Passed House January 28, 1960

To lend encouragement and give proper recognition to a worthwhile group and function, the Congress adopted, unanimously, a resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of January 31 through February 6, 1960, as National Junior Achievement Week. All citizens were urged to salute the activities of these young people and their volunteer adult advisers.

Junior Achievement, Inc., is a nationwide, nonprofit organization organized in 1942 to provide high school students with an opportunity to learn American business methods by actually organizing and operating their own business under the sponsorship of local business corporations. Junior Achievers are recruited in public and parochial high schools throughout the country with the cooperation of school authorities.

The organization is made up of more than 30,500 teenagers and operates more than

2,000 miniature corporations in some 95 communities throughout the United States.

Juvenile Delinquency Act of 1960

 694—Passed Senate January 27, 1960;
 Referred to House Education and Labor January 28, 1960

The Senate unanimously agreed to this measure which is designed to bring to bear upon the national problem of juvenile delinquency the resources of the national Government in an effective manner.

It provides for a 5-year program of Federal assistance by authorizing an annual appropriation of up to \$5 million for fiscal 1960 and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years to demonstrate and develop improved methods for the prevention, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency; \$2.5 million is allotted for development-demonstration programs and \$2.5 million for personnel training.

The Secretary of HEW is authorized to make the grants and render technical assistance to States and municipalities and to other public and private nonprofit agencies, including institutions of higher learning or research.

Establishes a 13-member National Advisory Council on Juvenile Delinquency within HEW to advise the Secretary on the administration of the act and to review and make recommendations on projects proposed for Federal assistance under the act.

Land exchange

H.R. 7681—Public Law 86-509, Approved June 11, 1960

This law transfers authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange national forest lands for State-owned or private lands, to accept title on behalf of the United States to the State-owned or private lands exchanged and authority to dispose, under the Minerals Act, of common mineral materials on acquired lands, thus eliminating the dual responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior for these actions.

It reaffirms the Secretary of Interior's authority to apply the national mineral policies established by the Minerals Leasing Act, the general mining statutes and other statutes governing evaluation, reservation, and disposition of minerals on all public lands, including the national forests.

Law Day

Senate Joint Resolution 203—Passed Senate June 28, 1960; Referred to House Judiciary June 29, 1960

The purpose of this resolution is to designate the first day of May of each year as Law Day in the United States of America.

The designation of a day set aside each year as Law Day was first proposed by the American Bar Association and designated by the President of the United States on May 1, 1958. Since the 1958 designation, by Presidential proclamation, similar recognition has occurred in 1959 and 1960 by Presidential proclamation.

It is estimated that more than 75,000 separate observances were held throughout the Nation this past year. These observances have been celebrated in churches, schools, courtrooms, public auditoriums, and before civic and service clubs.

# Legislative jurisdiction exercised by United States

S. 1617—Passed Senate May 25, 1980; Referred to House Government Operations May 31, 1960

This bill permits Federal agencies to restore to the States certain jurisdictional authority now vested in the United States, which may better be administered by State auhorities, and to acquire only jurisdiction necessary in connection with future land procurement. Once legislative jurisdiction has been vested in the United States, it cannot

be revested in the States other than by operation of a limitation imposed by the State at the time the State granted jurisdiction, or by an act of Congress.

This bill declares it to be the policy of Con-

gress that-

"The Federal Government will receive or retain on that measure of legislative jurisdiction over federally owned or operated land areas within the States as may be necessary for the proper performance of Federal functions.

"To the extent consistent with the purposes for which the land is held by the United States, the Federal Government is to avoid receiving or retaining concurrent jurisdiction or any measure of exclusive legislative jurisdiction."

The overall objective is to provide that, in any case, the Federal Government may not receive or retain any of the States' legislative jurisdiction relative to qualifications for voting, education, public health and safety, taxation, marriage, divorce, descent and distribution of property and a variety of other matters which are ordinarily the subject of State control.

Library of Congress—Additional building House Joint Resolution 352—Public Law 86-469, Approved May 14, 1960

Authorizes the Architect of the Capitol to prepare preliminary plans and estimates of cost for an additional building for the Library of Congress under the direction and supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Library of Congress, one of the leading research libraries in the world, must add substantial numbers of publications to its collections each year in order to maintain its effectiveness. This new building will house the Copyright Office and the Processing Department which will acquire and process materials for the Library's collections; the branch Government Printing Office which works closely with the Processing Department in printing catalog cards, binding books, and laminating maps and manuscripts: the Legislative Reference Service; the Division for the Blind; the collections, staffs, and reading rooms of the Manuscript Division; the Map Division; the bound newspaper collection and the microfilm collection with their related reading rooms and staffs; and the motion picture collection.

Medal awards

H.R. 5569—Fublic Law 86–582, Approved July 5, 1960

This law permits the award of certain medals in cases where the appropriate Secretary determines that the recommendation for the award was made within the prescribed time period, but that no award was made because of loss of the recommendation or inadvertence.

Under existing law applicable to the Army and the Air Force, recommendations for military service awards must be made within 2 years after the act justifying the award, and the award itself must be made within 3 years of the act. For the Navy, the recommendation must be made within 3 years of the act and the award made within 5 years of the act.

There are some cases in which recommendations were made within the prescribed period, but no awards were made on the basis of these recommendations because of loss or inadvertence. In these cases, this bill permits award of the medal if the appropriate Secretary determined that (1) a statement of the act or service and recommending the award was made and supported by sufficient evidence within the statutory period, and (2) no award was made because the recommendation was lost or through inadvertence was not acted upon. The award

must be made within 2 years of the Secretary's determination.

Medals-Posthumously

S. 2969—Public Law 86-656, Approved July 14, 1960

This measure authorizes the posthumous award of appropriate medals and certificates to Chaplain George L. Fox, of Cambridge, Vt.; Chaplain Alexander D. Goode, of Washington, D.C.; Chaplain Clark V. Poling, of Schenectady, N.Y.; and Chaplain John P. Washington, of Arlington, N.J., for their heroism aboard the U.S. troopship Dorchester when it was sunk by an enemy torpedo on February 3, 1943.

National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board

S. 3846-Passed Senate August 31, 1960

Establishes in the Smithsonian Institution a National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, which would provide advice and assistance to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on portrayal of exhibits depicting the contributions which the Armed Forces of the United States have made to American society and culture.

The Board would be composed of 11 members, including the Secretary of Defense (ex officio), the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (ex officio), and 9 members appointed by the President of the United States. The members would serve without compensation but would be reimbursed for necessary expenses.

National Public Works Week

Senate Joint Resolution 202—Passed Senate June 28, 1960; Referred to House Judiciary June 29, 1960

The purpose of this resolution is to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the 7-day period commencing October 2, 1960, as National Public Works Week, and calling upon the people of the United States to celebrate the week with appropriate activities and ceremonies.

The establishment of National Public Works Week is an effective means of explaining the role public works engineering and administration play in the lives of every American family, and particularly those liv ing in urban communities. Due to the vital nature of public works and its importance to most Americans, mass media can be expected to help carry its message to its audiences. The designation of a Public Works Week will focus attention on the public works program whose services are dedicated to the health and well-being of the citizens of the Nation. It is felt that this program will help to arouse an interest in the young people of this Nation to pursue careers in the public service inasmuch as that service needs topflight men of imagination, vision, and foresight in the field of public works.

National Voters' Day

Senate Joint Resolution 186—Passed Senate June 28, 1960; Referred to House Judiciary June 29, 1960

This resolution authorizes and directs the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each year as National Voters' Day, calling upon Federal, State, and local governments, civic, industrial, and business groups, and upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate activities and ccremonies.

The aim of this resolution by designating the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each year as National Voters' Day would be to encourage not only national efforts, by Governors, mayors, industry, business, labor, fraternal, service, women's, and other civically oriented groups to support voter education campaigns. It is hoped that

these programs will educate people on the issues in a campaign, on the candidates and their qualifications, on the mechanism of voting, such as marking ballots and using voting machines, informing eligible voters of, and encouraging them to meet, registration requirements; educating potential voters on the processes of government and the value of citizen support; participation in, and, if advisable, constructive opposition, and launching a counterattack on the trend toward apathy now among the major causes keeping almost 50 percent of the eligible voters away from the polls.

## Navajo Indians

S. 2878—Passed Senate March 29, 1960; Referred to House Interior March 30, 1960

The primary purpose of this measure is to convey in fee simple certain federally owned lands excluding mineral rights, located within the State of New Mexico to the Navajo Tribe of Indians. It also adjusts and simplifies the administration of certain other federally owned lands located near Gallup, N. Mex.

Enactment of this measure will permit the tribe and the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior to initiate a comprehensive management program which will result in better conservation practices.

Payment for lands conveyed to United States

H.R. 9142—Public Law 86-596, Approved July 6, 1960

The principal purposes of this law are (1) to provide compensation for land conveyed or relinquished to the United States during the years 1897-1905 under the act of June 4, 1897, in cases in which the lands or other rights which the owners were entitled to receive under this 1897 act and supplementary legislation have not already been given them; (2) to make inapplicable to the owners, their heirs and assigns a later provision of law directing the Secretary of the Interior. upon request, to return the original lands; thus to correct defects in the law under which such parties are now laying claim to valuable lands within the national forests and parks and taking them out of Federal ownership.

## Presidential office space

S. 3524—Passed Senate September 1, 1960

This bill authorizes the establishment of a Commission on Presidential Office Space. The Commission would be composed of seven members, two Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, two Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons appointed by the President of the United States from the executive branch or from private life. Commission members appointed from the Congress and the executive branch would serve without additional compensation.

It would be the duties of the Commission, after consultation with the President occupying the White House at that time, to approve all design and construction plans, determine the methods for selecting and approve the selection of the architect, and to utilize the services of the Office, Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, to the maximum practicable extent in awarding contracts for the construction work and in supervising the progress of the design and construction work. The work performed by the Chief of Engineers would be on a reimbursable basis. Measures would be taken to assure that all lumber, fixtures, and other materials removed from the Executive Mansion or other buildings are carefully examined to determine their historical value and their proper preservation and distribution. Reports on progress of the work would be submitted to the Congress and the President from time to time, but at least once

annually. Upon conclusion of its work, the Commission would promptly submit a final report, and would cease to exist 30 days after such submission.

Public lands for recreational use

S. 2757—Public Law 86–755, Approved September 13, 1960

Under existing law, the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, conveyances of certain public lands to States for recreational purposes may be made each year in the amount of 6,400 acres, embraced in not more than three sites. This maximum is doubled for the calendar years 1960, 1961, and 1962.

Certain States applied for land under the act in 1959, but for various reasons those applications could not be granted during that period of time, and the States were unable to obtain the acreage allowed for 1959. This bill permits these States to obtain the 6.400 acres for three sites authorized for 1959 and also to take care of similar contingencies which might arise in the future.

The effect of this bill is to provide that if any State falls in any one calendar year to secure the maximum acreage permitted for that year because pending applications could not be processed by the Department of the Interior during the calendar year additional conveyances may be made to that State pursuant to applications on file with the Secretary on the last day of that year, and the additional conveyances will be charged against the limitations for that year rather than for the year in which the conveyances are actually made.

## Publication payments

S. 3579—Passed Senate June 18, 1960—Referred to House Government Operations June 20, 1960

This bill amends existing law to provide governmentwide uniform authority for Federal departments and agencies to make advance payment for subscription or other charges for publications which they require, but which do not fall within the category of newspapers, magazines, or periodicals.

Section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529) prohibits advance payment for articles purchased by the Federal Government in the absence of specific statutory authority. The act of June 12, 1930, provides general authority for advance payments of subscription charges for "newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals." However, the Comptroller General has ruled that the language of that act does not cover charges for "publications" which do not fall into the category of "periodicals." Under existing law, however, special authority has been provided for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Army, and the Veterans' Administration.

This bill amends the act of June 12, 1930, to provide Government-wide authority for the advance payment of subscription "or other charges" for newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and "other publications." It also repeals those statutes providing special authority for the advance payment for subscriptions to publications to provide uniform authority for all departments and agencies.

Reimburse owners and tenants of lands for moving expenses

S. 2583—Passed Senate June 3, 1960; Referred to House Government Operations June 6, 1960

Establishes a uniform and acceptable reimbursement policy to pay expenses and losses incurred by individuals who are forced to vacant their homes or land which was acquired for use by the Federal Government. Right of States to select certain public lands

S. 2959—Public Law 86-786, Approved September 14, 1960

This bill clarifies the right of States, including the State of Alaska, to select certain public lands as indemnity selections even though the lands are subject to outstanding mineral leases or permits.

Under existing law the States are permitted to select lands which are under a mineral lease or permit but subject to the requirement that selections must include all the lands subject to that lease or permit, None of the lands subject to that lease or permit may be selected, however, if they are in a producing or a producible status.

It is often the case that many oil and gas leaseholds include within their geographical boundaries certain lands to which the United States does not have title. This fact prevents the States from selecting any of the lands under existing law. This bill amends the present laws governing State selections to permit the States to select some of the lands subject to a lease or permit without having to select all of the lands subject to that lease or permit. It further provides that if a State should select such lands it would receive them subject to a reservation to the United States of the minerals for which the lease or permit was issued until the termination of the lease or permit. The revenues from the development of reserved minerals are to continue to be received by the United States and distributed as provided by existing law.

Robert Frost Medal

S. 3439—Public Law 86-747, Approved September 13, 1960

This measure authorizes the President of the United States to present in the name of Congress an appropriate gold medal to Robert Frost in recognition of his poetry which has enriched our culture and the philosophy of the world.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to strike a gold medal and also authorizes an appropriation of \$2,500.

Secret Service-Presidential successors

S. 3366—Passed Senate May 26, 1960; Referred to House Judiciary May 27, 1960

This measure is designed to close gaps that exist in connection with threats against the successors to the Presidency and to authorize their protection by the Secret Service.

Present law provides penalties for threats against the President-elect and the Vice President of the United States and authorizes their protection by the U.S. Secret Service, but does not take care of the situation that would occur in the event of the death or disability of either the President or Vice President, or both. Nor does existing law provide protection for the Vice President-elect while he is waiting to assume office after his election. This legislation remedies this lack of coverage by making the threat and protection provisions coextensive with the possibilities of succession to the Presidency.

Existing law authorizes the full-time protection of the President but provides protection of the Vice President only upon his request. It would seem that part-time protection is ineffectual since anyone with a premeditated design to harm the Vice President would be expected to execute his plan at a time when no Secret Service protection was afforded. This legislation removes the discretion of the Vice President.

Small towns and rural counties

S. 3140-Passed Senate May 26, 1960; Referred to House Government Operations May 27, 1960

This measure establishes a 20-member bipartisan Commission on problems of small towns and rural counties

The Commission is authorized to make a full and complete investigation and study of Federal policies and programs relating to the needs and problems of the Nation's smalltown and rural county areas. It is to study the needs, present and future, related to highways, public services, water resources, schools, recreation, financing, law enforcement, and business and industrial development.

The Commission is to determine the capabilities of State, county, and local governments to meet the needs and seek means of improving coordination of Federal, State, county, and local policies. It is to investi-gate the possibilities of the Federal Government encouraging wider dispersal of Government procurement operations, the location of Federal facilities as well as other matters which may be of assistance in solv-ing the various problems of, and promoting the social and economic well-being of the Nation's smalltown and rural county areas.

The Commission is to report its findings and recommendations to the President and to Congress on or before February 1, 1962.

Theodore Roosevelt memorial

H.R. 8665-Public Law 86-764, Approved September 13, 1960

The present section 3 of the act entitled "An act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital," approved May 21, 1932, authorizes the Director of the National Park Service to permit the Roosevelt Memorial Association to erect on Theodore Roosevelt Island a monument or memorial to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt to be approved by the association, by the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission, and to be erected at private expense.

The purpose of this measure is to amend section 3 to provide that the monument or memorial be erected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and that the cost of the project be defrayed by public funds. The Department of the Interior estimates that it would cost \$886,400 to complete the monument and related structures on Theodore Roosevelt Island.

One hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary, U.S. Constitution

House Joint Resolution 605-Public Law 86-650, Approved July 14, 1960

Creates a 12-member commission to prepare plans for the celebration of the 175th anniversary of the Federal Constitution and to coordinate the plans of various State and civic groups.

Members of the Commission will be the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House. In addition, each of the above will appoint three other members.

Variety Artists Week

Senate Joint Resolution 168—Passed Senate June 7, 1960; Referred to House Judiciary June 8, 1960

In recognition of the untiring efforts of artists who supply us with entertainment. this resolution designates the week of October 2-8, 1960, as National American Guild of Variety Artists Week.

Wilsons Creek battlefield, Missouri

H.R. 725-Public Law 86-434, Approved April 22, 1960

This maesure establishes the Wilsons Creek Battlefield National Park to commemorate the Battle of Wilsons Creek, sometimes called Oak Hill by the Confederates. The battle, fought on August 10, 1861, was a struggle between the Confederate and Union forces in Missouri for control of the State in the first year of the Civil War.

The site of this Civil War battlefield is

some 10 miles southwest of Springfield, Mo.

Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission

Senate Joint Resolution 152-Passed Senate June 28, 1960; Referred to House Administration June 29, 1960

Establishes a Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission for the purpose of considering and formulating plans for the design, construction, and location of a permanent memorial to Woodrow Wilson in the District of Columbia

The Commission is to be composed of the following members:

1. Former Presidents of the United States, at their pleasure:

2. Two persons to be appointed by the President of the United States;

3. Two Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate;

4. Two Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

5. Three members to be appointed by the President of the United States, one from each of the following: (a) The Woodrow Wilson Foundation; (b) the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Commission; and (c) the Director of the National Park Service or his representative.

The Commission selects a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members. Vacancies in membership would be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The members serve without compensation, but to be reimbursed for necessary expenses.

At the earliest practicable date the Commission is to report its plans and recom-mendations to the President and to Congress, in the interim submitting annual reports on its progress.

There is authorized to be appropriated not more than \$10,000 to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution.

Youth Appreciation Week

Senate Joint Resolution 181-Passed Senate June 2, 1960; Referred to House Judiciary June 3, 1960

This resolution designates the 7-day period beginning on the second Monday November of each year as Youth Appreciation Week, and requests the President to issue annually a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and ac-

This is intended to strike at the recurring problem of juvenile delinquency by stimulating participation in religious and civic activities.

HEALTH

Air pollution problems

S. 3108-Passed Senate June 28, 1960; Referred to House Interstate June 29, 1960

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Surgeon General to make investigations and to hold public hearings on air pollution problems which are interstate in nature and of broad significance.

Air pollution study

H.R. 8238-Public Law 86-493, Approved June 8, 1960

This measure authorizes the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to conduct a study of the effect on human health of substances discharged into the atmosphere by the exhausts of motor vehicles.

Requires the Surgeon General to submit a report to Congress within 2 years with findings and recommendations. Gorgas Memorial Laboratory

S. 3179—Public Law 86-617, Approved July 12, 1960

This law increases the construction authorization by \$250,000 for facilities at Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in the Republic

Gorgas is well known for its research work in malaria, yellow fever, and virus diseases. It is considered an important center for field and laboratory studies, not only by its own staff but by visiting scientists, and is one of the very few such centers under American auspices in the American tropics.

Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960 H.R. 529-Public Law 86-429, Approved April 22, 1960

This law gives full effect to treaty obligations of the United States to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture of narcotic drugs and to require that their manufacture be restricted to properly licensed persons and premises.

It also amends the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to bring the regulation of exports in conformity with current treaty obligations, and to permit importing and exporting of certain narcotic drugs for scientific research

Practical-nurse training

S. 3025-Passed Senate May 26, 1960; H.R. 11893-House Calendar

This bill extends to June 30, 1965, the Federal-State program of training practical nurses under the authority of the Vocational Education Act of 1946. Provides authority for the appropriation of up to \$5 million of grants a year to be matched by States with State plans for practical-nurse training,

It includes Guam as a participant under the act and provides that Hawali and Alaska be treated as States.

Public health-graduate training H.R. 6871-Public Law 86-720, Approved September 8, 1960

This legislation expands and strengthens graduate public health training by-

Authorizing a new 5-year program of project grants, up to \$2 million a year, to schools of public health and schools of nursing and engineering which provide graduate or spec-ialized training in public health; and

Extending without time limit, the present authority of the Surgeon General to make grants-in-aid up to \$1 million a year to schools of public health.

U.S. nationals—Care and treatment S. 2331-Public Law 86-571, Approved July 5, 1960

This law makes systematic provision for hospitalizing nationals of the United States who are returned to this country because of mental illness. It authorizes the Secretary of HEW, upon application of the Secretary of State (1) to receive, and temporarily care for and hospitalize, pending arrangements for suitable continuing care and treatment. mentally ill nationals certified by the State Department; and (2) assume responsibility for continuing care and hospitalization until such time as the State of residence or legal domicile can be ascertained and arrangements made for transfer and release of the person to the appropriate State, or to a relative who has agreed in writing to assume the responsibility.

HOUSING

NASA housing

S. 3226-Public Law 86-578, Approved July 5, 1960

This measure extends the provisions of section 809 of the National Housing Act to essential civilian employees at installations transferred from the Department of Defense to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

This section was added to the National Housing Act in 1956 to help solve the housing problems of essential civilian employees of the armed services at research and development installations. This special program was necessary because in some instances homes built for the employees in towns near or adjacent to installations would be above and beyond those needed for the normal economic growth of the community.

In the opinion of FHA, homes built in excess of those needed for normal growth of a community cannot meet the test of economic soundness required by statute as a prerequisite for FHA mortgage insurance. Section 809 permits the economic soundness test to be waived in these cases.

#### Omnibus Act of 1960

S. 3670-Passed Senate June 16, 1960; H.R. 12603-House Calendar

This omnibus bill provides for a \$1.2 billion housing measure which:

Authorizes the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to undertake a research and study program identifying the solutions to problems involved in construction improvements, methods, and costs.

Permits the FHA Commissioner to insure mortgages secured by housing which is being used for testing advanced technology in housing design, materials, or construction, Limits the insurance to \$300,000 a year.

Extends the home repair and improvement program to October 1, 1961, and removes the ceiling on the loan authorization.

Gives the FHA Commissioner discretion to reduce mortgage insurance premiums on programs to one-fourth of 1 percent a year.

Creates the position of Assistant Commis-

sioner for Cooperative Housing.

Permits the Commissioner to exercise discretion as to the extent and period of disqualification of an investor-sponsor identified with an FHA cooperative housing project which failed to meet the requirement that it be sold to a cooperative.

Increases FHA general insurance by \$4 billion-existing authorization is \$37.8 billion. Permits FHA to insure multifamily projects secured by buildings in which individual

units are owned separately from the whole. Increases by \$25 million the authority to appropriate funds for direct loans to provide housing for the elderly.

Increases by \$350 million the capital grant

authorization for urban renewal.

Increases the amount that any one State may obtain of the capital grant authorization to 12½ percent of the total authorization, plus a portion of the \$150 million reserve

Includes any State-licensed hospital with-

in the provisions of the act.

Increases by \$150 million FNMA special assistance fund which is subject to Presidential allocation; and increases by \$25 million the special assistance fund for the purchase of cooperative loans insured by FHA.

Increases by \$500 million the college housing loan authorisation; by \$50 million "other educational facilities"; by \$50 million the ceiling for student-nurse and intern housing.

Increases by \$100 million the public fa-

cility loan authorization.

Continues VA direct home loan program for 1 year, and continues the provision in existing law which increases the loan fund by

\$150 million annually.

Continues the farm housing program for 2 years, and authorizes increases in the loan fund up to \$74 million.

## Stopgap housing

House Joint Resolution 784 Public Law 86-788, Approved September 14, 1960

This three-point stopgap housing measure, cleared for the President on August 31, 1960, extends the Federal Housing Administration's home improvement loan program for 1 year—through October 1, 1961. It also authorizes an additional \$500 million for college housing and \$50 million for the public facility loan program of the Community Facilities Administration.

#### IMMIGRATION

# Refugee immigration

House Joint Resolution 397—Public Law 86-648, Approved July 14, 1960

Authorizes resettlement of refugees in the United States under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Under the bill the Attorney General can admit, of the estimated 28,000 or less refugee-escapees in Western Europe, one-fourth of the total number resettled by other countries.

Detailed provisions:

Authorizes parole admission into the United States refugee escapees who, when application is made, are not within a Communist-dominated country, are not a national of the country from which they apply, and who fall under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Directs the Secretary of State to inform the Attorney General the number of refugeeescapees resettled between July 1, 1959, and June 30, 1960, by other nations and, on each succeeding January 1 and July 1, the number of refugee-escapees resettled within the preceding 6 months.

Requires the refugees to qualify for admission under the terms of existing immigration law, and requires the Attorney General to submit to Congress by January 15 and June 15 of each year a detailed statement concerning each refugee admitted under the program.

Authorizes the Attorney General to include 500 handicapped, difficult-to-resettle refugees, limited to those of good moral character who are not institutional cases.

Authorizes the exclusion or deportation of an alien convicted of illicit possession of marihuana.

Permits an alien admitted to the United States with nonimmigrant status to qualify for permanent residence without leaving the country to obtain an immigrant visa.

Increases by 500 the number of special nonquota visas available for Portuguese nationals from the Azores and adds a year's annual quota (3,136) to the number of special visas available for Netherlands nationals expelled from Indonesia; extends the expiration date for issuance of the visas to June

Extended to June 30, 1961, the special program for admission of alien orphans.

Terminates the program on July 1, 1962, or earlier, if either the House or Senate within 90 days of the Attorney General's report adopts a resolution stating the program be discontinued.

## JUDICIAL

# Sentence reduction

# S. 2932-Public Law 86-691, Approved September 2, 1960

This law provides for reducing sentences of imprisonment imposed upon persons held in custody while awaiting trial by the time spent in custody.

The primary purpose is to eliminate dis-parity in sentences under certain statutes requiring mandatory terms of imprisonment. Under existing law, a person charged with violating a statute requiring a minimum mandatory sentence may not be credited with the time spent in custody for want of ball while awaiting trial. The result is that a sentencing court lacks authority to differentiate between the offender who has been free on ball before trial and one who has been in custody, because it is required to impose the same minimum mandatory sentence as to each.

Application of the proviso contained in the bill, where credit is due, preserves the existing statutory provision that service of sentence commences after sentence is imposed and commitment occurs. Computation of sentence involves determination of the date of eligibility for release by crediting the sentence imposed with good-time allowance at the rate applicable, plus the period of presentence custody for want of bail. (In short, for purposes of the records the sentence imposed stands intact and it becomes effective as under existing law, with duration subject to the credits just referred

Supreme Court—Recess appointments Senate Resolution 334—Adopted by Senate August 29, 1960

This resolution expresses as the sense of the Senate that recess appointments to the U.S. Supreme Court may not be wholly consistent with the best interests of the Court, the nominee, the litigants before the Court, nor the people of the United States and, therefore, such appointments should not be made except under unusual circumstances and to prevent or end a demonstrable breakdown in the administration of the Court's business.

#### LABOR

#### Coal mine safety amendment

S. 743-Passed Senate April 27, 1960; House Calendar

This measure amends the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to make it applicable to all coal mines regardless of size.

The Federal Coal Mine Safety Act is designed to prevent disasters from mine explosions, mine fires, mine inundation, and man-trip and man-hoist accidents, by making mandatory compliance with the mine safety provisions of the act. To accomplish compliance, the Bureau of Mines' inspectors are authorized to issue orders of withdrawal in the event of imminent danger of a fire, explosion, inundation, man-trip or man-hoist accident, or for failure to correct a violation within a reasonable time. The act prohibits the workmen from reentering violations corrected, and the order annulled.

Under the act (prior to this amendment) these provisions were not applicable to those mines employing 14 or fewer individuals underground. Thus, the Director of the Bureau of Mines had authority only to make annual or necessary inspections and investigations for the purpose of obtaining certain information relating to health and safety conditions. This amendment extends the mandatory provisions to all underground mines.

# Depressed areas

# S. 722-Vetoed May 13, 1960

This measure, the depressed areas bill, authorizes Federal grants and loans totaling \$251 million for the relief of chronically depressed industrial and rural areas. This bill, as passed by the Senate in 1959, authorized \$389.5 million.

As sent to the President, the measure-

Created an Area Redevelopment Administration within the executive branch, and an Area Redevelopment Advisory Board to advise the Administrator.

Authorized the Administrator to designate two types of redevelopment areas—industrial and rural—in the United States. Requires the Administrator to designate as a rural redevelopment area any county which among the 500 counties in the States ranked lowest in level of living of farm-operator families, or which is among the 500 counties having the highest per-centage of commercial farms producing less than \$2,500 worth of products for sale annually.

Directed the Administrator to designate as industrial redevelopment areas those which have suffered 12 percent unemployment during the entire year preceding the application, or 9 percent unemployment during 15 out of the preceding 18 months, or 6 percent unemployment during 18 out of the preceding 24 months. In addition to these mandatory requirements, the Administrator may designate any area which in his judgment suffers from serious unemployment of other than a temporary nature.

Authorized an appropriation of \$150 million for loans—\$75 million as a revolving fund for industrial projects in industrial re-development areas and \$75 million as a revolving fund for industrial projects in rural

redevelopment areas.

Limited the Federal loan to 65 percent of the project cost. Requires that 10 percent of the total cost be supplied by the State or local government or by community or area organization, and not less than 5 percent of the total cost must be supplied by a nongovernmental source. Limited loans to 30 years and required an interest rate of onehalf of 1 percent above the Treasury rate.

Authorized an additional \$50 million appropriation for loans to State or local governments or Indian tribes for construction and improvement of public facilities in in-dustrial and rural redevelopment areas. Authorizes an appropriation of \$35 million for

public facility grants.

Authorized an annual appropriation of \$4.5 million for technical assistance to redevelopment areas including studies evaluating the needs of and development potentiality for economic growth of these areas.

Amended the Housing Act of 1949 to make available urban renewal benefits under that act to a community when the Area Redevelopment Administrator designates the area as an industrial redevelopment area.

Authorized annual appropriations of \$1.5 million for vocational training programs in redevelopment areas, and an additional \$10 million for unemployment compensation to these trainees for a period not to exceed 13 weeks.

## Minimum wage H.R. 12677-In Conference

This measure amends the Fair Labor Standards Act and its principal provisions would-

Increase the hourly minimum wage for 23.7 million workers presently covered from \$1 to \$1.15 in 1961, \$1.20 in 1962, and \$1.25 in 1963.

Extend minimum wage and overtime protection as follows: 1961, \$1 an hour and no overtime; 1962, \$1.05 an hour and a 44-hour workweek; 1963, \$1.15 an hour and a 42-hour workweek; thereafter, \$1.25 an hour and a 40hour workweek.

Extend coverage to 4 million additional

employees of-

(a) Laundry and drycleaning and retail and service enterprises with annual gross sales of \$1 milion or more and engaged in activities affecting interstate commerce;

(b) Local transit companies for minimum

wages only;
(c) Establishments which have annual sales of \$250,000 or more (some of these employees are already covered by existing law); or \$350,000 or more if engaged in construc-tion work (some of these employees are already covered);
(d) Gasoline service stations which have

\$250,000 or more in annual gross sales;
(e) Laundries having \$250,000 or more in gross annual sales if they were in substantial competition with laundries doing more than

half their business across State lines.

Exempt from coverage by this measure:
All employees of hotels, motels, restaurants:

Automobile and farm implement dealers Parent, spouse, or child of owner if they are the only employees; Employees of individual retail stores doing less than \$250,000 in annual business:

Motion picture theater employees;

Switchboard operators of independently owned exchanges of 750 telephone stations or less;

Seasonal recreation and amusement establishments.

Exempt from coverage by existing law: Outside salesmen;

Employees engaged in catching, initial processing, and unloading of seafood;

All agricultural workers; Employees of local weekly, semiweekly, or daily newspapers with circulation of 4,000 or

Employees engaged in canning or processing agricultural commodities or dairy prod-

Cab drivers:

Employees of small telegraph exchanges: Lumbering operations employing 12 or less Exempt from overtime coverage by this measure.

Seamen on American-flag vessels; Local transit employees; Automobile salesmen: Gasoline service-station employees;

Small area broadcasters.

Exempt from overtime coverage by existing

Certain motor carrier, railroad, pipeline, and air carrier employees;

Employees processing and canning fish; Outside buyers of poultry, eggs, cream, or milk.

Increase minimum wage rates in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by 15 percent in 1961 with special provision for appeals in hardship cases, and an additional 5 percent in each of next 2 years.

Amendments effective January 1, 1961.

# NATURAL RESOURCES

# Arizona-Nevada compact

S. 3433-Passed Senate August 25, 1960; Referred to House Judiciary August 26, 1960

This bill gives congressional consent to a compact recently made between the States of Arizona and Nevada. The purpose of the compact is to establish a boundary between the States along the Colorado River between the point where the Nevada-California boundary interests the 35th degree of latitude north and Davis Dam. It also provides, in section 2, that "The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.'

# Bardwell Reservoir, Tex.

# S. 601-Public Law 86-399, Approved March 31, 1960

This law provides for the construction and operation of Bardwell Reservoir on Waxa-hachie Creek in Texas. The reservoir will provide flood control for Waxahachie Creek and for the downstream reaches of the Trinity River that have been affected by floods on the creek. It will also provide water conservation and storage for the cities of Waxahachie, Ennis, and Corsicana,

Total cost of the project is \$6,992,000 for construction and \$40,000 for annual operating and maintenance costs. Of this total, about 28 percent, or \$1,899,000, will be met by local interests.

Flood control benefits from Bardwell Reservoir are estimated at \$172,620 along Waxahachie and related creeks and \$64,130 along the Trinity River downstream.

Central Valley project-San Luis unit S. 44-Public Law 86-488, Approved June 3, 1960

This measure authorizes the Department of the Interior to construct and maintain the San Luis Dam and Reservoir under a cost-sharing agreement with the State of California and under Federal reciamation laws. This project will irrigate approximately 500,000 acres of land in Merced, Fresno, and King Counties.

January 1, 1962, was set as the final date for negotiating an agreement with California, following which a Federal project could be built, provided 90 days' notice was given to Congres

Authorizes \$290,430,000 for construction of the unit. Of this amount \$192,650,000 will cover distribution systems and drains that local interests do not build, and funds for operation and maintenance.

Prohibits production of surplus price-supported crops on newly irrigated lands serviced by the Federal project.

Chency division-Wichita project, Kansas S. 1092-Public Law 86-787, Approved

September 14, 1960 This measure authorizes the Federal construction of the Cheney division of the Wichita reclamation project, a multiplepurpose water resource development, in the Ninnescah River Basin, southwest Kansas, at a total estimated cost of \$26,024,000, with Federal expenditures estimated at approxi-\$18 million. Of this amount mately \$7,022,000 is reimbursable.

The principal features of the Cheney division include the Cheney Dam and Reservoir, the pumping plant and pipeline to the city of Wichita. Only the dam and reser-voir will be financed and constructed by the Federal Government.

Coal research

## H.R. 3375-Public Law 86-599, Approved July 7, 1960

This law establishes the basis for a new and expanded program of coal research and development by the Department of the Interior, to be carried out through various means, including particularly contracts with State and local research agencies and private organizations. Technical advisory committees may be established to assist in the program as administered by a Director of Coal Research

Reports will be submitted to the President and the Congress annually, and all informa-tion as to uses, products, processes, and patents which flow from the research will be available to the general public (with such exceptions and limitations, if any, as the Secretary may find to be necessary in the interest of national defense).

It is intended that an Office of Coal Research be established within the Department of the Interior. This Office will be directly responsible to the Secretary and will have the following functions:

(a) Planning a comprehensive coal research program;

(b) Promoting the coordination of all private and governmental research projects; (c) Developing, in conjunction with the

advisory committees, specific projects which would be recommended directly to the Secretary of the Interior; and (d) Negotiating and being responsible for

the successful conclusion of contracts made by the Secretary with the trade associations, educational institutions, and appropriate responsible State agencies.

Provides for the appointment of a Director of Coal Research and prescribes his annual basic compensation.

# Columbia Basin project

Senate Joint Resolution 162-Passed Senate April 11, 1960; Referred to House Interior April 12, 1960

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior during calendar years 1960 and 1961 to deliver irrigation water on the Columbia Basin project, continue necessary drainage con-struction, and pave the way for the comple-tion of amendatory repayment contracts.

The 2-year moratorium was caused by the repayment problem which has resulted from agricultural and related economic conditions beyond the control of the individual new settlers.

Conejas Water Conservancy District of Colorado

H.R. 6516—Public Law 86-404, Approved April 4, 1960

This law grants congressional approval to a supplemental repsyment contract, under the reclamation law, between the United States and the Conejas Water Conservancy District of Colorado.

The principal objectives of the amendatory contract are to extend the development period before repayment begins for an additional 5 years and to provide a variable repayment plan based upon the availability of irrigation water. It does not change the basic repayment obligation of \$2,500,000, which covers the irrigation costs of Platoro Dam and Reservoir, the principal features of the project.

Construction of the dam and reservoir was completed in 1951, but the project facilities have not been used to irrigate district lands because of unprecedented drought conditions and Colorado's position under the Rio Grande compact. Under these circumstances, the Conejas Water Conservancy District could not meet the repayment requirements of its existing contract which called for payment of construction charges to start in December of 1958.

Dalles Federal reclamation project, Oregon 8. 2195—Public Law 86-745, Approved September 13, 1960

Authorizes Federal construction of the western division of the Dalles reclamation project in Oregon designed to irrigate some 3,000 acres of nonirrigated land and another 2,300 acres of partially irrigated land in a semiarid area.

The total cost estimate is approximately \$5.6 million, which is reimbursable with the possible exception of about \$18,000.

Fish and wildlife—Research and education S. 1781—Public Law 86-686, Approved September 2, 1960

This act is designed to stablize a nationwide program that has been in existence since 1935 and presently is being administered in the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The cooperative wildlife research unit program grew out of the acute need for facts on which to base sound wildlife management, for trained professional manpower to implement research findings and carry out effective management programs, for education and demonstration activities to bring about improved public understanding and appreciation of wildlife problems and practices, and for technical assistance to conservation agencies.

There are presently 16 cooperative wildlife research units located at land-grant colleges and universities. Nearly 3,000 advanced degrees have been awarded young men and women who have undertaken collegiate study and training in the colleges and universities which have participated in the programs.

This measure continues the authority of the Department of Interior to carry on this worthwhile program.

Fort Belknap Indian irrigation project S. 1889—Passed Senate May 25, 1960; House Calendar

This measure authorizes the transfer of project works in three units of the Fort Belkmap Indian irrigation project to an organization of landowners whose lands are served by the units. Following the conveyance, the landowners will be completely responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works.

The project is comprised of seven units totaling approximately 24,000 irrigable acres; however, actual irrigated land varies from

12,000 to 18,000 acres annually depending upon the availability of water. The three units affected are Big Warm Springs, the upper Peoples Creek, and the lower Peoples Creek. In hese three units there is a total of 7,637 acres of irrigated land. The bill also cancels delinquent operation and maintenance charges amounting to \$24,511.41.

Helium Act amendments

H.R. 10548—Public Law 86-777, Approved September 13, 1960

The primary objective of this legislation is to furnish authority to the Department of the Interior to carry out an effective, long-range program for the production, distribution, and storage of helium in order to assure a sustained supply, taking into account supplies from other sources, to meet essential Government needs. Provision is made for cooperation by the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. The measure also clarifies and perfects certain of the existing provisions of the Helium Act.

This measure provides essentially for a conservation program and envisions the possible construction of up to 12 new plants located on helium-bearing gas pipelines to extract the helium that would otherwise be wasted from the gas before this combustible gas goes to fuel markets. The helium extracted would then be stored underground in the Government-owned Cliffside gasfield near Amarillo, Tex., until needed in the future. Other underground storage areas could be utilized as needed.

The legislation provides for industry being invited to participate in the program by financing, building, and operating plants to separate helium from natural gas, with the helium then being purchased and conserved by the Government through the Department of the Interior.

Historical and archeological data— Preservation

S. 1185—Public Law 86-523, Approved June 27, 1960

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 provides for a program to preserve historical and archeological data threatened by the construction of dams. This measure is more explicit than the Historic Sites Act relative to historical and archeological salvage, and provides essentially for coordination of archeological investigations and salvage operations with advance planning and construction of dams either by Federal agencies or under permits granted by Federal agencies.

Kansas-Nebraska water compact S. 1605—Public Law 86-489, Approved June 3, 1960

This law grants the consent of Congress to the States of Kansas and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries, and provides for an equitable apportionment between these States of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries.

The act further provides that one qualified person appointed by the President shall participate in the negotiations as Chairman, representing the United States, to report to the President and to Congress on the proceedings and on the compact.

Lead-zinc subsidy

H.R. 8860-Vetoed September 2, 1960

This measure was designed to stabilize mining of lead and zinc by small producers to aid in conserving domestic reserves and to provide Jobs for unemployed miners in depressed lead-zinc communities by—

Authorizing the Secretary of Interior to establish and maintain a program of stabilization payments to small domestic producers of lead and zinc ores and concentrates.

Providing that payments be made when the price of common lead is below 17 cents a pound—the payment to provide an equivalent of 17 cents.

Providing for payments to producers of zinc when the market price for prime western zinc is below  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound—an equivalent return of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Prohibiting stabilization payments if production is in excess of 2,000 tons.

Prohibiting stabilization payments on materials sold to the U.S. Government under a contract made pursuant to the provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950.

Act effective on first day of first quarter next following enactment and terminates June 30, 1965.

Leasing of oil and gas interests in Texas H.R. 8740—Public Law 86-576, Approved July 5, 1960

This act provides for the exploration, development, and leasing of the oil and gas deposits reserved to the State of Texas in lands in that State which are owned by the United States, subject to articles 5367 and 5368 of the Revised Civil Statutes of that State, and which are not excluded from the scope of the Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands. Leases issued by the Secretary of the Interior for these deposits must conform to those issued under the Acquired Lands Act except for section 5. However, revenues from these leases are to be apportioned between the United States and the State as provided in articles 5367 and 5368 of the Texas statutes.

Marine Sciences and Research Act S. 2692—Passed Senate June 23, 1960. Referred to House Merchant Marine June 24, 1960

Establishes a 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys at an approximate cost of \$121 million to promote and advance our military, economic, international and domestic welfare.

Military benefits will include a strengthened security from surprise attack by missile-launching enemy submarines. This will be achieved when we know more about underwater acoustics and have perfected our surveillance and detection systems. It requires extensive scientific data on undersea water densities.

Economic benefits will be derived from the resources of the sea. These include food, liquid fuels, metallic minerals. This bill authorizes a scientific research program and economic studies designed to revive a vastly diminished seafood industry and to increase our food supplies from the oceans, their estuaries, and the Great Lakes. Other economic benefits include those to be reaped by commerce generally. Greater knowledge of currents, winds, and weather already enable modern transocean carriers to save a full day or more from previous schedules.

Welfare benefits will accrue from climatological studies, from extensive investigation of the effects on the marine environment of atomic fallout and radioactive wastes, and from research into methods of counteracting pollution of estuarine and inshore coastal waters.

Mineral Leasing Act

H.R. 10455—Public Law 86-705, Approved September 2, 1960

The purpose of this act is twofold: First, to make substantive changes in the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 that experience and changing conditions have shown desirable, and, second, to restate sections 17 and 27 of the act in their entirety to clarify their language and simplify the arrangement of their provisions. Sections 17 and 27 have been added to and amended over the years to such an extent that they have become something of a hodgepodge.

The Substantive changes: changes of substance in existing law that

would be made by the bill are:

1. An increase in the minimum yearly rentals for oil and gas leases on federally owned lands from the present minimum of 25 cents an acre to 50 cents an acre, and elimination of the waiver of second- and third-year rentals provided in existing law.

2. Consolidation of lease and option maximum acreage provisions. Under existing law, no individual, association, or corporation may hold in any one State except Alaska oil and gas leases totaling more than 46,080 acres nor options for such leases totaling more than 200,000 acres on the publicly owned lands of the United States. This total of 246,080 acres that can be controlled by any one person is not increased by this bill, but the maximum limitations on the great extent.

3. Substitution of a fixed 10-year lease term for the present 5-year term with automatic right of renewal for a second 5-year

term.

4. Division of vast area of the State of Alaska into two leasing districts with the present maximum for Alaska of 300,000 acres

applicable in each.

5. Inclusion of a major new source of petroleum within our own country, the so-called tar sands, under the Mineral Leasing Act. At present such tar or petroleum sands are locatable under the Mining Law of 1872, with the locator getting outright ownership of all of the minerals without royalty or rent to the Federal Government, and consequent increase in State revenues.

Mineral rights for Alaska homesteaders S. 1670-Public Law 86-789, Approved September 14, 1960

This act grants to homesteaders who have completed the task of developing their homesteads on the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska full and complete patents, provided that the work had been finished prior to July 23, 1957.

Homesteading is essential to the development of a balanced economy in Alaska. For this reason many citizens have been encouraged to come to the 49th State.

On the Kenai Peninsula a number of these made homestead applications, entered upon the land and proceeded to construct perma-nent homes and to clear land for agricultural use. They entered upon the land with the understanding that it was primarily valuable for agricultural development and was not prospectively valuable for any min-erals. Available information from the Bureau of Land Management and the Geological Survey was to this effect.

Subsequent to their entry and the investment of large sums of cash, tremendous physical effort, and hardship, the land was reclassified, without notice to the entrymen, as prospectively valuable for oil and gas.

The result was that oil and gas prospectors, holding Government leases, either in their own names or upon assignment; then came upon the entrymen's lands and, as a result of inadequate supervision from the grantor of the lease (the Department of the Interior), caused, in many cases, considerable damage to the homestead investment made by the entryman.

The entrymen were later advised by the Bureau of Land Management that a condition would attach to the issuance of a patent, not contemplated by the entrymen or the BLM at the time the entry was allowed. oil and gas rights, whether active or inactive, would be reserved to the Government.

Congress feels that the conditions sur-rounding the handling of the classification of the agricultural land as also possibly valuable for oil and gas warrant the action pro-posed in this legislation.

National Forest Products Week

Senate Joint Resolution 209-Public Law 86-753, Approved September 13, 1960

The purpose of this resolution is to designate the 7-day period beginning on the third Sunday of October in each year as National Forest Products Week, and to authorize and request the President to Issue annually proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The forest products industry, as one of the oldest industries in the United States, operates in every State of the Union, and plays a highly significant part in the wellbeing of our Nation's citizens and our Nation.

American forests cover 786 million acres and are the Nation's only renewable natural resource.

Ownership of private commercial timber-lands is diversified. Of the 41/2 million owners, farmers own 34 percent-166 million acres; wood-processing industries own 13 percent-64 million. Schoolteachers, professional people, housewives, factory workers, and other private persons own 127 million acres, or 26 percent of the commercial

The Federal Government owns 21 percent of America's commercial forest lands. The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture is responsible for the management of the national forests, including selling the timber rights to private companies. Other lands are handled by the Department of the Interior. Sales of Government timber for fiscal year 1960 are estimated to total nearly \$175 million.

Forest land management has as its primary objective the growing of repeated crops of trees. The forest practices and forest tection necessary to accomplish this objective usually result in many additional benefits, among them watershed protection, preservation of the soil, recreation and maintenance of forage for game and livestock.

The forest products industry, including lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, pulp and paper products, provides direct employment in 57,000 operating establishments to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million persons, or 9 percent of all manufacturing employees. Payrolls total more than \$6 billion annually and value added by manufacture exceeds \$11 billion. Expenditures for new plant and equipment by the forest industry totals \$850 million annually.

This country produces 30 percent of the world's lumber, 40 percent of its woodpulp, 43 percent of its paper and paperboard, and 51 percent of its plywood.

Through the transportation of forest products during 1959, the Nation's railroads earned more than \$1.3 billion in gross freight revenue, representing 15 percent of total railroad freight revenue.

Congress believes that it will be to the best interests of the people of this Nation, including Government, labor, and management to have the forest industry called to their attention annually through the proclamation of a National Forest Products Week.

Navajo irrigation project

H.R. 8295-Public Law 86-636, Approved July 12, 1960

This act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Navajo Tribe, with tribal approval, title to any or all of the irrigation project works on the Navajo Reservation that were constructed by the United States, together with the equipment usable for the operation and maintenance of the works. The act further provides for Federal personnel to train and assist tribal personnel in operating any irrigation works transferred to the tribe so that the tribal personnel may be qualified to assume full responsibility for

project works. The Navajo Tribe will pay the cost of Interior Department personnel employed for this purpose.

There are 67 irrigation units scattered throughout the Navajo Reservation ranging in size from less than 100 acres to 6,000 acres. The total for all units is approximately 33,800 acres. Original reimbursable construction costs for the units was approximately \$6,570,000, of which about \$670,000 has been canceled, leaving a balance of approximately \$5,900,000. The Leavitt Act deferred the assessment of construction costs on Indian irrigation projects until the lands go out of Indian ownership, and this bill does not alter that situation. By its terms, after the project works are transferred, the land and the irrigation works will not be subject to any restrictions because of Indian ownership, but the land, the project works, and any income therefrom will continue to be tax exempt as long as they remain in Indian ownership.

Norman Federal reclamation project, Oklahoma

S. 1892-Public Law 86-529, Approved June 27, 1960

Authorizes the Norman project, on Little River (a tributary of the Canadian River), In Oklahoma, and provides for recognition of certain interest costs on the Upper Colorado River project.

The Norman project consists of a dam and reservoir, pipelines, and pumping facilities to deliver municipal and industrial water to the project cities of Norman, Midwest City, Del City, and to Tinker Air Force Base. This bill permits Federal expenditures of \$19,042,-000 if the Interior Department builds the entire project, or \$12,920,000, if the Central Oklahoma Master Conservancy District builds the aqueducts.

Other major uses of the project works are flood control, fish and wildlife conservation and development, and recreation.

The act also provides for allocation of costs. and sets out that the reimbursable costs will be repaid in 50 years with interest to the Federal Government. The Federal costs allocated to the Tinker Air Force Base for its proportionate share of the costs allocated to municipal water supply, and to fish and wildlife benefits, to basic recreational facilities, and to flood control, will be nonreimbursable.

It also provides that the water users' organization of the Norman project may sell any surplus water but are required to use these revenues to apply on retirement of project debt payment, payment of interest, and payment of operation and maintenance

It also provides that, upon full repayment, the water users will have permanent right to use of the facilities for municipal water supply purposes.

In addition, the measure changes the method of computing Federal interest charges on money spent for certain parts of the Colorado River storage project. The change will affect those projects started after June 1, 1960, and will limit the interest rate to 2.69 percent.

Omnibus rivers and harbors

H.R. 7634-Public Law 86-645, Approved July 14, 1960

This measure authorizes a \$1,441,194,300 for construction of 130 rivers and harbors and flood control projects.

It is a comprehensive act designed to carry forward the important programs for development and improvement of the rivers and harbors of our Nation, for the protection of lives and property of our citizens against the ravages of floodwaters, and for the general development of the Nation's water resources, which will contribute so much to the enhancement of the national economy.

It is a combined omnibus river and harbor and flood-control measure which-

Includes authorizations for river and harbor and beach erosion control projects.

Includes authorizations for flood control projects, increased monetary authorization for previously approved comprehensive basin

Authorizes the evaluation of recreational benefits at water-resource development projects in the United States.

Breakdown of funds:	
Navigation projects	\$203, 169, 300
Beach erosion	22, 190, 800
Barkley Dam, Ky	146, 000, 000
Decatur Bend, Iowa, proj-	
ect	155,000
Subtotal	371, 515, 100
Flood control:	NAME OF THE OWNER, OWNE
New projects or modifica-	
tions	251, 439, 200
Increased basin authori-	
zations	736, 240, 000
Merced River, Calif., proj-	12 222 222
ect	12,000,000
Mokelumne River, Calif.,	** *** ***
project	10,000,000
Missouri River Basin	60,000,000
Subtotal	1,069,679,200

Reforestation of publically owned lands Senate Joint Resolution 95-Passed Senate

Total\_\_\_\_\_ 1, 441, 194, 300

June 24, 1960; Referred to House Agriculture June 25, 1960

The resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that it is important that all existing authority for reforestation of publicly owned lands be fully and completely utilized.

The resolution sets forth a series of facts drawn from reports made by the Chief of the Forest Service. There are 488 million acres of commercial timberland in the United States of which 48 million, approximately 10 percent, are in need of planting. This planting should be done in the next 10 years if we are to have an adequate wood supply in the year 2000.

To meet this goal during each of the next 10 years 560,000 acres of Federal land should planted; 240,000 acres of State and municipal land; and 4 million acres of privately owned land.

Planting of the Federal land is completely a responsibility of the Federal Government and it is of highest priority.

The policy of the Congress is declared to provide a continuing program to accomplish the needed reforestation in the 10-year period commencing July 1, 1960.

## Reserved mineral interests

8. 1268-Passed Senate April 11, 1960; Referred to House Interior April 12, 1960

In those cases where a State holds the title to the surface or land in which the Federal Government has reserved the minerals, this measure requires the Secretary of Interior to give written notice to that State of any offer to lease the minerals. The State will then be given 30 days within which to present its views on the proposal. There is no requirement, however, that the State must give its consent before a lease can be issued.

# Saline water program expansion

S. 3557—Pasesd Senate June 24, 1960; Referred to House Interior June 25, 1960

This bill extends the saline water conversion program, enacted in 1952 and increases the appropriation authorization to carry out the objectives of the original act.

It also authorizes the construction of a central test site and laboratory at an esti-

mated cost of \$2,500,000.

The categories of activities under the saline water program and more specifically emphasized by this bill are:

Studies and research, theory and laboratory research.

Pilot plant testing.

Demonstration plants: This bill authorizes the Office of Saline Water to negotiate contracts with any States, territories, prossessions, political subdivisions or publicly owned utilities organizations for the use of the organization's saline water conversion plant facilities to further the sea and brackish water conversion research and demonstration programs.

Investigation, coordination, and correlation of scientific data.

Economic studies

To back up the expansion, this bill authorizes a total appropriation of \$20 million, which is a modest program in view of its tremendous importance to the future wellbeing of the Nation.

Wabash Basin study commission

3625-Passed Senate August 25, 1960. Referred to House Public Works August

This bill authorizes the establishmnt of a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission to be responsible for—
(1) Coordinating Federal, State, and local

plans for developing water and related resources in the Wabash Basin;

(2) Preparing and keeping up to date a comprehensive, integrated, joint plan for water and related water resources develop-

(3) Recommending a long-range schedule of priorities for the collecting and analyzing basic data, for investigation and project planning, and for construction of projects in the basin; and

(4) Fostering and undertaking studies of

water resources problems in the basin.

The Commission to be composed of members appointed by the President from the various Federal departments or agencis having a substantial interest in the work to be undertaken and one or more members, as the President determines appropriate, from each of the States of Indiana and Illinois, as well as one member from each interstate compact commission which has jurisdiction over any of the waters of the Wabash Basin. The President would also appoint the Chairman of the Commission. The Governors of the two States would nominate the members from the States of Indiana and Illinois,

## Water Pollution Control Act

# H.R. 3610-Vetoed February 23, 1960

This measure affects one of the most vital resources of our Nation-water. Congress, despite opposition from the administration, despite opposition from the administration, is endeavoring to help by making this vital resource clean. The administration wants to turn this vast problem over to the States, while Congress wants the people of this Nation to have clean water. The problem is

To accomplish this objective, we authorized the Public Health Service, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of HEW, to stimulate construction of needed municipal waste-treatment facilities to prevent untreated or inadequately treated sewage or other waste from being discharged into "any" waters.

We have increased the construction grants from \$250,000 to \$450,000 for individual projects with the proviso that no grant can ex-

ceed 30 percent of the estimated cost or \$250,000 whichever is smaller. Thus the States pay 20 percent and the communities

50 percent. We increased from \$50 to \$90 million the annual authorization for construction, with an aggregate appropriation limited to \$900 million.

This increased Federal aid would have enabled the States and the communities to clean up the rivers-with the ultimate result of pure water for all. The act, however, was vetoed.

In his veto message, President Eisenhower stated:

"The bill would authorize an increase in Federal grants to municipalities for assistance in the construction of sewage treatment works from \$50 million to \$90 million annually, and from \$500 million to \$900 million in the aggregate. \* \* \* The Federal Government can help, but it should stimulate State and local action rather than provide excuses for inaction-which an panded program under H.R. 3610 would

## Watershed Act-Amendment

# H.R. 4781—Public Law 88-468, Approved May 13, 1960

This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prosecute non-flood-prevention water management measures in connection with the 11 watershed improvement programs authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. The additional measures which could be prosecuted would be similar to those provided for by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, and the same local organization participation would be required.

It also permits the Secretary to make loans to cover the local share of these 11 programs in the same manner that he is authorized to make loans to cover the local share of programs under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. This is intended to apply both to the flood-prevention and non-flood-prevention features of these programs.

Watershed project starts

# H.R. 11615—Public Law 86-545, Approved June 29, 1960

The law authorizes Federal assistance for installation of watershed projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to proceed upon satisfactory assurance that the local organization will acquire the necessary lands, without waiting for final acquisition of title. It is intended to apply only to those cases in which land is being acquired by condemnation and where a formal order of taking or possession has been issued by a court of competent jurisdiction; and it is to be restricted to lands to be acquired by condemnation.

Wildlife, game, and fish conservation

H.R. 2565—Public Law 86-797, Approved September 15, 1960

This measure provides a program for the cooperative use, conservation, and propaga-tion of wildlife, fish, and game on military reservations. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to carry out program plans agreed to by the Secretary of Interior and the ap-propriate State agency in the State where the reservation is located.

These cooperative plans may stipulate rules and regulations for hunting and fishing, hunting permits, and fee collections. The fees may be used to protect, conserve, and manage the refuges.

This law also offers an opportunity for opening more acres of military lands to hunters and fishermen, both civilian and military.

Wyoming-Riverton Federal reclamation project

Senate Joint Resolution 150—Public Law 86-448, Approved May 5, 1960

This joint resolution gives congressional authorization to the Secretary of the Interior to continue during calendar years 1960 and 1961 to deliver irrigation water to the third division, Riverton project, Wyoming, pending the completion of a repayment contract under reclamation law.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

National Little League Baseball Week

House Concurrent Resolution 17 - House Adopted May 17, 1960; Senate Adopted May 28, 1960

This resolution authorizes and requests the President to proclaim the week begin-ning the second Monday in June of each year as National Little League Baseball

This year marks the 20th anniversary of little league baseball, and during that period the movement has grown to more than 25,000 teams in 23 countries.

Social security amendments-Medical care for aged

H.R. 12580-Public Law 86-778, Approved September 13, 1960

The Congress by almost unanimous vote authorized a new program of Federal grants to the States for medical care for the lowincome aged and increased social security

coverage under existing programs.

The twofold approach for medical care for the aged provides a new medical-care program for those persons not on old-age assistance but yet financially unable to pay for part or all of any medical care, and strengthens and extends the medical programs now operating or possible under old-age assist-

The measure increases Federal funds to the States for medical services for the 2.4 million aged persons on old-age assistance; it authorizes Federal grants to the States to help pay part or all of the medical services of a group of persons totaling about 10 million who may, at one time or another, be in need of assistance in paying their medical expenses; and it instructs the Secretary of HEW to develop guides or recommended standards for the use of the States in evaluating and improving their programs of medical services for the aged. The States can take advantage of its provisions in whole or part beginning October 1, 1960.

Extended coverage under OASI: Self-employed: Extended the filing time for ministers to elect coverage.

Employees: Liberalizes coverage for those with more than 1 employer; allows Nebraska to exclude certain justices of the peace and constables compensated on a fee basis; adds Texas to the list of States who can take advantage of the split system provision which allows a State to divide a retirement system into two divisions-those who desire coverage and those who do not; allows the State of Maine until July 1, 1961, to treat the positions of teachers and related positions and the positions of other members of the same retirement system as separate systems for coverage; authorizes coverage of certain hospital employees in California; extended coverage to parents in the employ of their children in the course of the child's trade or business; extended coverage to Guam and American Samoa; extended coverage to employees of international organi-

zations on self-employed basis.
Eligibility: Liberalizes requirement so that an individual will need one quarter of coverage (acquired at any time after 1936) for every three calendar quarters elapsing after 1950, or after the calendar year in which he attained the age of 21 and up to the beginning of the calendar year in which he attained retirement age, or died, whichever occurred first, but he must have at least six quarters of coverage.

quirements for entitlement to wife's, child's and husband's benefits in cases where the

worker is alive from 3 years to 1 year. Retirement test: No reduction for an individual who earns \$1,200 a year or less; if

Reduces the duration-of-relationship re-

he earns between \$1,200 and \$1,500, \$1 in benefits will be withheld for each \$2 of earnings above \$1,200; if he earns more than \$1,500, \$1 in benefits will be withheld for each \$2 of earnings between \$1,200 and \$1,500 and \$1 in benefits for each \$1 of earnings above \$1,500.

Aid to blind: States in determining need may disregard the first \$85 per month of earnings plus one-half of earned income over \$85 on a month-by-month basis. Provision is optional with the States until July 1, 1962, when it becomes mandatory.

Child welfare service: Authorization in-creased from \$17 million to \$25 million. Unemployment compensation: Raises the

Federal unemployment tax rate from 3 percent to 3.1 percent and extends coverage of the unemployment compensation program to several groups of workers.

Disability insurance program: Eliminated the 50-year age requirement which will permit about 250,000 additional workers totally and permanently disabled to qualify for benefits. Strengthened the rehabilitation aspects of the disability program by provid-ing a 12-month period of trial work, during which benefits are continued for all disabled workers who attempt to return to work. Removed the 6-month waiting period requirement for those who become disabled within 5 years after terminating one period of disability before they are again eligible for

#### Authorization-NASA

H.R. 10809-Public Law 481, Approved June 1, 1960

This measure authorizes appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1961, totaling \$970 million as follows:

## Regular authorizations:

Salaries and expenses\_\_\_\_ -- \$170, 760, 000 Research and development\_\_ 621, 453,000 Construction and equipment\_ 122, 787,000

> Subtotal\_\_\_\_ 915, 000, 000

Emergency authorizations: 50,000,000 Research and development\_\_ Construction and equipment\_ 5,000,000

> Subtotal\_\_\_\_ 55, 000, 000

As enacted, the bill provides 30 additional "excepted" positions with 13 of these posi-tions authorized to be paid salaries up to \$21,000. The remaining positions will be within the salary ranges of \$14,000 to \$19,000. The \$0 additional jobs increased the total in this category to 290.

# NASA-Supplemental

House Joint Resolution 621-Public Law 86-425, Approved April 14, 1960

This measure, a supplemental for 1960, appropriated \$23 million additional for the national aeronautics and space agency: \$12,200,000 of the \$23 million is for additional research and development on Project Mercury and \$10,800,000 for Mercury tracking and modifications at Atlantic Missile Range.

# NASA-Von Braun team

Congress unanimously endorsed the transfer of the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The transfer plan includes:

Functions of Army Ballistic Missile Agency relating to the development of space vehicle systems, excluding ballistic missiles, and re-

Land area consisting of 1,200 acres, with 98 buildings estimated value of \$100 million, located within the Redstone Arsenal, will be leased to NASA:

Personnel at the arsenal presently employed by the Development Operations Division, numbering nearly 3,900 persons (Dr. von Braun team); and

Designated Cape Canaveral facilities, belonging to the Army Ordnance Missile Command, having a value of approximately \$14 million.

Plan effective March 14, 1960.

#### TAXATION

Bicycle tires and tubes-excise tax H.R. 8318-Public Law 86-418, Approved

April 8, 1960

This law relates to excise tax on bicycle tires and tubes. Under present law, a tax of 5 cents a pound applies to bicycle tires and 9 cents a pound to inner tubes. taxes apply to sales of tires and tubes by the manufacturers, producers, or importers. Bicycle tires and tubes, whether manufactured here or imported, are subject to tax when sold in the United States to bicycle manufacturers or others for mounting on new bicycles. Similarly, they are subject to tax if the tire and tube manufacturer himself mounts a tire and tube on a bicycle, since this use is considered a sale. In the case of bicycle tires and tubes mounted on bicycles outside the Unied States, where the bicycles are sold in the United States no U.S. excise tax is paid on the bicycle tires and tubes.

This act eliminates this discrimination by providing an exemption for bicycle tires and tubes sold for use in the manufacture, or production of new bicycles, or used by the tire and tube manufacturer for this purpose. The taxes will continue to apply, however, to tires and tubes sold, or used, as replacements

#### Cabarets-Tax out

H.R. 2164-Public Law 86-422, Approved April 8, 1960

This measure reduces from 20 percent to 10 percent the tax imposed on roof gardens,

cabarets, and similar establishments.

The necessity for this reduction was due to the fact that the 20-percent rate was discriminatory in that the rates of almost all of the other ad valorem excise taxes do not exceed 10 percent. In addition, it is believed that this high rate has been a deterrent to the employment of musicians and other entertainers.

# Charitable contributions

# H.R. 6779-Vetoed June 3, 1960

This measure provides that, for the purpose of unlimited deductions for charitable contributions by certain individuals for income tax purposes, the 90-percent test may be met by combining the contribution over 2 consecutive taxable years within the 10 preceding years.

# Cigars-Excise taxes

# H.R. 10960-Public Law 86-779, Approved September 14, 1960

The Federal excise tax on large cigars is paid by the manufacturer but based on the intended retail price of the cigars. Seven different tax brackets provide tax rates increasing with the intended retail price of the This intended retail price of the cigar is determined in the principal market of the cigar, or the locality where most of a par-ticular brand is sold. Under present law this price is determined by excluding State and local retail sales taxes from the price. Under this bill the price is determined by excluding "any State or local taxes imposed on cigars as a commodity." This excludes not only retail sales taxes but taxes such as manufacturers and wholesalers sales taxes in determining the intended retail price of large cigars. This amendment is to apply to cigars removed on or after the ninth day of the first month beginning after the date of enactment of this bill.

The measure also taxes real estate trusts as regulated investment companies, modifies filing requirements for estimated taxes, provides a deduction for certain students maintained in a taxpayer's home, and revises the tax on mechanical lighters.

Coconut and palm oil-Tax suspension H.R. 8649-Public Law 86-432, Approved April 22, 1960

This act continues through June 30, 1963, the suspension of the 3-cents-a-pound processing tax on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, fatty acids, salts, combinations or mixtures thereof.

Copyright royaltics

HR. 7588-Public Law 86-435, Approved April 22, 1960

This measure amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide that personal holding company income is not to include income from copyright royalties if-

1. More than 50 percent of their gross in-

come is from copyright royalties;

2. Business expense deductions are equal to at least 50 percent of gross income; and

3. They do not have more than 10 percent of other personal holding company income. Effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1960.

Dealers' reserve—Tax treatment

H.R. 8684-Public Law 86-459, Approved May 13, 1960

To prevent a consumer abuse this measure pertains to the tax treatment of certain dealer reserves. A recent Supreme Court decision held that dealer reserve income is to be reported at the time it is properly accruable or, in general, at the time of the sale of the installment paper where this immediately follows the sale of the property. Some dealers, however, following numerous circuit court decisions to the contrary have not reported this income until the reserves were withdrawn by the dealers from the fi-

nance companies.

To alleviate any hardship, this bill provides two alternative methods for paying the tax due on income which has not been previously reported. First, it provides that such amounts can be treated as required changes in methods of accounting. This means that the reserves built up prior to 1954, if such years are closed, need not be reported for tax purposes, and that only the excess of the current balance over the 1954 balance in the reserve is to be reported. A second alternative permits the computation of the deficiencies, or overassessments, which would arise if the income had been reported in the proper years, and then the sum of these amounts, plus interest up to the time of selecting this alternative, may be paid in 10 annual installments, generally beginning in 1961.

The usual dealers' reserves arise from the sale of customers' installment paper to finance companies. In transactions of this type the question is whether this reserve is income to the dealer in the year of the sale of the article and the sale of the installment. paper to the finance company, or is income to the dealer only when he actually receives the reserved amount in cash from the finance

Excise tax-Public debt extension, 1960 H.R. 12381—Public Law 86-564, Approved June 30, 1960

Extends to June 30, 1961, a temporary increase of \$8 billion in the public debt limit, making the ceiling \$293 billion.

Extends to June 30, 1961, the present corporate income and certain excise tax rates scheduled for reduction on July 1, 1960. Present corporate rate is 52 percent. Excise rates continued are those on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, and passenger automobiles, parts, and accessories.

Extends to June 30, 1961, the 10 percent tax on transportation and local telephone

Directs the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to make a full and com-plete investigation of the operation and effects of present law, regulations, and practices relating to the deduction of expenses as ordinary and necessary business expenses for entertainment, gifts, dues, or initiation fees in social, athletic, or sporting club or-ganizations. Requires the joint committee to report to the House and Senate the results of the investigation as soon as practicable during the 87th Congress, together with recommendations for changes in the law and administrative practices.

Provides for a report by the Secretary of Treasury on the results of the recently adopted enforcement program of the Internal Revenue Service relating to similar deductions together with recommendations considered necessary to avoid misuse of the business expense deduction. Report to be made to the House and Senate during the 87th Congress

Prevented excessive depletion allowances in minerals and ores by applying the allow-ance to raw ores rather than finished products, effective December 31, 1960.

Exploration expenses-Deduction

H.R. 4251-Public Law 86-594, Approved July 6, 1960

Under present law an annual exploration expenditure deduction of up to \$100,000 is allowed for no more than 4 years. This bill removes the 4-year limitation and substitutes an overall limitation of \$400,000. However, the limitation of \$100,000 per year remains. Exploration expenditure deductions may be

taken (currently or deferred and taken when the product is sold) for expenditures made in exploring for ore or mineral deposits (but not for oil or gas) prior to the development stage of the mineral deposit.

This change is to be effective for taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of this act.

Firearms

H.R. 4029-Public Law 86-478, Approved June 1, 1960

This law amends the special excise taxes in the Internal Revenue Code to-

1. Exempt from the special occupational and transfer taxes, rifles with barrels between 16 and 18 inches in length.

2. Subject to occupational and transfer taxes, any weapon made from a rifle or shotgun if the modified weapon has an overall

length of less than 26 inches. 3. Lower the manufacturer and dealer occupational taxes and the transfer tax on any other weapon, except a pistol or revolver, from which a shot is discharged by an ex-plosive if the weapon is capable of being concealed on the person. At present the manufacturers' and dealers' occupational taxes applicable to these weapons, generally, are \$500 and \$200, and, under the bill, will be reduced to \$25 and \$10. The transfer tax under present law is \$200 and, under the bill, will be \$5.

4. Raise from \$1 to \$10 a year dealers' taxes on certain combination shotgun and rifles and certain guns designed to be held in one hand. The applicable transfer taxes are raised from \$1 to \$5 a transaction.

5. Repeal the proration feature of existing law which provides that occupational taxes are the same whether the individual involved is in the specified business for part, or all, of a year.

6. Make jointly and severally liable the transferor and transferee for the transfer

FNMA-Nonrefundable capital contributions H.R. 7947-Vetoed May 16, 1960

Financial institutions selling mortgage paper to FNMA must subscribe to its com-

mon stock in an amount equal to 2 percent of the mortgages sold. This stock, which is issued at a par value of \$100, has been selling on the market at less than the issued

This bill provides that where FNMA stock is purchased under these conditions, any excess of the issued price over the fair market value on the date of issuance is to be treated as an ordinary and necessary business expense in the year of purchase rather than as a part of the cost of acquiring the stock. Thus, in the future, the year of purchase is to be the taxable year in which occurs the date of issuance rather than the date of payment.

Effective for tax years beginning on or after December 31, 1959.

Foreign tax credit

H.R. 10087-Public Law 86-780, Approved September 14, 1960

This measure amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit U.S. business firms with holdings in more than one foreign country an opportunity to choose between an overall limitation on foreign tax credits or the present per-country limitation.

This has the effect of permitting taxpayers to treat the taxes of the various foreign countries collectively, rather than separately for each country. For example, if a firm has holdings in one foreign country with a tax rate of 48 percent and another holding in a second country with a 52-percent tax rate, the U.S. firm can now add these gether before applying the limitation. The act provides, however, that once the taxpayer has elected the overall limitation in lieu of the per-country limitation, the overall limitation is binding until the Secretary of the Treasury, or his delegate, consents to a change.

Prohibits credits from a per-country year to be carried back and forward to overall years; however, unused credits from a percountry year may be carried back or forward to other per-country years. Permits unused credits from an overall year to be carried back and forward only to other overall years.

Excludes from gross income reimbursements for moving expenses received by employees of corporations formed exclusively to operate laboratories for AEC but applies only to amounts received before October 1, 1955, and only to cases where the individual was expressly told at time of his employment by an authorized official of the corporation that the amount of the reimbursement should not be includible in gross income. Permits these employees whose claims are now barred by the running of the statute of limitations to secure a refund of their reimbursed expenses, without interest, if claim is filed within 6 months after enactment of this act.

Bars credits when certain information requested by the Treasury Department is not furnished concerning the foreign corpora-

Requires the returns to contain information as to its creation, organization, or reorganization of the foreign corporation.

Investment company taxation

H.R. 6132-Public Law 86-416, Approved April 8, 1960

Under present law the documentary stamp tax on original issues of stock is levied at the rate of 10 cents per \$100 of actual value. The documentary stamp on stock transfers, however, is levied at the rate of 4 cents per \$100 of actual value.

Regulated investment companies operating as open-end mutual investment companies, however, do not usually provide for trading of their securities. Instead they issue new securities to those desiring to buy their stock, and redeem the stock of the sellers. As a result, they pay a 10 cents per \$100 issuance tax on transactions which to others would result in a transfer tax of 4 cents per \$100 of actual value.

This measure provides that the issuance tax in the case of qualifying regulated investment companies is to be imposed at the rate of 4 cents per \$100 of actual value. rather than the 10-cent rate otherwise applicable.

This is to be effective for stock sold

following enactment.

Laminated tires-Tax reduction

H.R. 6785-Public Law 86-440, Approved April 22, 1960

This law reduces from 5 cents to 1 cent a pound the tax on laminated tires used for offhighway purposes where the terrain is rough or where there is the hazard of puncture in the case of pneumatic tires. are used primarily on lifts, cranes, payloaders, weed cutters, and similar types of indus-

trial and farm equipment.

Under existing law the laminated tire is subject to the 5-cent tax. Because of the very heavy weight of the laminated tires, this represents a burdensome tax which, in some instances, represents a burden equal to nearly 20 percent of the retail price of the tire. To be subject to the reduction, the tire must be made wholly of scrap rubber from used tire casings and held together by a metal band on which the pads are threaded in a manner to form a complete circle.

Medical expenses

H.R. 9660-Public Law 470, Approved May 14, 1960

This law amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide a general rule that the additions to tax for the late filing of income, estate, and gift tax returns and the under-payment of estimated income tax are to be sessed and collected without the issuance of a (presently) required 90-day letter to the taxpayer with two exceptions:

1. An addition to tax for late filing which is attributable to a deficiency in tax will be subject to the 90-day letter procedure.

Where no return is filed for a taxable year, an addition to tax for underpayment of estimated tax will be subject to the 90-day letter procedure.

The above amendment will be effective fol-

lowing enactment.

The act also removes the 3-percent limit on medical and dental expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the care of his dependent mother or father, or the dependent mother or father of his spouse, if the dependent has attained the age of 65 before the close of the taxable year.

The above provision applies to the 10 years beginning after December 31, 1959.

Nonprofit corporations or associations-Exempt from taxes

H.R. 6155-Public Law 86-428, Approved April 22, 1960

This act moves forward from September 1, 1951, to September 1, 1957, the date before which certain mutual deposit guarantee funds must be organized in order to qualify for income tax exemption. The other requirements for the exemption, which are left unchanged, provide that the organizations must be mutual, nonprofit organizations without capital stock and operated to pro-vide reserves and insurance for building and loan associations, cooperative banks, or mutual savings banks.

Three of the four presently existing mu-tual deposit guarantee funds were organized before September 1, 1951, and therefore presently qualify for exemption. A fourth such organization organized after that date but before September 1, 1957, will qualify for the exemption under this bill. These These organizations perform essentially the same type of services at the FDIC and FSLIC, Federal Corporations which are exempt from income tax.

Effective after December 31, 1959.

Nonresident aliens-Exclusion from gross income

H.R. 135—Public Law 86-437, Approved April 22, 1960

Effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1960, this measure provides that amounts paid to a nonresident alien individual by the United States for services performed by an employee of the United States are not to be taxable to him to the extent they are attributable to basic U.S. salary derived from sources without the United States. This means that for the typical nonresident alien who has worked for the United States only abroad, no U.S. tax will be payable with reference to his pension.

State taxation study

S. 5349-Passed Senate June 18, 1960; Referred to House Rules June 20, 1960

This bill provides for a study by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate of all matters pertaining to the imposition of sales and use taxes by the States on sales and other business activities which are exclusively in furtherance of interstate commerce.

The purpose of the prescribed study is to establish a sound factual basis for recommending to Congress proposed legislation providing uniform standards to be observed by the States in imposing sales and use taxes on interstate sales and business activities. Under the bill, the results of the study together with proposals for legislation are required to be reported to the House of Representatives and the Senate on or before July 1, 1962.

In 1959, following extensive hearings by various committees, Congress passed and the President signed into law a bill (Public Law 86-272) limiting the power of States to impose taxes measured by net income upon income derived from interstate commerce if the only business activities within the State consisted of (a) the solicitation of orders for sales of tangible personal property, if the orders were accepted and filled by shipment from a point outside the State, or (b) the solicitation of orders in the name of or for the benefit of a prospective customer (generally a retail dealer within the State), if the orders were accepted and filled by shipment from a point outside the State.

In addition to making it plain that maintenance of a sales office by an independent contractor did not constitute "doing business" within the State so as to make the manufacturer liable for a net income tax within that State, the 1959 law provided for a congressional study to be completed on or before July 1, 1962, of State net income taxes on incomes derived from business conducted in interstate commerce for the purpose of recommending proposed legislation providing uniform standards to be observed by the States in imposing such taxes on incomes derived from business conducted in interstate commerce. The limitations enacted in 1959 constituted, in effect, stopgap legis-

Unemployment benefit trusts-Tax exempt H.R. 8229-Public Law 86-667, Approved July 14, 1960

This act provides a new exempt category for income tax purposes in the case of trusts providing for the payment of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits. These may be the only benefit payments made by the trusts, or may be payments made together with subordinate sick or accident benefits (but not retirement or death benefits). This exempt category differs from the category, already under existing law, under which some of these trusts obtain exemption, in that the new provision does not require

the SUE trusts to obtain at least 85 percent of their income from employers or employees (and not from investment income).

The so-called nondiscriminatory provisions of present law applying to qualified pension, proft-sharing, and stock-bonus plans are in general made applicable to the trusts qualifying under the new exemption category. In addition the "prohibited transaction" provisions, and "unrelated business income" provisions (including the business lease pro-visions) of present law are made applicable to the new exemption category.

In general this exemption is to apply to

taxable years beginning after December 31,

Unemployment tax credits H.R. 6482-Vetoed June 3, 1960

Permits a successor employer of both incorporated and unincorporated businesses to consider as credit toward Federal income taxes funds paid by predecessors in connection with State unemployment funds.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Aircraft

H.R. 7593-Public Law 86-661, Approved July 14, 1960

The present measure, requested by the Civil Aeronautics Board, amends the Federal Aviation Act to permit the Board to issue limited certificates of public convenience and necessity for supplemental air transportation for a period of 20 months.

In general, this law authorizes the issuance of a certificate upon a determination of fitness and ability based on conditions peculiar to supplemental air transportation; permits the Board to issue "grandfather" certificates to those carriers now holding unrevoked certificates and have furnished service to April 7, 1960, limited to the same period as contained in the original certificate; permits the Board to grant blanket operating authorization without having to designate specific points and places limitations on certificates to insure that service is limited to supplemental air transportation; provides for continuance of operations of presently certificated or exempted supplemental carriers on a qualified basis; preserves all existing enforcement and compliance proceedings; and provides for final disposition of certain pending applications of carriers affected by this bill.

Airline pass privileges

H.R. 4049-Public Law 86-627, Approved July 12, 1960

This legislation authorizes air carriers to grant free or reduced-rate transportation to certain classes of persons in addition to those already designated in the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. These are the following:

(1) Retired directors, officers, and employees and their immediate families receiv-

ing retirement benefits;

(2) Parents of active or retired officers and employees (whether or not living in the immediate household);

(3) Immediate family of any person injured or killed in an accident in the performance of his duty for the air carrier where the object is to transport these persons in connection with the accident;

(4) Widows, widowers, and minor children of employees who die of injuries received

in line of duty.

This law, which implements a legislative recommendation of the Civil Aeronautics Board, was introduced at the request of the Board and was supported by all segments of the aviation industry, including management and labor. It is permissive and not mandatory and the Board will retain control over all conduct of the air carriers.

Alaska Railroad-Economic regulation

S. 1508-Pocket Veto July 6, 1960

To reflect Alaska's status as the 49th State, this measure amends the legislation which created the Alaska Railroad to provide that 180 days following enactment the Alaska Railroad will be subject to the Interstate Commerce Act and related acts, including Safety Appliance Acts, Boiler Inspection Act, and the Employer Liability Act the same as all other States of the Union.

In addition, the bill provides that applicable statutes regulating intrastate trans-portation enacted by the State of Alaska will apply to the Alaska Railroad as though privately owned.

This measure excepts from jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission the necessity for approval of any extension of the railroad or issuance of securities by the railroad.

#### Alaska-Vessel inspection

# S. 2669—Public Law 86-688, Approved September 2, 1960

Extends to December 31, 1962, the period of exemption from inspection granted certain small vessels operated by cooperatives or associations transporting merchandise of members on a nonprofit basis to or from places within the inland waters of southeastern Alaska and Prince Ruper, British Columbia, or to or from places within the inland waters of the State of Washington.

## Aviation hearings

## S. 1545-Public Law 86-758, Approved September 13, 1960

To improve and assist the Civil Aeronautics Board in its administration of economic regulation of the aviation transportation industry, this measure authorizes the CAB to eliminate the requirement for a hearing in cases involving relative simple transactions Which do not affect the control of a direct air carrier, or create a monopoly, or restrain competition.

In such cases the Board must first determine that the public interest does not require a hearing and that no one with a substantial interest requested a hearing. In addition, the CAB must give notice of its intention to act without a hearing through publication in the Federal Register with a copy of the notice going to the Attorney

# Bridge commissions—Annual audit

# 1511—Passed Senate April 11, 1960; Referred to House Public Works April 12, 1960

This measure requires that each bridge commission and authority created by an act of Congress must provide for an annual audit of its financial transactions by an independent, recognized public accountant of recognized standing. The Governors of the States concerned will prescribe the standards. ards. After the completion of the audit, a report of the findings and a copy of the annual report will be sent to the Governors and the Secretary of Commerce.

The measure also provides that members of the commissions shall continue in office until the expiration of his present term, except where a member is serving without limitation as to length of term the Secretary of Commerce shall reappoint such member for a specific term.

Membership vacancies in the commissions will be filled by the Secretary of Commerce. Incumbent members are to serve until suc cessors qualify. The provisions of this bill do not apply to ex officio members.

# Canadian vessels-Alaska

# H.P. 9599-Public Law 86-410, Approved April 5, 1960

Extends for another year, until June 30, 1961, a waiver of the statutory requirement that vessels of the U.S. registry be used in passenger or freight transportation between

passenger of freight transportation the United States and Alaska. Permits Canadian-fiag vessels to carry pas-sengers and freight between Hyder, Alaska,

and other ports in southeastern Alaska and foreign ports.

The waiver is necessary because the Alaska Steamship Co., an American concern, has suspended those operations described in the waiver, leaving the southeastern Alaska ports without available American transportation.

#### Carrier routes and rates

# 2452—Passed Senate May 4, 1960; Referred to House Interstate May 5, 1960

This measure permits the establishment of through service and joint rates for carriers serving Alaska or Hawaii and the other States and establishes a Joint Rate Review Board.

The measure becomes effective 120 days after enactment and applies to all carriers including railroads, motor carriers, water carriers, and airlines rendering freight transportation service.

This arrangement will permit a number of carriers to render service from origin to destination on one bill of lading quoting a single transportation charge. Each carrier is required to file tariffs with the regulatory agency having jurisdiction over the carrier. These rates must be reasonable and free from unjust discrimination.

The Joint Board, established by this measure, will pass upon the lawfulness of the rates after applying the standards for permissive joint rates and through routes cur-rently provided for motor carriers of property under the Interstate Commerce Act.

Rates applicable to and from the docks in Hawaii are to be excluded from these joint arrangements since most of this service is in the nature of local drayage within a com-mercial zone with the ICC exempts from economic regulation.

# Certified mail-Government agencies

# H.R. 10996-Public Law 86-507, Approved June 11, 1960

This law authorizes the various Government agencies to use the certified-mail pro-cedure of the Post Office Department in lieu of registered mail. The certified-mail procedure in many instances will serve the Government's needs equally as well as the more costly registered mail.

## Coastwise trade

## H.R. 3900-Public Law 86-666, Approved July 14, 1960

To improve transportation facilities to and from Puerto Rico, this law authorizes enrollment and licensing as U.S. vessels two foreign-built hydrofoil vessels to transport passengers and property between and among ports within the Commonwealth of Puerto

# Communications Act Amendments of 1960 S. 1898—Public Law 86-752, Approved September 13, 1960

Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to eliminate the requirement that, prior to formal designation of an application for hearing, the Commission must advise the applicant and other known parties in interest of the grounds and reasons for the Commission's inability to make the finding that a grant would serve the public interest.

This measure substitutes for the present

postgrant protest procedures, a new pregrant objection procedure by means of a petition

# to deny. In addition this act—

Imposes limitations on payoffs between applicants.

Grants authority to suspend station li-

Requires disclosure of payments made for the broadcasting of certain matter.

Grants authority to impose forfeitures in the broadcast service.

Prohibits deceptive practices in contests of intellectual knowledge, skill or chance.

Authorizes Commission to issue broadcast licenses for less than 3-year periods.

Authorizes local notice and local hearings

of broadcast applications.

Requires Commission approval in cases where two or more broadcast applications are compromised or withdrawn as a result of payoffs.

Repeals the provision permitting FCC Commissioners to accept honorariums.

# Contracts for transportation of mail

S. 2399—Passed Senate June 24, 1960; Referred to House Post Office and Civil Service June 25, 1960

This bill is designed to make the following needed changes in existing law relating to contracts for the transportation of mail:

First, it revises existing law to require the Post Office Department to act promptly on an application of a star route carrier to be released from his contract on the grounds of hardship.

Second, it gives the Postmaster General authority to withhold payment to a carrier on any given route when service is unsatisfactory instead of on all routes operated by the carrier as now required under existing law; and

Third, it would permit the extension of contracts from 50 miles up to as much as 100 miles when necessary in the interest of the service.

# Fishing industry subsidy

# H.R. 5421—Public Law 86-516, Approved June 12, 1960

This law provides a 3-year, \$7.5 million subsidy program for construction of fishing

Authorizes a payment of up to one-third of the construction cost for these vessels. Limits to citizens of the United States the

right to apply for a construction subsidy; the citizen, however, must have been recom-mended for relief by the Tariff Commission under the escape clause of the Trade Agree-ments Act and relief denied by the Presi-

Provides that applicants must employ American crews or legally domiciled aliens. Requires that all plans and specifications must be submitted to the Defense Department for approval that the vessel would be suitable as an auxiliary in time of emer-gency, and excludes from payments cost of any defense item.

Requires that these vessels be constructed in domestic shipyards by competitive bid-ding, with disapproved rights reserved to both Maritime Administration and the applicant.

Requires repayment to the United States if a vessel is not operated in the fishery for which it was constructed.

# Great Lakes vessels

# S. 3019-Public Law 86-555, Approved June 30, 1960

This law establishes pilotage requirements for foreign oceangoing vessels as well as for vessels of U.S. registry while they are navigating the five Great Lakes, their connecting and tributary waters, the St. Lawrence River as far east as St. Regis, and adjacent port areas. It also provides for a regulated pilotage system and for coordinating this system with a similar pilotage system in Canada for ocean vessels navigating the Great Lakes water of that country

It also sets up qualifications for registered pilots authorized to direct the navigation of the vessels in certain to-be-designated restricted waters, as well as in the open waters of the lakes, and for the other officers who will be authorized to direct navigation solely in the nondesignated, or open, waters.

Provides that the President shall designate certain areas in which registered vessels of the United States and foreign vessels coming into the lakes must have in their service a registered pilot to direct their navigation, and lays down certain bases for the designation.

In waters not designated by the President, the bill permits vessels to have either a registered pilot or the master or another officer among the vessel's licensed complement who is qualified to direct navigation in open waters.

The act becomes effective upon enactment, except that the pilotage provisions would not become effective until the first day of the fourth month following the issuance of regulations by the Secretary.

Hazardous substances for household use

S. 1283—Public Law 86-613, Approved July 12, 1960

The primary purpose of this law is to establish standards for labeling hazardous substances which are used in and about the household which are not now regulated by existing law.

The Federal Caustic Poison Act of 1927 lists 12 chemical substances required to be labeled when in a container suitable for household use. Economic poisons and foods, drugs, and cosmetics are regulated but there are many substances which fit into none of these categories.

It is felt that labeling of these substances must be regulated when shipped in interstate commerce and that the standards and requirements of the labels be uniform in order to warn the use of any hazard in the customary use of the product and, in case of an accident, to identify the hazardous ingredient for the attending physician.

Highway aid

H.R. 10495—Public Law 86-657, Approved July 14, 1960

Authorizes total appropirations of \$2,089,-500,000 for Federal aid for highways in fiscal 1962 and 1963.

Breakdown of funds:

	Fiscal 1962	Fiscal 1963		
From highway trust fund:	DEC. II			
Primary, secondary, ur- ban. From general revenues:	\$925, 000, 000	\$925, 000, 000		
Forest highways	33, 000, 000	33, 000, 000		
Forest roads and trails.	35,000,000	40,000,000		
Parks roads and trails	18,000,000	18, 000, 000		
Parkways Indian reservation roads	16,000,000	16,000,000		
and bridges	12,000,000	12,000,000		
Public land highways	3, 500, 000	3, 000, 000		
Total	1, 042, 500, 000	1,047,000,000		

The ABC road funds (primary, secondary, and urban) to be available to the States according to formulas related to area, population, and postal roads, on the basis of 45 percent for primary roads, 30 percent for secondary, and 25 percent for urban, and with the normal requirement that the States match all funds received on a 50-50 basis, with a downward sliding scale adjustment in the required share for States having certain public lands within their boundaries.

# Independent freight forwarders H.R. 5068—In Conference

This act defines and provides for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders and permits common carriers by water to compensate these ocean freight forwarders when they are licensed and perform any two of six enumerated services.

This bill provides that common carriers by water may compensate independent ocean freight forwarders for performance of certain services, and specifies the terms of the compensation. The purpose of this provision is to end the extended litigation and proceedings on this issue by recognizing the right of the independent ocean freight for- lion of the total fund is reserved for mass warder to receive brokerage. transportation loans. The remaining \$100

International travel agency

3102—Passed Senate June 7, 1960; Referred to House Interstate June 8, 1960

This measure authorizes \$5 million for expanding a Commerce Department program to encourage foreign tourists to visit the United States to help offset the current balance-of-trade deficit of the United States.

Establishes in the Department of Commerce an Office of International Travel with a director and staff, to be advised by a Travel Advisory Board of 12 part-time, non-Government personnel.

The office is designed to encourage more host arrangements and tourist facilities in the United States, coordinate Federal travel services, participate in the International Cooperation Administration's technical assistance and economic development programs. It will also collect and publish travel information.

Intrastate motor carriers operating in interstate commerce

S. 3228—Passed Senate September 1, 1960

This bill amends the Interstate Commerce Act to permit State commissions under a specific procedure to grant the right to motor common carriers operating within a single State to engage in interstate or foreign operations within the boundaries of the State in which intrastate authority is simultaneously authorized, and to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue certificates of registration to existing carriers engaged in interstate operations under the terms of the present second proviso.

The existing second proviso of section 206(a)(1) of the Interstate Commerce Act enables motor common carriers whose operations are confined to a single State and who have been granted a certificate to allow operation within the State from their State regulatory bodies to also engage in operations in interstate and foreign commerce. These operations in interstate and foreign commerce must, of course, be carried on entirely within the State in which the motor carrier is certificated to operate.

# Mass Transportation Act of 1960

S. 3278—Passed Senate June 27, 1960; Referred to House Banking June 28, 1960

To assist State and local governments in improving mass transportation services in metropolitan areas, Congress passed this measure and declared as its policy to assist these crowded areas in studies and planning in order to determine their transportation needs, to formulate a program for the most efficient use of existing facilities, and to study and develop plans for various new transportation systems.

This bill-

Authorizes Federal grants for transportation system planning.

Makes the public facility loan program applicable to financing, acquisition, construction, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use in mass transit systems in urban areas.

Provides that mass transportation loans may be made only after a showing that these funds are not otherwise available on equally favorable terms. Interest rates to these borrowers cannot exceed the total of one-fourth of 1 percent a year, added to the rate paid by the Administrator, to obtain funds from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Directs the Administrator, in processing

Directs the Administrator, in processing applications for mass transportation loans, to give priority to applicants who have a workable plan to develop a coordinated mass transportation system and to those with the most pressing need for assistance.

Increases the public facility loan revolving fund from \$100 to \$300 million—\$100 mil-

lion of the total fund is reserved for mass transportation loans. The remaining \$100 million of the \$200 million increase in the total fund will be available for regular public facility loans.

Provides that funds for such loans be obtained from the Treasury at a rate not more than the average annual interest rate of all interest-bearing obligations of the United States then forming a part of the public debt as computed at the end of the fiscal year next preceding the borrowing.

National Transportation Week

House Joint Resolution 602—Public Law 86-475, Approved May 20, 1960

A a public recognition of the vitality and resourcefulness of those individuals who have capably met and continue to meet the ever-changing and growing transportation needs of our country, the Congress requests the President to proclaim the third week in May of 1960 as National Transportation Week.

Obscene mail

H.R. 7379—Public Law 86-573, Approved July 14, 1960

This law authorizes the Post Office Department to seek court orders to curb use of the mails for distributing obscene or fraudulent matter.

Political broadcasting—Equal time Senate Joint Resolution 207—Public Law 86-677, August 24, 1960

This legislation is designed to suspend for the period of the 1960 presidential and vice-presidential campaign with respect to the nominees for the office of President and Vice President of the United States a part of section 315(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. That is the part which requires a licensee of a broadcast station who permits any legally qualified candidate for a public office to use a broadcasting station to afford equal opportunities to all other candidates for that office in the use of the broadcasting station.

This joint resolution also provides that the Federal Communications Commission make a report to Congress not later than March 1, 1961, relative to the provisions of this joint resolution and any recommendations the Commissioner may have for amendments to the Communications Act of 1934 as the result of experience under the provisions of the legislation.

Postal service codification

H.R. 2339—Public Law 86-682, Approved September 2, 1960

The intent of this measure is to consolidate and simplify the many laws governing the postal service by—

Substituting simple language for awkward, obsolete terms;

Resolving conflict in laws;

Revising ambiguous provisions to reflect the Comptroller General's interpretations;

Eliminating superseded, obsolete or executed laws.

Railroad indebtedness

H.R. 11405—Public Law 86-496, Approved June 8, 1960

Revises method for treating railroad corporation income resulting from discharge of indebtedness in receivership or under bankruptcy proceedings.

Present law provides that the discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1958, is not to result in taxable income for the railroad if the discharge occurred as the result of a court order in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. This law continues the application of this provision to discharge after December 31, 1959, but only if the court

proceeding involved commenced before January 1, 1960.

The Technical Amendments Act of 1958 provided that a deduction for accrued vacation pay is not to be denied for any taxable year ending before January 1, 1961, solely because the liability for it to a specific person has not been fixed or because the liability for it to each individual cannot be computed with reasonable accuracy. However, for the corporation to obtain the deduction the employee must have performed the qualifying service necessary under a plan or policy which provides for vacations with pay to qualified employees. Under this bill the same treatment is extended to deductions for taxable years ending before January 1, 1963.

# Ship construction subsidy

## H.R. 10644—Public Law 86-607, Approved July 7, 1960

This law raises the construction subsidy ceiling from the present 50 percent to 55 percent on contracts for the construction of merchant ships signed within 2 years from the date of enactment and retroactive to keels laid after June 30, 1959.

Thus, for this limited period, American shipyards and American shipowners will be placed on a parity with their foreign competitors so long as foreign and domestic vessel prices remain at the present projected levels.

Bars free or reduced-rate ship transportation to Government employees or officials on U.S. merchant marine vessels.

## Ship mortgage insurance

#### S. 3018—Passed Senate June 6, 1960; House Calendar

Grants temporary Federal aid to the depressed shipping industry, particularly the tanker industry, by authorizing the Department of Commerce to advance funds to mortgagors, insured under the Merchant Marine Act, in order to prevent them from having to default in their installment and interest payments.

Congress enacted this Government insurance program in 1959 to enable the shipping companies to replace their wornout fleets with modern efficient ships and tankers; also to encourage private financing rather than Government financing. The recession in the shipping and tanker industry, which has developed in the past few months, has created a problem whereby the Government has to either take over and mothball these mortgaged ships or grant temporary relief to the ahipowners.

Thus, this permissive legislation will allow the Maritime Commission to borrow from the Treasury and make loans to prevent the defaults and also continue the mortgage payments to the Government but stretched out over a longer term.

# Towing vehicles removed from ICC regulation

# 2375—Passed Senate May 26, 1960; Referred to House Interstate May 27, 1960

This measure removes from ICC regulation motor vehicles used to tow disabled or wrecked vehicles.

# Transit regulation compact

# House Joint Resolution 402—Public Law 86-794; Approved September 15, 1960

The purposes of the resolution are: (1) to grant congressional consent, pursuant to the Federal Constitution, to an interstate compact between the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia, (2) to authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enter into and execute the compact, (3) to suspend Federal jurisdiction relating to or affecting transportation under the compact and to the persons engaged therein, and (4) to confer jurisdiction upon the Federal judiclary

to review orders of the compact commission and to enforce the regulatory provisions of the compact.

# U.S. shipyards-Domestic vessels

# 3189—Public Law 86-583, Approved July 1960

Amends the Merchant Marine Act to require that any vessel of more than 500 gross tons which has acquired the right to engage in coastwise trade must, if rebuilt, be rebuilt entirely within the United States, its territories, or its possessions; otherwise it will lose the right to engage in coastwise trade.

## Vessel exchange

#### 2618—Public Law 86-575, Approved July 5, 1960

This act authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to acquire vessels which were constructed as contracted for by the Government between January 1, 1941, and September 2, 1945, or which were constructed between September 3, 1939, and September 2, 1945, and acquired by the Government during the latter period, toward exchange for vessels from the reserve fleet which were built, contracted for, or acquired within the periods noted.

Requires payment in cash at the time of the exchange for the excess in value of the vessels traded out.

Vessels offered for trade-in must have been owned by U.S. citizens, and must have been documented under the American flag and operated without operating-differential subsidy for 3 years immediately preceding the exchange date.

# Vessel life-Extension

## H.R. 10646—Public Law 86-518, Approved June 12, 1960

This law amends the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 so as to relate the life expectancy of certain vessels to 25 years instead of 20 years.

Under present law the merchant marine is required to establish a depreciation reserve for all ships based upon a 20-year life; however, the actual fact is that these ships have a life of 25 or more years.

Thus, the amendment merely requires that when a ship has a life of 25 years, it may be depreciated or set up on the basis of 25 years, and not on the fictitious basis of 20 years, which requires a higher annual depreciation.

#### VETERANS Basic pay

# H.R. 7502—Public Law 86-492, Approved June 8, 1960

This act liberalizes the method of computing basic pay for dependency and indemnity compensation by using a higher rank held in service than that held at the time of a veteran's death in service or his discharge, if the use of the higher rank results in a greater benefit to the widow. It applies to cases where the veterans had satisfactorily served on active duty for 6 months or more in the higher rank and was so serving within 120 days of his death or discharge.

The formula for determining the amount of compensation which the widow receives is \$112 plus 12 percent of the base pay of the person, who served. Thus, this bill relates the dependency and indemnity compensation payable to a widow to the income level of her husband to which they have been accustomed over an extended period of time near the date of his death or separation from service.

# Children benefits

# H.R. 10898—Public Law 86-499, Approved June 8, 1960

Under existing law, veterans with serviceconnected disabilities rated 50 percent or more disabling are entitled to additional compensation for their wives, children (three only), and dependent parents. Thus a veteran with a wartime disability, totally disabled, receives \$23 for a wife, \$39 for a wife and one child, \$50 for a wife and two children, and \$62 for a wife and three children. No payment is made for children in excess of three, and the rate for children in excess of one is generally a \$12 monthly additional allowance.

This measure permits the \$12 monthly payment for all children, regardless of the number a veteran might have.

# Dependents—Additional compensation H.R. 276—Public Law 86-490, Approved June 8, 1960

This measure authorizes additional compensation to veterans for dependents based on the establishment of a disability rating of not less than 50 percent from the effective date of the increased percentage evaluation, provided the basic proof of dependents is received in the Veterans' Administration within 60 days from the date of notification of the rating action.

Under existing law, the effective date of additional compensation for dependents cannot be earlier than the date of the reciept of evidence showing dependent entitlement.

#### Disabled veterans

#### H.R. 7211—Public Law 86-663, Approved July 14, 1960

This act provides a new rate of \$265 a month for any service-connected disabled veteran who is rated as totally disabled and has additional service-connected disabilities ratable at 60 percent or more, or is permanently housebound.

## Duplicate benefit payments—Barred H.R. 9788—Public Law 86-495, Approved June 8, 1960

This measure prohibits duplicate benefits, such as compensation, dependency, and indemnity compensation, or pension, to a child on account of death of more than one parent in the same parental line. It does not affect insurance benefits which are matters of contract.

Thus, this act will preclude a case such as the following: A World War II widow with three children was receiving compensation for the death of her World War II husband and so were the children of this marriage. The widow remarried and the second husband was a veteran, who later died. Upon his death the three children of the first marriage were receiving benefits from both.

# Facilities for veterans

# S. 2201—Passed Senate June 28, 1960; Referred to House Veterans' Affairs June 29, 1960

This bill amends the definition of the term "Veterans' Administration facilities" to include private contract facilities for veterans in any war in a State if (1) no Veterans' Administration hospital is located in the State on the effective date of the act, and (2) no Veterans' Administration hospital is located within 500 miles of the border of the State.

The amended definition of "VA facilities" permits the use of private contract hospitals for the care of veterans with non-service-connected disabilities in the States of Alaska and Hawaii. In practical effect, this merely restores privileges to Alaskan and Hawaiian veterans which they enjoyed prior to admission of these States to statehood.

Inasmuch as the VA now has authority to use private contract facilities for the care of service-connected cases, the authority conferred upon the Administrator by this bill is limited to non-service-connected disabled veterans. To qualify for care in a private contract facility, the non-service-connected veteran would have to meet the same

standards as would apply to a veteran in any one of the other 48 States.

Guaranteed and direct loan programs H.R. 7903—Public Law 86-665, Approved July 14, 1950

This law extends the VA guaranteed and direct home loan programs for 2 years, through July 25, 1962.

Insurance waivers

H.R. 10703—Public Law 86-497, Approved June 8, 1980

This act authorizes a waiver of national service life insurance premiums to those veterans who become totally disabled in line of duty between the date of application and the effective date of their insurance. It applies to veterans of World War II and the early Korean conflict only.

The act requires application for its benefits within 2 years after enactment and an extension of time for applying will be provided for insane persons and minors. It revives certain lapsed contracts of insurance but precludes payment in any case where the servicemen's indemnity or gratuitous disability insurance had been paid.

Medal of Honor pensions

H.R. 270—Passed Senate, Amended, August 19, 1960; House Agrees With an Amendment

The purpose of this act is to liberalize the monthly pension payable to holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor. The bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, would eliminate the existing law eligibility requirements that the individual must be 65 years of age and honorably discharged from the armed services, and increase the amount of the monthly pension from \$10 to \$100. The bill, as passed by the Senate, would reduce the age requirement from 65 to 62 and allow the Medal of Honor holder who has been honorably discharged from the Armed Forces to elect, by filing proper application, either the \$10 rate or choose a monthly pension of \$100 which would be subject to reduction by the amount of any non-serviceconnected disability pension which he may receive

National service life insurance

H.R. 11045—Passed Senate, Amended, June 2,

This measure restores for 1 year (after January 1, 1961) veterans' eligibility for World War II national service life insurance, if the veteran had active service between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, inclusive.

Authorizes for this 1-year period the same type NSLI for those veterans who had active service between September 3, 1945, and April 24, 1951, inclusive.

Restores for this same period the eligibility of persons separated from active service on and after April 25, 1951, and prior to date of enactment of the bill, who have a service-connected disability but are otherwise in good health, for nonparticipating service disabled veterans insurance.

Provides a 1-year period during which veterans separated from active service on and after April 25, 1951, and prior to January 1, 1957, may be granted nonparticipating national service life insurance on a limited convertible term or permanent plan.

This bill requires that the administrative cost of the insurance granted to persons in the above groups, except the service-disabled veterans, be borne by the insured by a reduction in dividends in the participating insurance group, and a loading of premiums in the nonparticipating insurance group.

Provides that a medical examination, when required of an applicant for insurance, other than service-disabled veterans insurance, shall be at the applicant's expense and by a licensed physician.

Exclude from eligibility those persons whose service before July 1, 1946, in the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines while these forces were in the service of the United States, or in the Philippine Scouts.

NSLI-Aviation accident

H.R. 9785—Public Law 86-494, Approved June 8, 1960

This law grants a gratuitous national service life insurance up to \$10,000 to any seaman who died as a result of an aviation accident incurred in the line of duty in active service of the Navy after October 7, 1940, and before August 4, 1942, while undergoing flight training leading to appointment as an aviation cadet under the act of April 15, 1935.

The insurance is payable effective from the date of enactment in monthly installments to a limited class of beneficiaries, if living, and no payment will be made to the estate of such person.

Similar laws, which have since been repealed because no longer necessary, authorized a \$10,000 insurance policy with premiums paid by the Government to members the Armed Forces serving as aviation cadets, aviation students, or otherwise undergoing some type of flight training. However, to reduce paperwork the Navy enlisted such students as seamen, second class, V-5, for the elimination and primary stages of flight training. In 1942, Congress passed an act permitting aviation cadets to enlist in the Navy instead of the appointment of such cadets from the enlisted seamen. This act will take care of those few cases in which the seaman was killed prior to qualifying as an aviation cadet, or during his elimination flight

Outpatient care

H.R. 7966—Public Law 86-598, Approved July 7, 1960

This act expands the use of optometrists' services in the Veterans' Administration outpatient program for veterans having service-connected eye conditions.

Under existing law the Veterans' Administration is authorized to furnish outpatient medical care for veterans with service-connected disabilities. This care is furnished primarily in Veterans' Administration clinics, but it is supplemented by the services of feebasis, private physicians in cases where it is not feasible to provide the care at the clinics.

The general authority to provide such care states that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may furnish "medical services" for a service-connected disability. The term "medical services" is defined as follows:

"The term 'medical services' includes, in addition to medical examination and treatment, dental and surgical services, and dental appliances, wheelchairs, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances, special clothing made necessary by the wearing of prosthetic appliances, and such other supplies as the Administrator determines to be reasonable and necessary."

To insure expanded use of optometrists' services, this act amends the definition "medical services" by adding the words "optometrists' services" immediately after the word "treatment."

Service connected—Death benefits H.R. 641—Public Law 86-491, Approved June 8, 1960

This act is designed to authorize payment of service-connected death compensation to an otherwise eligible widow of a veteran if she was married to him before the expiration of 15 years after the termination of the period of service in which the injury or disease causing death was incurred or aggravated.

Under existing law, dependency, indemnity, and death compensation may be paid to a widow, otherwise entitled, who was married to the veteran (1) Before the expiration of 15 years after termination of the period of service in which the injury or disease causing death of the veteran was incurred or aggravated; or (2) For 5 or more years; or (3) For any period of time if a child was born of the marriage. However. if neither the second nor third condition is met, death compensation is payable only if the widow was married to the veteran before the expiration of 10 years after termination of the period of service in which the injury or disease causing the death of the veteran was incurred or aggravated.

This bill extends the 10-year period to 15 years to make it consistent with the other service-connected death benefit provision.

Service connected—Severance

H.R. 113—Public Law 86-501, Approved June 10, 1960

This act prohibits the severance of any service connection granted under title 38, United States Code, and which has been in effect for 10 or more years, unless it is shown that there was fraud or that the veteran did not have the necessary service or character of discharge.

It should be noted, however, that this act merely freezes the determination of service connection and does not freeze the percentage rating which represents the degree of the disability and governs the amount of compensation. Thus a veteran with a disability rating of 10 percent may later be medically determined to be 80 percent disabled and have his rating and compensation increased. Likewise, a rating and compensation can be reduced as the degree of disability declines.

State veterans' homes

H.R. 10596—Public Law 86-625, Approved July 12, 1960

This measure changes the method of Federal aid to State homes from a payment of \$700 a year to a daily maximum basis of \$2.50. The \$2.50 a day maximum increases from \$700 to \$912.50 a year, the amount payable to States for the care of disabled soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines.

The first Federal contribution to States in aid of State veterans' homes was authorized in 1888. At that time the aid was fixed at \$100 a year for each veteran. Since 1920 the Federal contribution has gradually increased and reached its present level of \$700 in 1954.

VA Hospitals—Patient turnover H.R. 7965—Public Law 86-639, Approved July 12, 1960

This law authorizes the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration to furnish medical service for a non-service-connected disability under the following circumstances:

(1) Where such care is reasonably necessary in preparation for admission of a veteran who has been determined to need hospital care and who has been scheduled for admission; and

(2) Where a veteran has been granted hospital care, and out-patient care is reasonably necessary to complete treatment incident to such care.

This new authority conferred upon the Administrator is limited to non-service-connected cases, inasmuch as authority for providing such care to veterans with service-connected disabilities already exists.

The purpose of the bill is to accelerate the rate of patient turnover in Veterans' Administration hospitals.

VA-Reimbursements

H.R. 10108—Public Law 86-590, Approved July 5, 1960

This act authorizes reimbursement for ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls in addition to the mileage allowance.

Section 111 of title 38 authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to pay the actual necessary expense of travel or an allowance based upon mileage traveled, of any person who travels in connection with vocational rehabilitation, certain educational and vocational counseling, or for the purpose of medical examination, treatment, or care. Travel payments are also allowed for required attendants, other than employees of the Veterans' Administration.

The mileage allowance is currently set at 5 cents per mile. Recent studies by the Veterans' Administration have shown, however, that in some areas the 5-cent rate is inadequate to cover ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, which, of course, constitute essential elements in general travel costs. Presently, such fares and tolls may be recovered by filing claims for "actual necessary expense" instead of the "mileage allowance"; however, the recovery of fares and tolls by this method involves considerable inconvenience and impracticality.

In view of these facts, it is believed it will be much simpler and more convenient, both for the individual and for the Government, to permit amounts for fares and tolls to be added to the mileage allowance. ROLLCALL OR VOICE VOTES ON LEGISLATIVE REC-OMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, 86TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

During the 2d session of the 86th Congress, the President submitted 152 recommendations. These proposals were carefully examined by the Congress and changes made wherever and whenever they appeared necessary for the best interests of the people.

Below is a recapitulation of legislative action on these recommendations. Following the recapitulation is a list of all the recommendations with a detailed analysis of all activity on each.

#### RECAP

Rollcall or voice votes on legislative recommendations submitted by the President, 86th Cong., 2d sess., as of Aug. 3, 1960 Total number of recommenda-

Rollcall or voice votes on legislative recommendations submitted by the President, 86th Cong., 2d sess., as of Aug. 3, 1960— Continued

No action	25
Vetoed	2
Rejected	8
Study being conducted	1
Dropped	1
Recommitted	1
In conference	4

Number of presidential recommendations submitted and number upon which Congress completed action from 1953 through 1960

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Administration sub- mitted	83 58	128 60	147	151 101	155	149	162 79	152

- \*—Recommended in 1st sess, and again in 2d sess, of 86th Cong.
- S-State of the Union.
- B-Budget message.
- E-Economic message.
- Sp-Special message.

Rollcall or voice votes on legislative recommendations submitted by the President, 86th Cong., 2d sess.—Jan. 6 to Aug. 31, 1960

						Progr	1088			
Recommendation by subject	Hea	rings	Rep	orted	Final pa	assage vote	Re	jected	In con-	Final action
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	ference	
*Revise agricultural price-support programs (S, B, E, Sp, 279, 8-8); H. R. 10672.		×								
Extend for 3 years, with revisions, the conservation reserve program (B, E, Sp., Feb. 9, 1900): H.R. 11930; S. 3881		×		×			59 to 32 6/9/60			
Eliminate acreage allotments and marketing quotas for wheat beginning with 1961 crop, and set price support levels at a percentage of the average price during 3 pre- ceding calendar years (Sp., Feb. 9, 1960): S. 2759; H.R. 12261	×	×	×	×	44 to 36			- 6/23/60		
. Strengthen food-for-peace program (B, E, Sp., Feb. 9, 1960).	×	×	×	×	6/9/60 60 to 25 5/2/60	243 to 160 4/21/60		- 0/23/00		P.L. 86-472; App. 5/14/60
Approve food-for-peace pian for presentation to U.N. (Sp. 8/8/60): S. Con. Res. 116.	×		×		Voice 8/27/60	412100				
*Revise interest rates for rural electric and telephone loans (B. F.): S. 133; H.R. 10307					0/2//00					
<ul> <li>*Simplify and consolidate loan authority of Secretary for farm ownership and operation (B): S. 2144; H.R. 11761</li> </ul>	×	×		×		Voice 6/2/60				
*Require greater sharing by States in costs of farm disaster relief (B): S. 1013; H.R. 6861	×	×		- ×		Voice 8/3/59	Com.			
*Reduce advance anthorization for agricultural conserva- tion program (B) H.R. 12117	×	×						Com,		
*Extend Sugar Act and cut quota for Cuba, expires 3/31/61 (B, E)	×	×	×	×	32 to 24 7/30/60	Voice 6/30/60				P.L. 86-502; App. 7/6/60
Extend Sugar Act beyond 3/31/61 and cut quota for Dominican Republic; H.R. 13062	×	×	×	×	Voice 9/1/60	Voice 8/30/60		-	×	
Recover administrative costs of Federal Orop Insurance     Corporation (B): 8, 1307; H.R. 5743     Establish revolving fund for REA (B, E):										
k. *Establish revolving fund for REA (B, E):  8. 2863. H.R. 8772. L. Establish revolving fund for Farmers Home Administration (E):		×								
S. 870, S. 2144 H.B. 11761	×	×		×		Voice 6/2/60				
			CIVIL I	RIGHTS						
5. Assure equal pay for equal work (B, E): S. 1345; H.R. 3860; S.J. Res. 69.	×		- ×							Recommitted
Revise laws to reflect admission of State of Hawaii (B): H.R. 11002	×	×	×	×	Voice 6/28/60	Voice 5/16/60				7/2/60. P.L. 86-624; app. 7/12/60
*Provide home rule for District of Columbia (B):  S. 1681, complete.	×	×	×	x	Voice 7/15/59	Voice	-			Constitution
8.J, Res. 39, partial	*	^	1	-	70 to 18 2/2/60	6/14/60				States for ratification

Rollcall or voice votes on legislative recommendations submitted by the President, 86th Cong., 2d sess.—Jan. 6 to Aug. 31, 1960—Continued CIVIL RIGHTS—Continued

				5 15		Progr	088	- 3		E-TENTY	
Recommendation by subject	Hea	rings	Rep	orted	Final p	assage vote	Rej	ected	In con-	Final action	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	ference		
8. Authorize nonvoting resident commissioners for Guam and the Virgin Islands (B) H.R. 11274		×	1000000	×							
struction of certain court orders (S.B.): H.R. 8601  Enact civil rights legislation to punish flight to avoid prosecution for unlawful destruction of educational or relig-	×	×	×	×	71 to 18 4/8/60	311 to 109 3/24/60			Canal Canal	P.L. 86-449; app. 5/6/60.	
lous structures (S.B.); H.R. 8601  Enact civil rights legislation to provide for retention and preservation of Federal election records; and authorize	×	×	×	×	71 to 18 4/8/60	311 to 109 3/24/60				P.L. 86-449; app. 5/6/60.	
Attorney General to compel production of such records (S.B.); H.R. 8601	×	×	×	×	71 to 18 4/8/60	311 to 109 3/24/60				P.L. 86-449; app. 5/6/60.	
agencies in meeting costs of special professional services needed in carrying out public school desegregation pro- grams (8.B., Sp 8-8): II.R. 8601	×	×					61 to 30 4/1/60				
<ol> <li>Amend Public Law 815-874 of 81st Cong. to provide for education of children of members of Armed Forces in communities in which public schools are closed (S.B.): H.R. 8601.</li> </ol>	×	×	×	×	71 to 18	311 to 109				P.L. 86-499; app. 5/6/60.	
<ol> <li>Establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity under Government contracts (S.B., Sp 8-8); H.R. 8601; H.R. 11981.</li> </ol>					4/8/60	3/24/60	48 to 38				
5. Authorize Federal court appointment of voting referees (S.B.): H.R. 8601	×	×	×	×	71 to 18 4/8/60	311 to 109 3/24/60	4/1/60			P.L. 86-449; app. 5/6/60.	
	DEFE	NSE AN	D SPAC	CE EXI	PLORATI	ION		2411	1000	The Page	
5. *Discontinue statutory minimum strength for Army			180 0		1					1	
National Guard (B): H.R. 3388.  7. *Facilitate sale of surplus real property (B): H.R. 10777	×	×	×	×	Voice 5/13/60	404 to 4 3/9/60		×		P.L. 86-500;	
<ol> <li>*Authorize sale of Alaska Communications System (B): II, R, 4879.</li> </ol>					0/10/00		2 300			app. 6/8/60.	
*Eliminate restrictions on foreign bidding on military supply items (B)     Equalize military retirement pay (B); H.R. 11318.	×	×	×	×		Voice	×	×			
. Authorize military construction (in accord): H.R. 10777	×	×	×	×	Voice	5/12/60 404 to 4				P.L. 86-500;	
2. Authorize AEC construction (in accord): H.R. 11713	×	×	×	×	Voice	3/9/60 321 to 2				app. 6/8/60. P.L. 86-457;	
S. Strengthen organisation and management of outer space programs (S, B, Sp.): H.R. 12049	×	×		×	5/10/60	5/6/60 Division vote				ABMA trans	
<ol> <li>Authorize NASA appropriations for 1961 (B): H.R. 10809.</li> <li>Provide permanent authorizations for later years (B):</li> </ol>	×	×	×	×	78 to 0 5/3/60	235 to 31 6/9/60 399 to 10 3/9/60				3/14/60. P.L. 86-481; app. 6/1/60.	
H.R. 10746. Construct a linear accelerator at Stanford Univ. (in ac-											
cord)	×	×		*******			Joint Atomic Emergy Com.	×			
			EDUCA	TION						B CE S	
. *Authorize financial assistance for local school construc-											
tlon (S, B, Sp 8-8): S. 8; H.R. 10128  *Authorize financial assistance for construction of college facilities (S, B): S. 1017; H.R. 4267	×	×	×	×	51 to 34 2/4/60	206 to 189 5/26/60		**********	×		
. *Revise programs for aid to schools in federally affected areas (B)	×	×	×	×	79 to 2	Voice				P.L. 86-424:	
Remove affidavit requirement from National Defense Education Act (B): S. 2929	×	×	×		3/24/60 Voice 6/1/60	2/29/60				app. 4/13/60	
		FEDE	RAL EN	MPLOY	EES		The same				
Establish policy for financing civil service retirement (B):			M 5		FARE						
H.R. 9705. Charge civil service benefits for certain widows and retired			*******		****		**********				
employees to trust fund after 1961 (B) Do	×	×	×	×	Voice 5/5/60 75 to 8	Voice 8/17/59 Voice				P.L. 86-604; app. 7/7/60. P.L. 86-626; app. 7/12/60 P.L. 86-568; 7/1/60,	
. Make permanent 1958 salary increases for Post Office field personnel (B)	×	×	×	×	6/22/60 62 to 17 6/17/60	4/20/60 378 to 40 6/15/60					

Rollcall or voice votes on legislative recommendations submitted by the President, 86th Cong., 2d sess.—Jan. 6 to Aug. 31, 1960—Continued FINANCE AND COMMERCE

		215	OF ALL		19-84	Progr	ess	E EYW	17 m	25 7 30
Recommendation by subject	Hear	rings	Rep	orted	Final p	assage vote	Reje	ected	In con-	Final actio
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	-House	Senate	House	ference	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (B):  (a) Increase savings and loan insurance premiums										
<ul> <li>(b) Reduce statutory goal of reserves in FSLIC</li> <li>(c) Authorize FSLIC to borrow from private sources:</li> </ul>										
S. 3175: H. R. 10676	×									5
*Provide flexible interest rates on veterans and military housing loans (B, E): H.R. 12213, 12163, 12185					Water	Trate.				
panies (B, E): S. 2611	×	×	×	×	Voice 9/10/59	Voice 5/18/60	**********			P.L. 86-502; 6/11/60.
tion (B, E). *Extend Federal regulation to bank mergers accomplished	×			×	Voice	Voice				D.T. 00 400
*Require notification to the antitrust agencies of proposed	×	×	×	^	5/14/59	4/4/60				P.L. 86-463; app. 5/13/6
margare by httelnesses of cimificant size (R. E): 8. 442	×			*******						
*Authorize FTC to seek preliminary injunctions in merger cases where a violation is likely (B, E): S, 442 *Authorize the Attorney General to issue civil investiga- tive demands in antitrust cases when civil procedures	×			*******						
are contemplated (B, E): 8. 716	×		×		Voice 7/29/59			**********		
*Remove present 4½-percent-interest rate ceiling on new Treasury bonds (S, B, E, Sp 8-8): S. 2813; H.R. 10590 Extend temporary debt limit (B, E)	x	×	x	×	84 to 0	223 to 174				P.L. 86-564;
Asend temporary dept limit (B, E)					6/20/60	6/8/60				app. 6/30/6
		FOR	EIGN F	ELATI	ONS					
Extend mutual security program a total of \$4.175 billion in					W B					
following amounts and authorize—  (a) Military assistance, \$2 billion				3030000						
(c) Special assistance, \$268 million		MARKHART.								
(d) Technical assistance, \$207.5 million (e) Development Loan Fund, \$700 million (f) Contingency fund, \$175 million										
(f) Contingency fund, \$175 million (g) Other programs, \$101 million H. R. 11510.	×	x	×	×	60 to 25	243 to 130				P.L. 86-472;
Revise eligibility requirements for countries to receive eco-	-		×		5/2/60 49 to 40	4/21/60				app. 5/14/6
nomic assistance (B); S. 1697	×				9/12/59					
Repeal reservations relative to jurisdiction of World Court (S, B): S. Res. 94. Authorize payment of certain Philippine war damage	×			×						
claims (B): S. 3238, H.R. 12078 Authorize compensation to displaced residents of the Bomin Islands (B): S. 2130	×	×	×	×	Voice	Voice				P.L. 86-486;
Ratify treaty for importation of educational, scientific,		B	×		8/24/59 76 to 14	5/23/60				app. 6/1/60 Ratified.
and cultural materials	×				2/23/60					
ment	×		×	*******	76 to 8 2/23/60			10111111111111		Ratified.
Ratify agreement between United States and Mexico concerning radio broadcasting	×	×	×	-×	76 to 8 2/23/60	***********				Ratified.
Provide for participation in International Development Association; H.R. 11001	×	×	×	×	Voice 6/2/60	Voice 6/29/60			**********	P.L. 86-565; app. 6/30/66
Ratify agreement for facilitating the international circulation of visual and auditory materials: Ex. V	×		×		77 to 4					Ratified.
Extend Export Control Act: H.R. 10550.	×	×	×	×	5/26/60 Voice 5/5/60		Voice 4/4/60			P.L. 86-464; app. 5/13/66 Ratified.
Ratify treaty of friendship with Pakistan: Ex. F (86-2)	×		×		94 to 1 8/17/60					Ratified.
Ratify convention of establishment with France: Ex. G	×		×		94 to 1		******			Ratified.
Ratify convention on territorial seas: Ex. J (86-1)	×	*******	×		8/17/60 77 to 4 5/26/60				*********	Ratified.
Ratify convention on fishing and conservation of living re- sources of the high seas: Ex. L (86-1)	×		×		77 to 4					Ratified.
Ratify convention on Continental Shelf: Ex. M (86-1)	×		×		5/26/60 77 to 4 5/26/60					Ratified.
Ratify protocol of signature concerning compulsory settle- ment of disputes: Ex. N (86-1)	×	1065	×	-			49 to 30			
Ratify appropriate of blah area. To V 198 1)	×		×		77 to 4		5/26/60			Ratified.
ance of double taxation with respect to taxes on rice:				AT A						
Ex. H (86-2).  Ratify International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil: Exec. C (86-2).	×		×							TANK BER
Pollution of the Sea by Oil: Exec. C (86-2)	×		×		90 to 2					Ratified.
Ratify Antarctic Treaty: Exec. B (86-2)	×		×		6/22/60 66 to 21 8/10/60					Ratified.

Rollcall or voice votes on legislative recommendations submitted by the President, 86th Cong., 2d sess.—Jan. 6 to Aug. 31, 1960—Continued

FOREIGN RELATIONS—Continued

	-					Progr	ess			THE RESERVE
Recommendation by subject	Hea	rings	Repo	orted	Final p	assage vote	Reje	ected	In con-	Final action
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	ference	
76. Ratify Convention of Paris for protection of industrial property: Exec. D (86-2)	×		×		95 to 0		*******			Ratified.
77. Authorize \$600 million for economic ald to Latin America (Sp 8-8-60)	×	×	×	×	8/17/60 54 to 10	Voice				P.L. 86-735;
78. Authorize an increase in contingency fund by \$100 million (Sp 8-8)	×	×	×	×	8/19/60 59 to 14 8/19/60	8/31/60 Voice 8/26/60				app. 9/8/60. P.L. 86-722; app. 9/8/60.
		GENEF	RAL GO	VERNI	MENT		1000	The Day	7	
9. *Increase patent fees (B): S. 494, H.R. 2739		l ×		×						
*Transfer from Interior to Agriculture certain authority with respect to land and timber exchanges (B): H.R. 7681	×	×	×	×	Voice 6/3/60	Voice 9/2/59		***********		P.L. 86-509; app. 6/11/60.
<ol> <li>*Charge employers of longshoremen cost of administering disability compensation (B): S. 2134; H. R. 7496.</li> <li>*Increase fees for administrative expenses of Securities</li> </ol>										
and Exchange Commission (B): 8, 737; H.R. 6294	×	×	×	×	Voice	Voice				P.L. 86-723;
4. *Increase fees for agricultural inspection, classification, and licensing services (B): S. 3425; H.R. 12105.  5. *Recover costs of certain immigration and naturalization.	×			^	9/9/59	8/22/60				app. 9/8/60.
services (B)										New draft in preparation.
services (B): S. 1390; H.R. 5841		×								
eertifications (B).  8. *Raise fees which may be collected by U.S. marshals for serving legal process (B): S. 2349.	×		×		Voice					
9. *Include goal of price stability in Employment Act (B): S. 1237; H.R. 6263.	×	×		×	8/24/59			351 31		The sales
0. *Reimburse citizens for certain World War II property damage (B): H.R. 2485	×	×	×	×		Voice				
1. *Authorize civilian achievement awards (B): S. 3706 2. *Simplify congressional appropriation procedures for continuing programs (B). 3. *Authorize item veto for appropriation bills (B): S. 2374;			*******			3/1/60				
S.J. Res. 44.  8. Extend appropriation control over use of foreign currencies by Government agencies (B)										Appropriation
5. *Revise and extend coverage of Government Control Act								***********		bills respon-
(B): H.R. 5794, H.R. 12092 6. Remove time limitation from Reorganization Act (B. Sp. 5/3/, 8-8): S. 1474	×	×	×							
H.R. 5140		×		×		Voice 6/2/59				
8, 3524 8. Provide for sale or lease of Indian lands: (Sp. 5/3/60) S. 51	×		×		Voice - 9/1/60					
s. Provide for sale of lease of indian made. (3p. 9990) 8. 51.										Major study l Senate Inter Committee be complete
<ol> <li>Provide for reimbursement of the Treasury by the Panama Canal Company for the annuity paid to the Republic of Panama: (In accord) S. 3388.</li> <li>Provide for erection of Freedom Monument (SPM):</li> </ol>										in December
H.R. 12327, H.R. 12342.										
		1 3	HEAL	TH					1	Electrical Property of the Parket
01. Extend traineeship programs for graduate or specialized public health training (B): H.R. 6871	×	×	×	×	Voice 7/1/60	Voice 6/24/60		************		P.L. 86-720;
02. Extend program for advanced training of professional nurses (B): H.R. 6871	×	×	×	×	Voice	Voice 6/24/60		***********		app. 9/8/60. P.L. 86-720;
03. Enact Health Facilities and Training Act of 1960 (in accord): S. 3680, H.B. 12518					7/1/00	0/29/00				app. 9/8/60,
			Hous	ING						
Authorize the provisions in annual appropriation acts for borrowing additional amounts for public facilities loan program (B): H.J. Res. 784.	×	×	×	×	Voice 8/31/60	Voice 8/31/80	**********			P.L. 86-788;
06. Authorize the provision in annual appropriation acts for borrowing additional amounts for FNMA special assistance program (B): H.R. 12603.		×		×	8/31/60	8/31/60				app. 9/14/60,
FHA insurance program: Extend authority for insurance of loans on home improvements beyond Oct. 1, 1960 (S, E): H.J. Res. 784	×	×	×	×	Voice 8/31/60	Volce 8/31/60				P.L. 86-788; app. 9/14/60.

Rollicell or voice votes on legislative recommendations submitted by the President, 86th Cong., 2d sess.—Jan. 6 to Aug. 31, 1960—Continued
IMMIGRATION

						Progre	88			
Recommendation by subject	Hear	rings	Repa	orted	Final p	assage vote	Rej	ected	T	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	In con- ference	Final action
07. *Amend immigration and nationality laws to (B): Sp., 3/17, 8-8/90:										
(a) Modernize quota system. (b) Expand and clarify parole authority and adjust status of parolees already here.										
(c) Provide administrative authority to take care of hardship cases (d) Provide uniform naturalization benefits for					********					
veterans (e) Regulate judicial review of deportation and									-	
exclusion orders (f) Authorize various technical amendments: 8, 3:25; H.R. 11234, 11235										
			JUDIO	IAL		3				
98. *Create 40 additional Federal judgeships (B Sp. 8-8):	NG2				DES	. 1		15.55		
S. 2763; H. R. 12552 Increase authorization for Commission on International Rules of Indicial Procedure (B).	×	×	×	×						Dropped. Re
<ol> <li>*Strengthen laws against organized crime by prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate com- merce; (B) S. 2006; H. R. 7373.</li> </ol>										from private source.
11. Grant immunity from prosecution in testimony: S. 2348; H. R. 7302		*******								
12. Bar income tax deductions relative to criminal activities: S. 2356; H. R. 7394										Sec.
		LABO	R AND	WELF.	ARE					
<ol> <li>*Authorize loans and grants to assist areas with chronic unemployment (B, F, Sp. 8/8); S. 722</li> </ol>	×	×	×	×	49 to 46 3/23/59	201 to 184 . 5/4/60				Vetocd 5/13/60
<ol> <li>*Finance administrative costs of the employment security system on a trust fund basis (B): H.R. 12580</li> </ol>	×	×	×	×	91 to 2 8/23/60	381 to 23 6/23/60				P.L. 86-778; app. 9/13/60.
<ol> <li>*Widen coverage of unemployment compensation sys- tem (B, E): H.R. 12580.</li> </ol>	×	×	×	×	91 to 2 8/23/60	381 to 23 6/23/60				P.L. 86-778; app. 9/13/60.
6. "Strengthen Welfare and Benefit Plan Disclosure Act (B, E): S. 2050; H. R. 7489.					HORNE				********	
17. *Extend projection of Fair Labor Standards Act to 3 million additional workers (B, E, Sp. 8/8): H.R. 12077.	×	×	×	×	62 to 34 8/18/60	341 to 72 6/30/60			×	
<ol> <li>*Improve laws governing hours of work and overtime pay on Federal construction projects (B, E); S. 1344; H.R. 5504.</li> </ol>								**********		
19. *H.K. 5504.  19. *Hecover overpayment by Federal Government to rail- road retirement account for military service (B).  20. Increase minimum wage modestly (Sp. 5/3, 8/8/80): H.R.	×	×	×	×	62 to 34	341 to 72			×	
12677	×	×	×	×	8/18/00 91 to 2	6/30/60 381 to 23				P.L. 86-778;
22. Remove age 50 requirement for disability benefits under social security (in accord): H.R. 12580	×	×	×	×	8/23/60 91 to 2 8/23/60	6/27/60 381 to 23 6/27/60				app. 9/13/00. P.L. 86-778; app. 9/13/00.
		NATU	TRAL R	ESOUR	CES					
Z. *Authorize Fryingpan-Arkansas project (B): S. 2700;	100	But	1	1				13.5		
24. Authorize regulation with Mexico for joint construction of Amistad (Diablo) Dam (B)	×	×	×	×	Voice 6/25/60	Voice 6/9/60				P.L. 86-605; app. 7/7/60.
25. *Require non-Federal interests to bear at least 30 percent of the cost of flood protection projects (B, E)	×	×	×	×	70 to 5	Voice				P.L. 86-645; app. 7/14/60.
6. *Amend Helium Production Act to promote greater con- servation (B, E): H.R. 10548	×	×	×	×	6/17/60 Voice	7/16/59 Voice				P.L. 86-777;
7. Authorize coal research on a contract basis (B, E)	×	×	×	×	8/31/60 Voice 6/27/60	5/2/60 Voice 2/15/60				app. 9/13/60. P.L. 86-599; app. 7/7/60.
8. *Increase fees for noncompetitive oil and gas leases on the public domain (B, E): H.R. 10455.	×	×	×	×	Voice	Voice				P.L. 86-705;
9. *Programs 2 and 3 at 1 at 1	×	×	1000	-	6/22/60	3/21/60				app. 9/2/60.
E.: S. 2010; H.R. 7407.  E.: Stablish revolving fund for Bonneville, Southeastern, and Southwestern Power Administrations, and Bureau of Reclamation (B): S. 2311, S. 2312, S. 3380.  E.: Strengthen authority for air and water pollution control (B. E.)										
(B, E): H.R. 3610 (water)  Air pollution study	×	×	×	×	61 to 27 9/9/59 Voice 6/26/60	240 to 156 6/9/59				Vetoed 2/22/60

Rollcall or voice votes on legislative recommendations submitted by the President, 86th Cong. 2d sess.—Jan. 6 to Aug. 31, 1960—Continued

NATURAL RESOURCES—Continued

	1000					Progr	ress			
Recommendation by subject	Hea	rings	Rep	orted	Final po	ussage vote	Rej	ected	In con-	Final action
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	ference	
32. Authorize San Luis project: (Sp. 5/3/60) S. 44	×	×	×	×	Voice 5/12/59	Voice 5/18/60				P.L. 86-488; app. 6/3/60.
33. Establish the Arctic Wildlife Range (SPM); S. 1899, H.R. 7045.	×	×		×		Voice 2/15/60				appropries
34. Permit expansion of communities into public land areas (SPM): H. R. 7042.		×				#110100				THE TANK
			TAXA'	rion				6		
35. Defer taxation of income derived from less developed areas abroad (B, E): H.R. 10087	×	×	×	×	Voice	Voice 4/6/60				P.L. 86-780;
<ol> <li>Increase tax on aviation gas to 4½ cents a gallon, and levy same tax on jet fuels (B, E SP8-8); H.R. 12702</li> <li>Provide additional highway trust fund revenues (B, E</li> </ol>					6/1/60	3/0/00				app. 9/14/60.
SP8-8):  (a) Increase highway fuel tax to 414 cents until June 30, 1964, and (b) Repeal diversion of excise taxes enacted last year: II.R. 10061		333	1						26	
38. Continue current corporate normal tax rates and excise tax rates (B, E): H.R. 12381	×	×	×	×	84 to 0	223 to 174				P.L. 86-564;
39. Postpone scheduled reductions in the excise tax rate on transportation of persons and on local telephone service (B, E)	×	×	×	×	6/20/60 84 to 0	6/8/60 223 to 174	**********			app. 6/30/60. P.L. 86-564;
40. *Provide equitable taxation of cooperatives (B, E): H.R. 7875		×			6/20/60	6/8/60				app. 6/30/60.
H. *Prevent excessive depletion allowances on mineral products (B, E)	×	×	×	×	84 to 0 6/20/60	233 to 174 6/8/60				P.L. 86-564; app. 6/30/60.
<ol> <li>Revise tax on gains from sales of depreciable personal property (B, E): H.R. 10491, H.R. 10492.</li> <li>*Adopt clarifying technical amendments to income tax laws (B):</li> </ol>	×	×								39p. 0/30/30
laws (B): H.R. 9660 H.R. 9606	×	×	×	×	Voice 3/29/60	Voice 2/8/60				P.L. 86-470; 5/14/60.
H.R. 9662	×	×	×	×		Voice 2/8/60				125,02
TR	ANSPO	RTATI	ON AN	D COM	MUNICA	TIONS				TOTAL PAR
44. *Retain receipts from all aviation fuel taxes in general fund (B): H. R. 12702		1								S BOOM
44. *Retain receipts from all aviation fuel taxes in general fund (B): H.R. 12702.  45. *Finance forest and public lands highway programs from highway trust fund (B).  46. Authorize appropriations for (B):  Federal-ald highways.  Public lands highways.  Public lands highways.	*******									
Forest bighways. Public lands highways. H.R. 10495	×	×	×	×	80-0	Voice				P.L. 86-657; ap
47. *Increase postal rates (B, E) Sp. 3-11, 8-8-60); S. 3192; H.R. 11140.		×			6/29/60	5/12/60				7/14/60.
<ol> <li>*Remove interest celling on Government ship mortgage loans (B): S. 1761; H. R. 6510.</li> <li>Create transportation corporation for National Capital</li> </ol>										
area (B): H.R. 11135	×	×	×	×	Voice 6/27/60	Voice 6/27/60				P.L. 86-669; ap 7/14/60.
			VETER	RANS						
<ol> <li>Provide vocational rehabilitation for peacetime ex-serv- fermen with service-connected disabilities (B, E), S. 1138.</li> </ol>	×	×	×		Voice					
52. *Establish revolving fund for Veterans' Administration lcan guaranty programs (B) H.R. 7903.	×	×	×	×	7/21/59 Voice	Voice				P.L. 86-665;

Statement Concerning the Activities of the Special Subcommittee on Oceanography, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit a résumé of the activities of the Special Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

GENERAL AND HISTORICAL

On February 17, 1959, the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Hon. HERBERT C. BONNER, appointed a Special Subcommittee on Oceanography as a result of presentations made to the chairman by the Committee on Oceanography of the National Academy of Sciences. For many years the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has been vested by the House of Representatives with jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the merchant marine, fisheries, Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Coast Guard. Frequently the many separate aspects of the broad field of oceanography have been of concern to this committee and as a result of the successes of the International Geophysical Year the importance of coordinated study of problems of this nature has been demonstrated.

The subcommittee at the outset of its deliberations decided to conduct comprehensive surveys in the studies of the environment of the oceans, their boundaries, their productivity with respect to life and minerals, the various properties of the sea surface which influence the efficiency of our maritime operation and the influence of tides and currents upon the economics resulting from the environment of the seas of the world.

The subcommittee held hearings on March 3, 1959, March 10, 1959, March 12, 1959, March 17, 1959, April 21, 1959, April 23, 1959, April 24, 1959, June 1, 1959, June 23, 1959, and July 13, 1959, in the 1st session of the 86th Congress, and in the 2d session of the 86th Congress hearings were held on February 9, 1960. The purpose of this set of hearings was to determine our oceanographic assets to ascertain the problem areas which could necessitate legislation and thus to arrive at a sound basis for such legislative action as the subcommittee decided was necessary. These hearings have been published and widely distributed.

In addition, on January 22, 1950, hearings were held on specific legislation, introduced by the Senate as S. 2482 and S. 2483, which had as its purpose the removal of geographical limitations on the activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and a provision for flexibility in the performance of certain functions of the

Coast and Geodetic Survey and of the Weather Bureau. After amendment by the subcommittee and approval by the full committee and the House, the legislation above described was agreed to by the Senate and are now Public Law 86-409-S. 2482-and Public Law 86-397-S. 2483. In the 2d session of the 86th Congress, I introduced H.R. 10412, and identical companion bills were introduced by Mr. Pelly, of Washington-H.R. 10581-and Mr. OLIVER, of Maine-HR. 10546. These bills sought to establish a public policy with respect to oceanographic surveys and to provide for coordination of the efforts of Federal agencies with respect to oceanographic surveys.

Mr. Pelly, of Washington, introduced H.R. 9361 with the purpose as stated "to advance the marine sciences, to establish a comprehensive 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys; to promote commerce and navigation, to secure the national defense, to expand ocean resources; to authorize the construction of research and surveys ships and facilities; to assure systematic studies of effects of radioactive materials in marine environments; to enhance the general welfare; and for other purposes."

I further introduced H.R. 12018 with the purpose "to establish within the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey a national oceanographic data center and a national instrumentation test and calibration center." Hearings on the aforementioned bills were held by the subcommittee on May 17, 1960, May 19, 1960, May 20, 1960, and May 24, 1960. These hearings have been published and widely distributed.

In addition to the hearings referred to above, the committee and staff visited the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution at Woods Hole, Mass., the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, Calif., the University of Washington, Texas A. & M. at College Station, Tex., and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Radiation Laboratory at Beaufort, N.C. Members of the committee and the staff have attended various oceanographic meetings, such as the International Oceanographic Congress held at New York in September 1959, meetings of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council held in California and in Washington, and monthly meetings of an unofficial working level coordinating committee held in Washington. Correspondence requesting suggestions and opinions was initiated with all known Government agencies concerned with the environment of the oceans, various State agencies concerned with their particular problems of the oceans, and outstanding marine scientists of both this country and abroad.

## ANALYSIS OF THE HEARINGS

The hearings, although extremely exhaustive in their scope, produced basically two fundamental problems. The first problem is one of funding adequately to insure that the maximum utilization of existing facilities and ships and personnel are used to the fullest extent possible. The second problem can broadly be said to be one of insuring that coordination

between the various agencies involved in studies of the environment of the sea are effectually carrying out long-range planning with the minimum of overlapping of function, and properly expressing to the Congress requests for such needed legislation as should be apparent to a coordinated study of the problems of the oceans. To the end that a solution to these two problems may be attained, certain expansion of these problems is important. It should in general be realized that at the current moment the only coordination of effort with respect to studies of the environment of the oceans is being attempted by the Subcommittee of the Federal Council of Science and Technology. This is not a statutorily created body and it is not responsible to the Congress for congressional oversight. In view of the fact that the existence of the Federal Council of Science and Technology depends solely upon executive direction no permanency of planning can be assured. The problems posed earlier will be considered in more detail.

COORDINATION OF OCEANOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

As a result of the hearings before described, it was manifest at the outset that some means of formal coordination of the various Government bureaus and agencies concerned with the study and development of the environment of the sea is necessary. Our subcommittee regards the establishment of a means of statutorily required coordination to be the most important facet resulting from its hearings.

The Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries does not feel that a new agency should be created at the present time to acquire the functions and responsibilities of the aquatic environment which are vested in the various departments and agencies of the Government. This feeling is prompted by the realization that the various departments whose agencies are concerned with the environment of the oceans must of necessity in carrying out their basic function as a department, continue their departmental interest in the oceans. The subcommittee and its staff have under study proposed legislation which will be introduced in the forthcoming Congress to achieve a solution of this pressing problem. The solution of necessity must provide for a continual examination on the part of the Congress as to the performance of the executive department, thereby giving the coordinating means the benefit of congressional oversight.

PROBLEM OF FINANCING

The subcommittee, through its hearings, developed that although the executive department had increased its budget request in many directions it was extremely difficult to ascertain how much of each department or agency budget request was to be devoted to the fullest exploitation of the marine environment.

One thing that did develop was the tendency on the part of the departmental heads to arbitrarily apply a blanket cut when the appropriated funds or the funds to be requested were cut by the executive department to all facets of

their department without regard to the immediate problems of the oceans, rivers and lakes. Further it has developed in the case of the Department of the Interior that the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has been compelled to spend heavily from its Saltonstall-Kennedy funds moneys for purposes other than research. I do not believe this was the contemplation of the Congress. In other words, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, having received an increase of moneys from the Saltonstall-Kennedy funds, is in a position of having its operating budget cut by the amount of increase with the net result that re-search in the productivity of the fisheries has been reduced.

Legislation to correct this situation and to insure that the Congress knows at all times the amount of money being spent in the development of the oceanic environment will be introduced in the next session.

8. 2692

On June 25, 1960, a Senate bill was received by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (S. 2692) after having passed the Senate. This bill originally in scope was similar to the bill introduced by Mr. PELLY (H.R. 9361). Owing to the controversial approach in the thinking of these two bills and to the material developed in the hearings on H.R. 9361, together with the unanimous disfavor of both bills received from all executive departments and agencies concerned, insufficient time was available to rectify the differences of opinion. It is believed that the legislation contemplated by the subcommittee and referred to above will accomplish the necessary congressional action and will be presented at the next session of the Con-

# Statement by Senator Wiley on Activities During the 2d Session of the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I request unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a review of legislative highlights, including my own activities, during the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATOR WILEY'S RECORD IN THE 2D SESSION OF THE 86TH CONGRESS

During the 2d session of the 86th Congress, a great many programs were considered for dealing with the challenges confronting our people and country.

people and country.

Following the adjournment of Congress, I, as senior Senator from Wisconsin, am taking this opportunity to review the highlights of legislative action.

The résumé will include:

 Legislation which I sponsored, cosponsored and/or supported, and

My efforts to oppose legislation which I felt were against the best interests of Wisconsin and the country.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to touch upon all the issues considered in this session of Congress. I will, however, attempt to include the highlights, as well as a general survey of my efforts either to support, or oppose, such legislation—as considered to be in the best interests of my country.

#### MAINTAINING THE PEACE

The maintenance of peace—or, conversely, preventing world war III—is a major challenge confronting us and the world. As a free nation, confronted by a threat to its life from communism, we recognize that complex tasks lie ahead, including:

Preventing a further expansion of aggressive, totalitarian ideology—communism.
 Establishing a sound foundation for peace.

3. Creating a kind of world in which manpower and resources can be dedicated to benefiting—not threatening to destroy mankind.

#### NEEDED: A SOUND DEFENSE

The United States—as a world leader—must maintain and further strengthen our arsenal of peace. In our fast-advancing age, this includes a "muscular," hard-hitting, jet-missile-nuclear-space defense capable of striking a deadly retaliatory blow at any aggressor.

During the session, I supported—for the most part—the Eisenhower administration's recommendations for strengthening the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and misslie program; procurement of more modern warships and submarines and modernizing weapons and equipment of all forces; cooperation with our allies to provide a global chain of free nations to withstand the spread of communism; and other programs designed to strengthen our security.

# FORWARD-MOVING DOMESTIC ECONOMY

A strong, forward-moving domestic economy is essential, not only to support a strong defense, but to serve as the foundation for domestic progress.

To further strengthen our economy, we must combat inflation; establish a pay-asyou-go system for governmental operations (incidentally, the dramatic slowdown of the inflationary spiral and the approximately \$1 billion surplus in the 1960 fiscal budget reflects that it can be done); expand the housing program; carry forward public works improvements, such as port and harbor development projects, flood control; and reclamation; increase the flow of international trade and commerce on a mutually beneficial basis; protect domestic industry from unfair competition from imports; although employment is at an all-time high of over 68,300,000 people, the expanding economy must also provide job opportunities for the more than 3.8 million unemployed. not overlook the fact now that of the 3,800,-000 unemployed, 1 out of every 2 unemployed in August was out of work less than month; and one-fifth of the ployed were teenagers, mostly looking for summer jobs; also, some unemployment is noted in distressed areas. As late as May 1960, however, the administration submitted legislation to Congress calling for a realistic, distressed area bill, but the Democrats, with a 2 to 1 majority in Congress, failed to act.

In addition, effort is needed to improve wage scales for low-pay workers; as well as assure adequate pension and unemployment compensation benefits for the workers of the Nation Tax reform is of high priority. Consequently, I again urged the establishment of a Hoover-type commission to carry out a complete review of the tax structure. This would include plugging loopholes, ironing out inequities, if possible, more equitably distributing the tax burden and in other ways improving the tax system. The objective would be to provide more fair tax laws aimed at encouraging—not stunting—economic growth and progress.

During this session of Congress, I supported these and other objectives for improving and strengthening our U.S. economy.

EXPANDING TRADE AND COMMERCE THROUGH ST.
LAWRENCE SEAWAY

The St. Lawrence Seaway—completed in 1959—offers a new trade and commerce lifeline for Wisconsin and the Great Lakes region to other parts of the world.

As a sponsor of the original seaway law, I naturally feel it essential now to assure maximum flow of cargo-passenger traffic through the waterway. Accordingly, I have:

 Recommended a comprehensive study by the Department of Commerce to further promote trade and commerce through the seaway.

2. Urged appropriation of adequate funds to complete the Great Lakes connecting channels at the earliest possible date so as to bring greater benefits and deep-sea shipping to Wisconsin and other States of the lakes region.

3. Supported appropriations for further development of ports and harbors to handle deep sea shipping; and other projects.

## FIGHTING AGAINST WATER STEAL BILL

During this session of Congress, a renewed effort was made to authorize the diversion of dangerously large volumes of water from Lake Michigan. Although the bill, H.R. 1, was reported from the Senate Public Works Committee, we were successful in having it recommittee to the Foreign Relations Committee. Why? Because, if enacted, the bill could well jeopardize our relations with our good neighbor, Canada. Moreover, it would not serve the overall public interest domestically. Overall, it is a bad bill. Fortunately, we were successful in preventing enactment of the measure.

# IMPROVING THE DAIRY OUTLOOK

Unfortunately, this Congress did not enact any far-reaching legislation to substantially improve the farm outlook.

However, minimum measures for dairying were enacted, including:

Public Law 86-799—which I cosponsored—to lift price supports to improve the economic health of the dairy industry.

Public Law 86-10—along the line of legislation I cosponsored—to carry forward the special school milk program benefiting thousands of students in Wisconsin and throughout the country.

In addition, I opposed the liberalizing of tariffs and quotas on imports of dairy products to compete with products of our domestic industry. Again, also, I urged enactment of the Wiley bill to establish a dairy research laboratory at Madison, Wis. Among other things, the purpose would be to find ways and means to utilize the constituent parts of milk for industrial purposes.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ICE-AGE NATIONAL PARK IN WISCONSIN

As proposed in the Wiley bill, S. 894, a study—initiated by the Department of the Interior—has been too long delayed relating to the establishment of an ice-age national park in Wisconsin. The preservation of our moraines—of unique scenic and scientific significance—would be of great State and national interest. Consequently, I began to

study for carrying out such a project.

## SPACE EXPLORATION

The exploration of space offers new challenges, adventures, problems, and promises for all of us—and for mankind. In these fast-advancing times, man's thinking, ingenuity, imagination-and, yes, his perspe tive-must extend to the new horizons. The home, fireside, community, and the national and international boundaries can no longer be the limits of our planning, dreaming, and vision

To cope with the emerging challenges, man must attain a satellite's-eye view, not only of his progress, but of the new interrelationships of men and nations on the globe-and of our planet, earth, to the universe.

In looking ahead in space, the practical rewards will be just as dramatic and exciting as the idea of manned flights into space and to and from other planets,

Although it's difficult to predict all the ultimate rewards of space, there are a number of foresecable benefits, including:

1. Improved radio, telephone, teletype, and television communications.

More effective weather forecasting to minimize loss from tornadoes, hurricanes, and other storms and benefit agriculture and conservation programs for preservation of our natural resources.

3. A stonger defense.

4. Further man's efforts to utilize heat and light from the sun and other natural forces of the universe.

5. Generally gather other data and infor-mation about the elements and forces of space for harnessing them to serve mankind.

As a member of the Senate Space and Aeronautics Committee, I have supported realistic efforts to move ahead rapidly in space exploration.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

Supported nomination of James R. Durfee, of Antigo, Wis., to be judge of the U.S. Court of Claims

Protection of civil rights: As ranking Republican of the Senate Judiciary Commit-tee handling the civil rights legislation, I have supported constructive efforts to protect the constitutional rights of all our citizens, regardless of race, creed, or national origin. Although successful action was taken to further strengthen laws in this field, there is still a good deal of work to be done. The ultimate objective is, of course, to preserve these precious privileges and rights for all our citizens under the Constitution.

Veterans: Extension for a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be eligible for the national service life insurance; extension of veterans home loan program.

Voting: Sponsored legislation for establishment of a National Voters Day to encourage greater voter participation in elections. Passed the Senate, but not the House of Representatives.

Anticommunism: Initiated the updating and republishing of the Internal Security Manual-a compendium of laws, Federal or ders, and acts relating to the internal security of the country to strengthen our domestic security program.

Menominee Indians: Sponsored legislation to extend the time for termination of Federal control over the Menominee Indian Tribe-for which State of Wisconsin has created a 72d county.

Manpower: Proposed resolution to set up special Commission To Study Manpower Needs of Space Age.

Protection from imports: Cosponsored resolution to set up study to determine impact of foreign competition on American indus-

Social security: Introduced legislation for liberalizing the "extra earnings" provision of social security law; as well as supported a

urge the Department to move ahead on this bill to provide medical care for the aging. Conservation: Cosponsored legislation to make sea or brackish water utilizable for

human or industrial purposes; as well as supported broadscope effort to conserve soil.

water, and forest resources.

Recess appointments to Supreme Court: Opposed legislative branch efforts to interfere with powers of executive branch by votingand speaking-against Senate Resolution 334. opposing recess appointments to Supreme Court.

Tougher laws to combat obscenity: Urged enactment of tougher laws to combat the distributing of obscene literature, with its bad effect on the morality and conductparticularly of our youth.

And others.

#### MEMBERSHIP ON COMMITTEES

Although the final "ayes or nays" on legislation are registered in the Senate, the "spadework" of Congress, to a large degree, is performed in its committees. During this session, I served as ranking minority member in the following bodies:

1. Foreign relations including membership on Subcommittees on Far Eastern Affairs, European Affairs, African Affairs, and Canadian Affairs.

2. Judiciary-including Subcommittees on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights; Revision and Codification; Antitrust and Monopoly, Constitutional Rights, and Juvenile Delinquency.

3. A member of the Senate Aeronautical

and Space Sciences Committee.

# The Way Volunteer Organizations Advance Political Ideas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. CLEM MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CLEM MILLER. Mr. Speaker, down through our history there have been volunteer organizations to help us set our political facts. In colonial Boston, seeds of the American Revolution were sown by the Sons of Liberty. A century later, a crusade to end slavery was waged by antislavery societies throughout New England.

Today in California, a vigorous organization is engaged in formulating a constructive response to pressing current problems. This organization is the California Democratic Council. Formed in 1953 in the wake of the great electoral debate of 1952, the California Democratic Council today remains dedicated to the free exchange of opinion.

A political party as dynamic as the Democratic Party needs organizations such as the California Democratic Council. With the wide-based support of these organizations, it can continually replenish itself with fresh thinking. The bewildering pace, the rapid growth, the wrenching technological changes which mark contemporary civilization make this process of critical examination and renewal an imperative need.

New ideas sometimes are unpalatable. Needless people often greet free, bold political discussion with cynicism and scorn. It is edifying to watch these scof-

fers gradually become the stentorian defenders of ideas so conceived which in time enter the sanctum of conventional wisdom

The volunteer groups such as the CDC help to give shape and meaning to our changing civilization. These organiza-tions, nurtured on care and conscience, can make mistakes, of course, and some of the ideas to come out of their sessions are stillborn. But many come to dominate the thinking of all of us. In its regional and statewide conferences. the CDC brings into focus the aspirations of thousands of California citizens. As with any bringing together of diverse ideas, these conferences seethe with controversy, with activity, with questing. In the melee, ineffectual ideas sometimes emerge, but this is the price of any act of creativity. It is discouraging sometimes that in our present system of communication-by-scare headlines the sensational rather than the sound ideas first win public attention.

The California Democratic Council is doing a job of reconnaisance, a thankless and dangerous but essential job of scouting the unkown. If this job were not done, and done well, by the CDC and other groups of similar intent throughout the United States, the American political structure would atrophy. Thus, the 40,000 men and women who comprise the California Democratic Council are fulfilling a vital function.

It would be appropriate here to quote an editorial which appeared in the Independent Journal of San Rafael, California on Tuesday, February 16, 1960:

ISSUES, CONFERENCES, CAN BE NEW WAY VOTER SPEAKS

Most hostesses have experienced that sinking sensation when she hears the conversation of her guests turn to politics. Often she will try to change the subject, for fear of bloodshed.

Can you imagine the problems then, of gathering 2,500 together just for the purpose of talking politics? If you can't, you might ask Mrs. Samuel Swadesh of Mill Valley who did the job last weekend in Fresno.

It doesn't help much that all the participants are from one party—Democrats, in this instance. Somehow, there falls to be unaminity of thought there, either.

Last weekend was the second annual issues conference of the CDC.

Conferences such as this have great merit. They provide a forum for many people with many ideas. They let people talk and think about politics, the basis of our republican form of government. They can be helpful in organizing effective political parties.

But we believe the system needs perfecting before it begins to establish policy or to pass resolutions. This can be done, and then the voter will have an improved way of making his voice heard.

This year, because it is a presidential election year, it had an added featurethe appearance of three presidential candidates, Senators Symington, Hun-PHREY, and KENNEDY.

But the main business of the convention was to discuss political issues and reach policy agreement on which the CDC could base its actions and political endorsements.

All day Saturday was taken up in discussion of the six issues. More than 80 small groups of delegates discussed one of the issues. That night small groups of leaders attempted to consolidate all that had been discussed in the 80 groups into six reports for adoption as policy statements. This consolidation job was finished in five of the sections by about 6 a.m., after an all-night effort. The sixth was not completed until morning because the group itself couldn't agree upon a summary of their ideas until about 9 a.m.

Thus it was that when the entire convention convened Sunday morning to pass on their "policies," they had to consider the results of a rush job, by a group of tired men and women. The fact that they had anything before them at all was a tribute to those men and women.

But to saddle a large organization like the CDC, and even the whole Democratic Party, with policies so hurriedly drawn, seems unfair to the public, to the party, and to the CDC.

As Senator Symington told the group, in general he could go along with the policies, "but some of the details worry me."

It is on the details that the policies stand or fall. Yet, some of the details were contradictory; some did not clearly express the intent; some of the typographical errors were classics; some of the statements, we are sure, would have been challenged by the delegates had they had more than a few minutes to examine them.

# Needed: Padre Island and Other National Seashores

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, one of the first proposals which I will introduce next year when the Congress convenes will be a bill establishing a national seashore recreation area on Padre Island.

This proposal is one of far-reaching importance to Americans for it means that the last, southernmost, stretch of natural beach in America will be preserved for the American people.

Recently the Reader's Digest in its September 1960 issue published an excellent article by Don Wharton which was originally published in Today's Living entitled "Our First National Seashore." It describes the Cape Hatteras National Seashore recreation area in North Carolina, the only major seashore national recreation area in America.

Padre Island in Texas is 117 miles long. The National Park Advisory Board and the National Parks Director, Conrad Wirth, have recommended the creation of an 88-mile-long Padre Island Park on this fine stretch of beach. It is overdue. The people of Texas and America need

I ask unanimous consent to have the aforementioned article published in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OUR FIRST NATIONAL SEASHORE
(Condensed from Today's Living by Don
Wharton)

Man's desire to stand on the top of some mountain is paralleled by a longing to go down to the edge of the sea. The ocean, from which came life itself, is a magnet pulling us all to the shore. But, whereas our supply of mountains appears inexhaustible, we are now actually running out of seashore for public use.

Huge stretches have become off limits for most people; the way to the shore blocked by no-trespassing signs. In many areas use of beaches is limited to persons stopping at expensive hotels. Too often man has stripped the beach itself of all naturalness by planting it with hotels, cabanas, cabins, and concessions

Many people have thought it would be wonderful if, somehow, great stretches of shore line could be set aside permanently for public use and preserved as a seashore wilderness. That is precisely what has been done on the thin windswept string of barrier islands which form the Outer Banks of North Carolina.

Here is a stretch of 70 miles of unspoiled beach where you will encounter only shore birds, scurrying crabs, and an occasional surfcaster; and, as you walk against the salty wind, you need not worry about any slick promoter's ruining this shoreline; it is preserved and protected for you and your grandchildren and their grandchildren. For it is Cape Hatteras National Seashore, a new and unique unit in our national park system.

Only 8 years old but already attracting nearly half a million visitors a year, this national seashore was made possible by unusual teamwork between government and private philanthrophy. Congress authorized it in 1937 but voted no funds to acquire land. Sixteen years later, with still no Federal money appropriated, the heirs of Henry Phipps stepped forward and donated 2,700 acres of land at Cape Hatteras itself, the key tract, worth perhaps \$250,000 at the time. The State of North Carolina authorized its Governor to reach into an emergency fund and take out \$618,000—to match \$618,000 offered by the Mellon family. Later, with land speculators jacking up their prices, North Carolina put in an extra \$200,000 and again the Mellons matched it. Thus the Nation acquired a new kind of park; a seashore for everyone for all time.

From the air, the narrow islands occupied by the national seashore resemble a wishbone floating in water. The point of union is at Cape Hatteras, from which one clavicle stretches out 40 miles to the north and the other 30 miles to the southwest. At the Cape the bone is nearly 3 miles wide; elsewhere it's generally less than a mile and at some points only a few hundred yards from the ocean to the sound. The whole is one of the Nation's major geographic curiosities. Some scholars believe the Outer Banks were once much farther out and that over the ages the ocean has driven them ever closer to the mainland. Others disagree, say they were part of the mainland. The rest of us, traveling their length again and again, simply marvel that the narrow ribbon of sand is there at all, beaten as it is by water on both sides and blown ceaselessly by winds and gales.

The Gulf Stream is only 15 miles off the Cape. It comes driving up from the south, and here runs head on into cold currents

from the north. The result is treacherous Diamond Shoals, formed offshore for 14 miles. You can stand at the Cape and witness one of the world's most dramatic demonstrations of the majesty of the sea. As the two major currents collide you see spectacular spray dashing 20, 30, and more feet into the air. On other shorelines you see sprays from water striking rocks; this spray is simply water striking water.

simply water striking water.

Most visitors come to the national seashore to spend a day on the long beaches or to camp in tents or trailers for a week or two smack up against the dunes. They come over on free bridges and ferries to bathe in the surf, swim in the sound—and also to wade in history.

The first English colonizing attempt in America was on sandy Roanoke Island, which lies in the sound just back of the Outer Banks. It was on the Outer Banks in 1903 that the Wrights made the first successful flights in a powered machine heavier than air. The Banks might also be called the birthplace of radio. Reginald A. Fessenden is credited with achieving, in 1902, the first long-distance transmission of the human voice by wireless telephone—i.e., radio. His messages were passed between a 50-foot tower erected just north of the Cape and another 52 miles away on Roanoke Island.

In 1923 still another innovator came to the Outer Banks—Brig. Gen. Billy Mitchell. At the southern tip of the national seashore today you can see the improvised airstrip from which his men took off to sink two old battleships anchored as test targets near Diamond Shoals. In 20 minutes Mitchell's planes changed the whole theory of modern warfare.

In both world wars German submarines haunted the area—one man today tells of climbing the lighthouse at the Cape during World War II and seeing four tankers burning simultaneously. This lighthouse is the tallest in the United States, and national seashore visitors are privileged to climb its 268 steps.

But most visitors come to get away from the works of man. On this wilderness shore line, human effort seems puny compared with the power of wind and sea. The inlet through which the English ships brought our first colonists was closed by drifting sands at least 150 years ago. The wind and sea did this huge engineering job. A few miles south, visitors see a long-abandoned highway bridge over dry land—the waters cut an inlet here around 1730, and closed it up 200 years lated. The Wrights flew at the base of Kill Devil Hill, a sand dune 90 feet high. But the wind has piled up other dunes here nearly twice that height—and kept them moving, covering live forests in their paths and uncovering dead ones left behind.

The national seashore draws visitors the year round, 470,000 last year against 340,000 the year before and 100,000 in 1953. More than half come during the summer, but the other seasons have their attractions, too. More and more people are beginning to recognize the particular charms of an autumn seashore—the sea, the skies, the vegetation, even the sand, take on strange and marvelous colors. Autumn at Hatteras is when fishing is at its best.

In early winter people come to watch the arrival of the greater snow geese—about 10,-000 of the 35,000 known population of the fowl feed for weeks on the roots of salt-marsh grasses. Then in late winter commercial fishing begins on the beaches, and many visitors like to watch the men hauling nets in the surf. In spring come bird watchers.

Shoudn't we have more places like this? And shouldn't we secure them before it's too late? Twenty-five years ago the National Park Service made a survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, found numbers of unspoiled stretches of seashore, and recommended 12 major strips for preservation as national seashores. The Hatteras strip was acquired, but the 11 others were lost; they have long since gone into private and commercial develop-

During the past 5 years anonymous donors have provided funds for detailed surveys of all our coasts. In 10,923 miles of shoreline the survey teams found 194 areas which had potentialities for public use and recreation. Twelve of these were recommended by the National Park Service as national seashores: one on the Atlantic coast, five on the Pacific, one on the gulf coast, and five along the Great Lakes. Last spring the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, recommended legislation to set up national seashores at three of these locations: on Cape Cod, on Padre Island off the southernmost coast of Texas, and at Oregon Dunes, about halfway between California and Washington.

All three would make marvelous national seashores. They have superlative values that warrant permanent preservation; they are geographically well separated, and they have distinctly different park characteristics. Cape Cod area has the longest undeveloped sweep of beach in New England-backed by cliffs 150 feet high, a picturesque hinterland. and much history. Padre Island, a barrier reef, offers 98 miles of remote subtropical heaches with fascinating birdlife. The Oregon Dunes area includes wide sandy beaches, the most spectacular sand dunes in North America (450 feet high), and lakes sheltered by dense coniferous forests undergrown with masses of rhodbdendron.

We should move quickly to set up these three new national seashores, and we should create at least one on the Great Lakes—the Nation's longest shoreline. Then—before it is too late—we should plan for still more until our great system of national parks, with their scenic wonders, is matched by an equally great system of national seashores, With their opportunities for public recreation in the inspiring surroundings at the edge of

# Address by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Before Illinois State Chamber of Commerce

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the Appendix of the RECORD an excellent address by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Ezra Taft Benson, which he delivered before the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce. In this address, he presented the facts in a direct, effective fashion and received widespread favorable comment.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE EZRA TAPT BENSON BEFORE ILLINOIS STATE CHAM-BER OF COMMERCE, 1960 STATEWIDE AGRI-CULTURE-BUSINESS CONFERENCE, CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 31, 1960

I deeply appreciate being your guest at this statewide agriculture-business conference. It is good to meet again my friends of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce-and see here many other friends, both rural and city. May I take this opportunity to commend you of the Illinois Chamber and the farmers of this State for the sound posi-tion you have held on farm questions through the years. I thank you in particular for the firm support you have given to me in my humble efforts.

This, no doubt, is my last appearance before you as Secretary of Agriculture. So it is appropriate that we think back over the 71/2 years—and that we ask ourselves what has been learned that can be applied to the future.

What have we learned? It seems to me we have learned some old lessons anew.

We have learned that the supreme test of any government policy, agricultural or other, is this: "How will it affect the character, morale, and well-being of our people?"

We have learned that the future of agriculture and the preservation of a sound economic system depend upon the vigorous reemphasis of the principles, benefits, and values of private competitive enterprise. group in America is in a better position to contribute to this need than those who live on the farms and ranches of America.

We have learned that price supports on storable commodities can be useful in providing protection to the farm-producing plant and helping to stabilize national food supplies. But price supports which prevent production shifts toward a balanced supply in terms of demand-price supports which encourage uneconomic production and result in continuing heavy surpluses and subsidies-these must be avoided.

We have learned that the principles of economic freedom are applicable to farm problems. We need a minimum of restrictions on farm production and marketing to permit the maximum of dependence on competitive free market prices as the best guides to production and consumption. Farmers should not be placed in a position of working for government bounty rather than producing for a free market.

We have learned that inefficiency should not be subsidized in agriculture or any other segment of our economy. Relief programs should be operated as such—not as an aid to the entire agricultural industry. Emergency programs should be terminated as soon as the emergency is over.

And above all, I hope we have learned anew that freedom is a God-given, eternal principle vouchsafed to us under the Constitution. It must be continually guarded as something more precious than life itself. It is doubtful if any man can be politically free who depends upon the State for sustenance. A completely planned and subsidized economy weakens initiative, discourages industry, destroys character, and demoralizes the people. An uncorrupted citizenry builds a great State. No State ever built an uncorrupted citizen.

I say we have learned these things. that I mean that the great majority of those who have studied the farm problem recognize these things as true.

But this does not mean that the facts are no longer being misrepresented.

There are those in this land who are still striving with all their energies to make the farm problem a political issue. This is deplorable. Our agriculture is neither Republican nor Democratic. It is American.

There are a few who think the way to win favor with rural people is by promises of unsound, unworkable, pie-in-the-sky poli-cies and programs. But farm people are not on the auction block. Their votes are not for sale to the highest bidder. Those who believe otherwise insult the intelligence and integrity of our farmers.

Farm problems will never be resolved by passionate charges and countercharges—by flagrant misrepresentation-or by seeking out scapegoats.

Farm problems will finally be solved only through honest appraisal, frank and sincere discussion, adherence to sound economic principles, and devotion to the best interests of this country. I have faith in the people of this Nation. They will not be deceived by false promises and false charges.

The pessimists who predicted 1960 would be a bad year for farmers are being disappointed.

The outlook for hogs is favorable.

Cattle producers are experiencing a good year-on top of some of the best years in

their history.

Milk prices are running above a year ago and dairy income in 1960 will hit an alltime

Exports for the 12 months that ended June 30 set a new record for volume and were close to the record of 1957 in dollar value.

Wheat exports have been sharply increased during the past 12 months.

A million bales were cut from the cotton carryover this year, and cotton stocks on August 1 were the smallest since 1953.

These are some of the specific facts. What about the overall picture?

Farmers' assets are at a record high of \$204 billion, up \$41 billion since 1953.
Farm debts are less than 12 percent of farm

The standard of living among our rural people was never better.

On the other hand, as a farmer for many years, I do not minimize the seriousness of the very real problems our farmers are still facing: Notably the cost-price squeeze, inflation, and continuing Government-stimulated surpluses of a few commodities. But the cure for these ills is not to give the patient another dose of what made him sick in the first place. Yet that is precisely what some are urging today.

This situation that is called the farm problem is not just a farm problem-it is a national problem.

It is a national problem because of the heavy drain of tax dollars that it entails. And it is a national problem because past efforts to deal with it have carried the country far along the road to Government regimentation and control over agriculture. Many of our farmers have lost far too much of their freedom to plant, to compete, to market, and to make their own decisions.

This is what is back of our repeated appeals for sound new farm laws.

Farmers are not to blame for the troubles the Nation is having—in wheat, for example. The American farmer deserves our unstinting praise for his amazing productivity. Never in history have so many been fed so well by so few.

The difficulties we are having are largely the result of old laws and the refusal of the Congress to make long-needed changes.

Now let me take issue right here with a false statement that has been made and is still being made.

It is said, "The Congress gave Benson just about all that he asked for. This is Benson's program, and it isn't working."

That is a false statement. We do not have, and we never have had, anywhere near the full program we asked for.

When we took office in January 1953, our hands were tied for 2 years by the rigid 90-percent-of-parity price-support law then on the books.

As soon as we could, we asked the Congress as a start to provide a flexible range of supports, running from 75 to 90 percent of parity. We got a range of 821/2 to 90 for the first year and 75 to 90 thereafter.

But then Congress passed a bill to restore the old 90-percent law, and the President vetoed it.

Next, Congress set up the soil bank, including the acreage reserve which we recommended as an emergency measure. But Congress made the acreage reserve applicable to 1956, despite the fact that much of the 1956 crop was already planted, and in the face of my warning that it was too late to do any good that year. And they tried to blame us for that

In 1958 we asked that price supports be widened to a range of 60 to 90 percent of parity. What Congress gave us was a weak compromise-a fairly satisfactory program for corn; a stopgap program moving in the right direction for cotton; some improvement in rice; and nothing for wheat, tobacco, or peanuts.

And there, for all practical purposes, is where matters stand. Time and again in 1959 and this year President Eisenhower and all of us have urged Congress to choose among several alternatives which would improve the situation, but Congress refuses

We do not have the program we asked for. We have a little of what we recommended, but even this came too late to be most

Where we have had, or have been given, the authority to make price supports realistic, the results have been good.

Corn is an example. Corngrowers last year were finally free to plant as their own good judgment dictated. The immediate re-sult was some increase in acreage. However, acreage has stabilized this year, and 1960 production is estimated at 6 percent below 1959. But corn consumption is running 9 percent ahead of a year ago.

Dairying is another example, even though we don't have all the flexibility needed. Supply and demand for milk are practically balance-for the first time in 8 years, Dairy products are moving into markets rather than government warehouses and in-

come is at an alltime high.

Where the old price support, acreage control law did not apply-as for hogs, cattle, fruits, and vegetables, for example—farmers have generally done a good job of developing markets and adjusting supply to demand. Soybean producers especially have shown what can be done in the way of developing markets in the absence of controls and price fixing. Nationally, soybeans are the fifth most important crop as a source of income. Here in the Midwest they are second only to corn.

I am attaching to this text a rather full statement, amplifying what I have just said about how much of our recommended pro-

gram was actually legislated.

Very little is to be gained at this stage, however, by documenting responsibility against our critics—even though strange as it seems, they are actually trying to blame use for the results of the programs they designed and which they refuse to change. Let us rather call attention to what has been accomplished during the past 71/2 years and then chart what I consider to be a sound and safe path for the future.

As I have indicated, we have made limited progress toward sounder price support programs through the Agricultural Act of 1954—the act of 1956—and the act of 1958.

Four-fifths of agriculture is free, and doing fairly well. Out of about 250 farm commodities produced commercially only five are under acreage controls.

But we still need legislation-for wheat especially. And Congress refuses to take action.

We have made progress in extending to farm people legitimate benefits hitherto long denied them,

Social security has been extended to farm families and farm workers.

The unfair Federal tax on gasoline used on farms has been repealed. And I am immensely proud to be able to say that the rural development program, started by this administration-the first real concerted effort to deal with the special needs of lowincome farmers—is progressing in over 30 States and Puerto Rico.

We have moved ahead in the conservation of natural resources. During the past 71/2 years farmers have applied more conservation to their farms than in any similar period in history.

Our national forests are being developed and improved as never before. We developed new water-management programs and expanded existing programs. We established the Great Plains conservation program in

We have made progress in research.
Appropriations for agricultural research
have been increased by 117 percent since
1953. A large part of these funds is being used to expand markets and find new uses for our farm abundance, and to develop new crops for current needs.

We have made progress in credit.

We made the Farm Credit Administration an independent agency, in large measure farmer owned and farmer controlled.

We substantially improved the services of the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers Home Administration.

We assisted ranchers with the biggest drought relief programs in U.S. history. Nearly \$1 billion has been extended in disaster and drought aid since 1953-most of it during the serious droughts of 1953 through Such aid enabled many fine farm and ranch families to stay on the land.

Through various programs we have held down the accumulation of surpluses. Except for realistic adjustments in price supports, surplus disposal activities, and the soil bank, surplus accumulations might have risen \$14 billion above existing totals.

More than 28 million acres of farmland have been taken out of production by the conservation reserve program of the soil These acres would have otherwise added to surpluses. Instead, participating farmers are making unprecedented strides in conserving soil, water, forests, and wildlife resources.

The special milk program was inaugurated in 1954. In 1960, it operated in 83,000 school and child-care institutions where nearly 2.4 billion half pints of milk helped improve diets of our children.

The food for peace program is moving ahead. We are working closely with Can-ada, Australia, France, and Argentina to promote wider use of surplus wheat,

We have made an outstanding record in donating surplus food to deserving people at home and abroad. Over 20 million U.S. citizens and some 60 million people in 91 foreign countries received such donations last year.

No nation under Heaven has ever been so generous with its abundance. Every American who knows the story is proud of our record of sharing.

We have made great progress in expanding exports.

During the past 7 years the value of our farm exports was the greatest for any 7-year period in history-\$26.5 billion.

In the fiscal year just past, the volume of our agricultural exports reached a new alltime high. Eight products set new alltime export records. The eight were feed grains, poultry meat, soybeans and cotton-seed oil, dried beans, tallow, variety meats, and hops.

The size of the export job that American farmers are doing is indicated by the fact that half their wheat production and nearly half of their cotton production last year moved abroad.

As you know, I have just recently returned from an 18-day market development trip to Western Europe and the Middle East.

It was a fruitful trip-part of a longrange world agricultural trade and market development program which has taken me to some 35 foreign countries on 5 trade trips in the past 5 years.

We observed the agriculture of these countries. We noted the operation of our agricultural export program. We investigated the possibilities of increased agricultural trade. We met government officials and representatives of the trade and encouraged good will between the United States and these nations.

And we found that despite all the tensions in the world today and despite all the propaganda offered daily by alien ideologies to distort the image of America, this Nation is still held in high esteem and great trust by millions of citizens in virtually every land.

We not only received every courtesy and consideration by our hosts in each country; we received every assurance of true and

lasting friendship.

late Wendell Willkle once stressed The the well of goodwill that abounds in the world for America. I would stress it again today. I sincerely hope that we have added a bit to the well.

We found farmers everywhere—from Flanders, to Amsterdam, to the Nile Delta, to the coastal plain of Israel-much the same in aspirations and outlook as our farmers here in Illinois and throughout the United States. Within the limitations imposed by geography, fertility of soil, and economics, they strive for the same freedom to plan, to plant, and to harvest and market that we all seek. They all pray for peace with all nations. Farm people cer-Farm people certainly speak a common language and in the fields of trade and agriculture, I believe we will discover ways to bridge the gaps in mutual understanding so sorely needed in this world of 1960.

The farmers of the United States support multilateral trade based on comparative economic advantage. Trade is a twoway street. Everywhere we went we stressed our interest in expanding markets.

American agricultural representatives must continue to emphasize the need for trade liberalization. American farmers need to see their sales to Western Europe steadily increased in the months and years ahead. This makes economic sense.

In the Middle East there are many opportunities for opening new markets and enlearging present ones.

Our food for peace program is making a great contribution toward improving the level of living in the Middle East.

I repeat—we can all be proud of the way the products of our farms are helping people help themselves. Our agricultural productive ability is now recognized every-where. So is our generous sharing of our

These are the facts. Such is the record of our 71/2 years of stewardship. When the history of this period of our agriculture is written years hence, this will be revealed as a period of great and lasting progress. The groundwork has been laid for the kind of prosperous, expanding, and free agriculture that is so basic to a strong, virile, secure America. We have reversed the trend of 20 years toward a controlled and socialized agriculture.

We have here in the United States the most advanced agricultural plant in all hisfory—the most skillful, best equipped farmers in the world—the finest, most abundant food supply ever. For the first time in history we dare to think about overcoming, around the world, man's anclent enemy, hunger.

We are in a cold war with communism. In this conflict, our agriculture is one of our greatest assets. The productivity of our farmers outclasses that of Russian farmers,

four or five to one. This is a tremendous asset. The underdeveloped nations need our agricultural science and our food. Let us continue to put this advantage to work.

In short, let us focus on our opportunities.
To do this most successfully, we need to complete the progress of the past 7½ years.
The fundamental economics of the farm

The fundamental economics of the farm dilemma is simple—it is the politics of the problem that is baffling. What farmers want and need is less government in the farming business—less politics in agriculture.

As we move forward, especially during the next 2 politically charged months, we must ever remember that—

Farmers are also good citizens, interested in peace, fiscal integrity, balanced budgets, and a sound economy—as well as in farm

Farmers know that the high prices of 1952—so often referred to by some demaingors—were not due to 90-percent supports but to war, the insatiable demands and inflation of war. Our critics who would take credit for high wartime prices might well take the responsibility for the casualty lists also.

Farmers know that Government tinkering with controls on production, marketing, and prices has been a colossal failure.

Farmers know that political hopefuls who promise pie-in-the-sky 100 percent of so-called parity income will not be able to deliver on their political promises.

Farmers know that the so-called parity

Farmers know that the so-called parity index—with an ancient base of 50 years ago—is an outmoded and weak measuring rod.

Farmers know that four-fifths of agriculture is free of controls, pretty well in balance, and doing fairly well, and that most farmers want freedom to make their own decisions without Government regimentation.

Farmers know that the private competitive enterprise system is the best—that it has given us more of the good things of life than any other system—and that it must be preserved, safeguarded, and strengthened.

Farmers know that price must be permitted to play its traditional role in directing production and consumption—that Government price fixing destroys markets, regiments farmers, piles up surpluses in Government warehouses, and puts burdens on farmers and all other taxpayers.

Farmers know they must have expanding

Farmers know they must have expanding markets and that a Government warehouse is not a market.

Yes; the fundamental economics of the farm problem is simple—less government in farming. Quit trying to fix prices unrealistically from which flow the twin evils of production for Government warehouses and control of farmers. Emphasize markets, increased efficiency, and competitive selling. Eliminate Government's strangle-hold on agriculture. This is the solution.

The course is clearly charted. It is right. It is sound.

Here in broad outline is what we need to do.

First, we need to expand the food-forpeace program. Remarkable use has been made of our surplus stocks through special export programs, but there are additional steps that can be taken. Food can serve humanitarian needs in foreign lands, aid in economic development, and serve the cause of peace and freedom.

Second, we should press forward even more vigorously than at present with programs of research to develop new foreign and domestic markets, including new industrial uses, for our farm products.

Third, we need laws to improve the pricesupport mechanism by providing levels of price support that will allow farm commodities to move into regular marketing channels, and at the same time afford adequate price protection. This will open the way toward further relaxation of existing controls over farm production, and toward an agriculture that is on a free, sound, and profitable basis.

Fourth, we need to adjust further the use of farmland in accordance with needs by such a program as an expanded conservation reserve.

Fifth, the rural development program should be emphasized and expanded as rapidly as is feasible. Through private and public cooperation, we can improve vocational education, offer more effective employment services, and encourage local industrialization and other economic activities as well as better farming. We can help our small farmers make adjustments which they want and need to make to improve their standard of living.

These are the policies American agriculture needs: Policies that build farm markets; policies that permit dynamic adjustments to the rapidly changing science of agriculture; policies that will strengthen our family farms as sound economic units; policies which will always dignify the individual farmer and his family in the free atmosphere of a vigorous and prosperous America.

If we resolutely advance such policies, I am convinced that the most exciting decade of our entire experience lies just ahead of us. The future is filled with absorbing challenges.

Production per man will continue to increase. Living standards for all of us are bound to reach new heights. America will be secure because she remains strong and strong because she remains free.

In January, I shall go back to my fulltime work as a churchman. It is natural for anyone in that position to look back over his shoulder at the road he has traveled. As I do so, I can tell you frankly that—many times in the past 8 years—I have wished that I might have occupied this office in a period of fewer stresses and strains. But it is not ours to pick and choose entirely when and under what conditions we shall serve.

We must all do our jobs as we understand them and under such circumstances as the Lord provides.

Of one thing in particular I am proud. We have never ceased impressing upon our farm people that to exchange principles for government handouts is a sorry bargain. Giving without earning, rights without responsibilities, and freedom without vigilance are but figments of an imagination gone wild.

It is my hope and my prayer that you, the people of this choice Nation, will never permit this land to fall prey to a mammoth, centralized, paternalistic government on the pretext that such a government can by decree create and dispense health, wealth, and happiness to a subservient people.

As we face the critical decisions just ahead, city people and rural alike, let us in the words of Abraham Lincoln 100 years ago "do nothing through passion and ill temper." Let us "stand by our duty, fearlessly and effectively. \* \* Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, do our duty as we understand it."

God grant it may be so.

## Want To Be Pushed Around?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CARL T. CURTIS

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, an editorial from the Prairie City, Iowa, News was called to my attention some days ago. It will, no doubt, be of interest to the Members of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WANT TO BE PUSHED AROUND?

You don't see pickets on fences much anymore. But we're likely to see pickets—human pickets—around new homes under construction, blocking progress, increasing costs, delaying occupancy and thumbing their noses at our cherished traditions of freedom and fair play.

And if it happens, the home-buyer is go-

ing to be rooked.

Not by the home builder. Not by the mortgage lender.

But by the Congress in passing identical measures now before the House and Senate which would legalize secondary boycotts at the construction site. This proposal is generally referred to as the common situs picketing bill. Its viciousness in menacing all construction of every kind has been frequently pointed out. Its recent illegal application at the Cape Canaveral missile base, halted by court injunction, provided a perfect example of how organized labor could hamstring national defense. But the home builder may still have thought: "This can't louse me up." So we'll pick an instance out of the heap:

A home builder has been doing business for years with a highly reputable electrical firm. A union has been trying unsuccessfully to organize its employees. They want no part of the union.

So the union (under protection of the law it is bludgeoning Congress to pass) throws its big punch. It puts a picket line around the builder's construction site. It has no fight with the builder, and certainly none with the citizen for whom the home is being built. This pressure is designed to force employees of the electrical subcontractor to join a union—even though they don't want to.

Who's hurt? Beyond those immediately involved, every potential home buyer is hurt. If a union can set up picket lines to force unwilling members into the dues-paying ranks, it can establish these secondary picket lines for any purpose.

Suppose a union doesn't want a new building material to go into a house. Suppose it doesn't want an efficient new construction to be used. It can throw up a picket line.

This can happen. And if it does, it is the end of the line for all who expect that new materials and methods will mean better homes at lower costs.

And this will happen unless enough ordinary citizens object loudly enough to offset union pressure for this common situs picketing bill. Got a pencil?

# Procedural Reform of House Rules To Assure Majority Rule Is Necessary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that procedural reform of the House rules is necessary to assure majority rule, responsive to the needs of our time. The platform committee on which I had the privilege to serve at the recent Democratic Convention in Los Angeles, wrote the following plank on congressional procedures, subsequently adopted by the convention:

In order that the will of the American people may be expressed upon all legislative proposals, we urge that action be taken at the beginning of the 87th Congress to improve congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either House.

The Rules of the House of Representatives should be so amended as to make sure that bills reported by legislative committees reach the floor for consideration without undue delay.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include two studies on this subject prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress at my request. One discusses the operation of the 21-day rule in effect during the 81st Congress; the other study discusses proposed Rules Committee reforms, classified according to their relation to various concepts of Rules Committee functions. They follow:

OPERATION OF 21-DAY RULE DURING 81ST CONGRESS

The 21-day rule remained in effect throughout the 81st Congress (1949-50), despite a determined effort to repeal it early in the 2d session. A coalition led by Congressman Cox, of Georgie, was defeated on January 20, 1950, by a vote of 236 to 183. The rule proved effective in preventing a permanent blockade of important legislation by the Rules Committee. During the 1st session of the 81st Congress it brought an antipoll tax bill and a rivers and harbors bill to the House floor for a successful vote and forced action on housing and minimum wage bills. During the 2d session it enabled the House to vote for the National Science Foundation, Alaska and Hawaii statehood legislation, the national minerals act, a veterans' hospital bill, and a joint resolution for U.S. partici-pation in certain international organizations. Altogether, during the 81st Congress eight measures were brought to the floor of the House and passed by resort to the 21-day rule, and its existence forced the Rules Committee to act in other cases. (House Calendar, final edition, 81st Cong., p. 114.)

On January 3, 1951, a bipartisan coalition regained control of the situation and obtained repeal of the 21-day rule by a vote of 247 to 179 after a bitter fight. As a result, the power of the Rules Committee to obstruct bills was restored and exercised during the 82d and later Congresses. For example, a bill authorizing the shipment of wheat to India was held up by the commit-tee for many weeks in 1951 until it had been amended to conform to committee "Until the 21-day rule is restored," said Representative Holifield, "we can expect further situations in which a few strategically situated in the Rules Committee, can impose their will on the Congress and prevent the enactment of legislation deemed by the House majority to h essential to the security and welfare of this Nation." (Hearings before the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, on the Organization and Operation of Congress, June 1951, p. 52.)

CASES OF ACTUAL USE OF NEW PROCEDURES

1. The first use of the new procedure was in connection with the bill (H.R. 3199) prohibiting the payment of poll taxes as a condition of voting in elections for national officers. The anti-poll-tax bill was favorably reported by the Committee on House Ad-

ministration on June 24, 1949 (Rept. No. 912). On July 1, Chairman Norton filed a resolution (H. Res. 276) providing for the consideration of H.R. 3199. Thereafter the resolution was never discussed in the Rules Committee, and after a lapse of 21 days the poll-tax bill was called up on the floor of the House on July 25 and passed on July 25, 1949.

2. The second instance of the use of the new procedure was in connection with the rivers and harbors bill (H.R. 5472). This bill was favorably reported from the Committee on Public Works on July 6, 1949 (Rept. No. 969). Chairman Whittington immediately applied to the Rules Committee for a rule allowing floor consideration of the bill, but after a delay of 22 days it was apparent that no rule would be granted. On July 28, therefore, Mr. Whittington, by direction of the unanimous vote of his committee, filed a resolution (H. Res. 302) providing for the consideration of H.R. 5472 under the new 21-day rule. On August 29, the House approved the resolution and passed the bill.

During the consideration of the resolution three members of the Rules Committee explained its refusal to grant a rule on this bill. Mr. Sabath stated it was "because of the belief that it was purely a pork-barrel bill." Mr. Cox stated that "it was their feeling the condition of the Treasury and the financial condition of the country were such as to make it not advisable for the granting of authorizations or the commitments which the bill permits." Mr. Wadsworth explained that the Rules Committee had become deeply concerned over "the general tendency of legislation as it might affect the future financial commitments of the Government. \* \* poor, old Rules Committee," he said, "is the only committee that has apparently been interested in understanding and measuring \* \* If we keep on this way the this trend. \* Government will be bankrupt."

3. The third case involved a bill (H.R. 331) for statehood for Alaska. This bill was reported from the Public Lands Committee on March 10, 1949 (Rept. No. 255). After falling to get a rule, Mr. Peterson, chairman of Public Lands, by direction of that committee, called up House Resolution 217 on January 23, 1950, a resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 331. After debate, the resolution was agreed to on the same day by a vote of 373 to 25. (Concressional Record, 81st Cong., 2d sess., pp. 772-782.) Subsequently, H.R. 331 passed the House on March 3, 1950.

4. The fourth instance also occurred on January 23, 1950, and involved a bill (H.R. 49) to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union. This bill had been reported from the Public Lands Committee on March 10, 1949 (Rept. No. 254). After failing to get a rule, Mr. Peterson, chairman of Public Lands, by direction of that committee, called up House Resolution 218 on January 23, 1950, a resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 49. After debate, the resolution was agreed to on the same day. (Congressional Record, 81st Cong., 2d sees., pp. 782-785.) Subsequently, H.R. 49 passed the House on March 7, 1950.

5. The fifth case concerned a bill (H.R. 4846) to establish the National Science Foundation. This bill was reported from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on June 14, 1949 (Rept. No. 796). After remaining in the Committee on Rules for more than 21 days without being reported, Mr. Crosser called up House Resolution 321 on February 27, 1950, a resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 4846. After debate, the resolution was agreed to on the same day. (Congressional Record, 81st Cong., 2d sess., pp. 2406-2410.) Subsequently, H.R. 4846 was laid on the table on March 1, 1950, and S. 247 was passed in lieu thereof.

6. The sixth instance related to a bill (H.R. 5965) to provide for the construction of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals. This bill was reported from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs on August 24, 1949 (Rept. No. 1315). After remaining in the Committee on Rules for more than 21 days without being reported, Chairman Rankin called up House Resolution 348 on April 24, 1950, a resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 5965. After debate, the resolution and bill were agreed to on the same day. (Congressional Record, 81st Cong., 2d sess., pp. 5604–5620.)

7. The seventh case involved a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 334) to amend certain laws providing for membership and participation by the United States in certain international organizations. This resolution was reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee on August 11, 1949 (Rept. No. 1257). Chairman Kee of Foreign Affairs, called up House Resolution 350, a resolution providing for the consideration of the joint resolution, under the 21-day rule. After debate, the resolution passed the House on June 12, 1950. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 81st Cong., 2d sess., pp. 8471-8473.) Subsequently, House Joint Resolution 334 passed the House on June 22, 1950.

8. The eighth and last case concerned a bill (S. 2105) (H.R. 5725) to stimulate exploration for and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals. This bill was reported from the Public Lands Committee on October 11, 1949 (Rept. No. 1416). After remaining in the Committee on Rules for more than 21 days without being reported or acted on, Chairman Peterson called up House Resolution 419 on March 13, 1950, a resolution providing for the consideration of S. 2105. After debate, the resolution passed the House on the same day. (Congressional Record, 81st Cong., 2d sess., pp. 3227–3239.) The bill had failed under suspensions, October 17, 1949; and falled of passage, March 16, 1950.

CASES IN WHICH THREAT OF NEW PROCEDURE
FORCED ACTION

1. One case in which the "antibottlenecking" rule passed by the House apparently had a forceful effect on the Rules Committee was in connection with the housing and slum clearance bill (H.R. 4009). This bill was reported from Banking and Currency on May 16, 1949, by a vote of 14 to 7. A similar bill (S. 1070) had passed the Senate by a vote of 57 to 13. Chairman Spence applied to the Rules Committee for a rule, but the committee delayed, held hearings for 3 days, and delayed some more. On June 7 the Rules Committee voted 7 to 5 to table the housing bill, whereupon Mr. Spence filed a resolution to bypass Rules. Responding to this move and to pressure from the House leadership and in part, perhaps, to public opinion, the Rules Committee finally reversed itself and cleared the housing measure for floor consideration by a vote of 8 to 4. And on June 29, 1949, the House passed the Housing Act of 1949.

In explaining his final vote to report a rule for the consideration of the national housing bill, Mr. Cox voiced his belief that "considering it under a special rule will afford better opportunity for resistance than would be the case if considered under the new discharge rule." (CONGRESSIONAL REC-

ORD, June 14, 1949, p. 7833.)

2. Another case in which the new discharge procedure forced action by the Rules Committee was in connection with the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1949. A minimum-wage bill (H.R. 3190) was reported from the Committee on Education and Labor on March 16, 1949. Chairman Lesinski asked for a rule on this bill, but was informed by Mr. Sabath, chairman of Rules, that "I could not see my way clear whereby I could obtain favorable action on his resolution" because of the oppo-

sition of the four Republican and three Democratic members of the Rules Committee." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Aug. 8, 1949, p. 11208.) Thereafter, on April 7, Mr. Lesinski filed House Resolution 183 to discharge the Rules Committee under the 21-day rule.

Four months later, on August 5, Chairman LESINSKI appeared before the Rules Committee at its invitation and requested a rule on HR. 5856, a revised version of the original minimum-wage bill which, he stated, "was developed and passed by a majority of the Committee" on Education and Labor. After considerable confusion, the Rules Committee on August 8 reported House Resolution 183 which provided for the considera-tion of the revised minimum-wage bill (H.R. 5856). After debate, the Lucas substitute for this bill, as amended, passed the House on August 11.

It was evident from the debate on the House floor on August 8 that the Rules Committee would not have granted a rule on the Lesinski bill had it not been for the new 21-day discharge procedure. Chairman Sabath admitted as much himself when

he told the House that-

"Had we not adopted House Resolution 5 on the first day of the session, this bill never would be here before us today, because the Committee on Rules, as constituted, Would not have granted a rule on the original Lesinski bill. .

'I wish to state that had the chairman's bill not been in order today under House Resolution 5, this rule never would have been granted. But the majority of the Committee on Rules, the Republicans who were working closely with the three Democrats, did not want it to come up; they did not Want the bill called up under the change in rules today. They wanted a rule, and in desperation I succeeded in obtaining a majority in favor of the amended rule now be-UB." CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Aug. 8, 1949, p. 11210.)

Two other statements made in the course of the debate on this rule are of collateral interest. The first was a statement by Mr. Wadsworth, himself a member of Rules, in which he said that "I am convinced we should not establish the precedent under which the Rules Committee may ignore the legislative committees and thrust before the House bills which have had no consideration in those committees.' (CONGRESSIONAL REC-

ORD., Aug. 8, 1949, p. 11206.)

The other significant statement was that of Mr. Colmer, also a member of Rules, who raised the question "whether should be a Rules Committee, \* \* \* if it is going to be bypassed" under the new rules of the House. (Concressional Record, Aug. 8, 1949, p. 11207.)

# CRITICISMS OF THE 21-DAY RULE

During the two debates on the repeal of the 21-day rule in 1950 and 1951, its opponents made a number of criticisms of its operation. Thus, Representative HALLECK (Republican of Indiana), said that the "Rules Committee was designed to be the creature of responsible leadership. I am worried," he said, "about a flood of bills that are not desired by the administration or by majority party leadership which may bankrupt the bankrupt the country." (Congressional Record, Jan. 20, 1950, p. 718.)

Mr. Kilday (Democrat of Texas), took a similar view. The experience of a year, he felt, had proved that the 21-day rule was of minor value in securing consideration of bills pending before the Rules Committee

more than 21 days:

"On the other hand, it has resulted in an intolerable condition in the House. The Speaker and the leadership have been deprived of all control of the program and procedure of the House. Pressure groups have assumed control. Any pressure group which can secure favorable consideration by any committee can now secure final favorable

action in the House by applying pressure to the chairman of the committee reporting the bill, and such chairman's motion must be entertained by the Speaker." SIONAL RECORD, Jan. 20, 1950, p. 712.)

Another alleged weakness in the 21-day rule was that, in giving the Speaker the right to recognize a committee chairman, the rule placed responsibility on one man, the elected leader of the majority party, and not on any other embodiment of the majority, of deciding what bills should come before the House, the Rules Committee notwithstanding. The question was raised whether or not some system could be found by which leadership can be sufficiently centralized without completely isolating the responsibility for its exercise.

Although the adoption of the 21-day rule in 1949 was widely interpreted as greatly expanding the powers and prerogatives of the Speaker, it was surmised that Mr. Ray-BURN was not disappointed when the rule was repealed in 1951. As one who preferred to exercise his influence on a personal basis behind the scenes, he was perhaps never entirely happy with the way in which the 21-day rule could be used to pin responsibility

on him.

The Brown-Allen school of thought attacked the 21-day rule as transferring the power of deciding what bills should be considered from the 12-man Rules Committee to one man, the Speaker. This, they alleged, was a throwback to the dictatorship of Cannonism.

Representative Herter (Republican, of Massachusetts), calling for the repeal of the 21-day rule, pointed out that it had been adopted because the majority, through the operation of the seniority rule, were trustful of their own membership in steering their own party policy. That is a situation, Mr. Speaker, that should not be remedied by a change of rules. That is a situation that ought to be changed by the majority party in selecting its own members of the Rules (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Jan. Committee. 3, 1951, p. 14.)

By curbing the power of the Rules Committee, the 21-day rule enhanced the position of the Speaker and individual committee chairmen, but it weakened the role of the Committee on Rules as an agent of majority party control. Two primary dangers were inherent in the revised system: first, that with the Rules Committee funnel rendered ineffective, undesirable special interest bills, which formerly could have been filtered out of the legislative process, might be unwillingly forced upon politically self-conscious legislators; and, secondly, that by giving the Speaker the power to decide which chairman to recognize, the presiding officer might use his prerogative to the detriment of the party, or in any event, might discover that the rule constantly placed him on the political spot, a condition which would weaken his position either as party leader or as representative of his constituency at

NOVEMBER 24, 1958.

PROPOSED REFORMS AFFECTING THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR RELATION TO THE ROLES OF THE RULES COMMITTEE

# ROLE OF TRAFFIC DIRECTOR

If the Rules Committee is regarded merely as a traffic director, then its function would be defined in the standing rules of the House as the assignment of priorities to the floor consideration of bills reported from the legis-lative committees and the determination of the time to be allotted for debate on these bills. Rule XI would be amended to provide (a) that the committee may not consider the substantive merits of legislation and (b) that the committee may not deny special orders for the consideration by the House of favorable committee reports.

Other proposed changes that fit in with this traffic director concept are the following:

1. Require the committee to report a rule

favorably or adversely within a specified time.

- 2. Restore the 21-day rule which allowed the chairmen of legislative committees to bring their bills to the House floor after the Rules Committee had failed to act upon
- 3. Require the Rules Committee to grant a rule if a legislative committee reports a bill favorably a second time.
- 4. Reduce the number of signatures required on discharge petitions so that the Rules Committee could be discharged from the further consideration of bills it has held
- 5. Provide for a regular weekly meeting day of the committee.
- 6. Make motions to send House-passed bills to conference highly privileged, so that they cannot be held up by denial of a rule.

AGENT OF BIPARTISAN BLOCS IN HOUSE

If the Rules Committee is regarded as the agent of bipartisan blocs on the floor of the House, with the primary function of reflecting their sentiments, then it is fitting that it should be bipartisan in its composition and control and that it should operate in such a manner as to promote the interests of bipartisan coalitions on the floor. Its existing powers to grant or deny rules pro-viding the times and methods for the consideration of particular bills appear to be adequate to enable it to function in this fashion

#### AGENT OF MAJORITY PARTY

If the Rules Committee is regarded as the responsible agent of the majority party in the House—which was its traditional func-tion prior to 1937—then it should be so composed and empowered that it can use its powers to facilitate enactment of the legislative program of the majority party leadership, and of the administration when the Presidency and the House are controlled by the same political party. This concept would involve the following steps:

1. Provide that the Rules Committee shall include only members of the majority party.

- 2. Elect the members of the committee biennially in the open party caucus at the beginning of each Congress in such a manner as to give the major geographical sections of the country representation on Rules com-mensurate with their majority party
- 3. Integrate the Rules Committee with the House leadership by making the Speaker the 13th member of the committee, thus preventing tie votes.

The purpose of these steps would be convert the Rules Committee into a genuine majority policy committee. If this concept of the committee as the responsible agent of the majority party is accepted, then the aim would be to strengthen the committee and to preserve its traditional powers. In this event the changes outlined above under 'Role of Traffic Director" would not be advisable, for they are designed to weaken the committee.

JULY 8, 1960.

# Louis Kossuth: A Voice Through the Ages

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, those who raise their voices in the cause of freedom belong to all men and to all time. Louis Kossuth, who devoted his life and his extraordinary abilities to the defense of the ideal of freedom is such a man of the ages.

A few years more than a century ago he came to our shores, a patriot from Hungary, pleading the cause of universal freedom and seeking help for his beleagured homeland.

Under his leadership Hungary had gained a brief state of independence from Austria only to be cruelly overrun by an intervening Russia. From the position of head of state he was reduced to prison. After a trial for treason he was sentenced to exile.

Despite the trial he had emerged in his homeland as the honored champion of freedom of the press, freedom of trade, freedom of conscience, and hero of the people. His influence on Hungary persisted. His ideals, inscribed on the hearts of his countrymen, shaped their destiny and spread abroad.

From country to country he spoke in the cause of freedom. In the United States in 1852, traveling from coast to coast, he gave some 200 speeches. His eloquence and his magnetic personality lent strength to a plea that fell on sympathetic ears. Although the aid and official support which he sought were not tendered because of American reluctance to become entangled in European conflict, he was received with wide acclaim wherever he went.

His voice has echoed down the decades with the force of prophecy. It is interesting to recall one of his speeches, in which he said:

Republican America and all-overwhelming Russian absolutism cannot much longer subsist together on earth. Russia active, America passive—there is danger in that fact. I cannot but believe it were high time to do as old Cato did, and finish every speech with these words, "However, the law of nations should be maintained, and absolutism not permitted to become omnipotent." I could not forbear to make these remarks, and the answer I got was, "That is all true and right, and will be attended to when the election is over; but, after all, the party must come into power, and you know there are so many considerations—men want to be managed, and even prejudices spared." And it is true, but it is sorrowful that it is true.

Louis Kossuth, a man of the ages, has become a symbol and a synonym of freedom, and today he reminds Americans that while we must attend to our domestic business of choosing our leaders, the world abroad continues to demand our attention.

Legislation Considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency During the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. BRENT SPENCE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Rec-

ORD, I include the following report on legislation considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency during the 86th Congress:

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION CONSIDERED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CUR-BENCY

LAWS ENACTED, FIRST SESSION

Member bank reserve requirements

Public Law 86-114—House Reports 403 and
651; S. 1120 (H.R. 5237)

This act made three changes in the law relating to the reserves that Federal Reserve member banks must maintain against their demand deposits.

First, the act authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to treat vault cash as reserves. This amendment was effective upon enactment of this act. The Board testified before the committee, however, that it would put this change into effect gradually, so as to avoid the disturbing effect upon our economy that would result from suddenly increasing reserves by the \$2 billion in vault cash held by banks. The first steps toward counting vault cash as reserves were taken in December of 1959, when the Board permitted country banks to treat as reserves vault cash they held in excess of 4 percent of their net demand deposits; reserve city banks and central reserve city banks were authorized to count their vault cash to the extent it exceeded 2 percent of net demand deposits. Effective August 25, 1960, the figure for country banks was lowered to 21/2 per-cent. Effective September 1, 1960, the figure for reserve city and central reserve city banks was lowered to 2 percent.

Second, the act provides for gradually eliminating the "central reserve city" classification, so as to divide all member banks into two classifications (reserve city banks and country banks). The Board was given 3 years to make the necessary adjustments to eliminate this classification. During the 3 years in which the "central reserve city" classification continues, the statutory floor and ceiling on reserve requirements for these cities will be 10 percent and 22 percent, the same as for reserve cities. During these 3 years, the Board will have authority to continue higher requirements for New York and Chicago banks (within the 22-percent limit, of course) than for reserve city banks. But after the 3 years expire, New York and Chicago will be treated the same as other reserve cities On September 1, 1960, the Board reduced reserve requirements from 18 percent to 17½ percent for banks in New York and Chicago, thereby taking the first step toward treating them the same as other reserve cities, for which the requirement was then 161/2 percent.

Third, the Board's authority to allow individual banks in central reserve cities and reserve cities to carry lower reserves is broadened. This authority was previously limited to banks geographically situated in outlying districts of cities. The act allows adjustments according to the nature of the bank's business, rather than according to where the bank is located physically.

In addition, the act amends section 5144 of the Revised Statutes, which requires bank holding companies to maintain reserves of readily marketable assets amounting to at least 12 percent of the aggregate par value of the stock of Federal Reserve member banks they control. The amendment applies in cases where there are several bank holding companies superimposed upon each other. In such cases, under the amendment, the Federal Reserve Board may designate one of the tier of holding companies as the only one required to maintain the 12-percent reserve.

S. 1120 passed the Senate on May 13, and passed the House with an amendment on July 1. The conference report on the bill was adopted by the House on July 14 and the Senate on July 15. The bill became law on July 28, 1959.

Lending powers of national banks
Public Law 86-251—House Report 693;
H.R. 8160

This act made four basic changes in the laws relating to national banks.

The first section relates to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which supervises national banks. It provides for an additional Deputy Comptroller and increases the surety bonds for the Comptroller (from \$100,000 to \$250,000) and the Deputy Comptroller (from \$50,000 to \$100,000).

Section 2 increases the limit on borrowing by national banks from 100 percent of capital to 100 percent of capital plus 50 percent of surplus.

Section 3 relates to the limit on credit a bank may extend to one borrower. For national banks, such credit is generally limited to 10 percent of the bank's capital and surplus, but there are several exceptions. The new act makes four changes in this limit for national banks, and in one case makes a conforming change for State member banks. Section 3(a) of the new act permits national banks to extend credit to 25 percent of capital and surplus where the amount of the credit over the normal 10 percent limit is secured by readily marketable refrigerated or frozen staples, fully covered by insurance. Section 3(b) grants corresponding authority as to discounting paper covering purchases of dairy cattle. Section 3(c) permits both national banks and State member banks (insofar as Federal law is concerned) to lend up to 25 percent of capital and surplus where the loan is secured by U.S. obligations, without regard to a former requirement that the transaction be in the form of a note from the borrower to the bank. Section 3(d) imposes a limit of 25 percent of capital and surplus on the purchase of consumer installment paper by a national bank from a single dealer, where the bank is relying primarily on the dealer. This eliminates the former distinction between negotiable and nonnegotiable consumer paper; under the old law there was no limit on such purchases if the paper was negotiable, but a 10-percent limit if it was not. If the bank relies pri-marily on the maker of the obligation (that is, the buyer of the automobile or whatever other item may be involved) rather than the dealer, the transaction is not subject to the 25-percent limit on credit to the dealer.

Section 4 liberalizes some of the restrictions on real estate loans by national banks. Section 4(a) permits loans on leaseholds that run at least 10 years beyond the loan maturity (the former requirement was that the lease run 99 years and be renewable, or run 50 years from the date the loan was made or acquired by the bank). Section 4(b)(1) allows national banks to make real estate loans up to 20 years, covering up to 75 percent of the appraised value of the real estate, if the loans are fully amortized so as to avoid balloon payments. Section 4(b)(2) exempts from the usual real estate loan restrictions any loan fully guaranteed by a State (either directly or through a State suthority). Section 4(c) permits national banks to make construction loans on industrial or commercial buildings up to 18 months' maturity where there is a takeout commitment by a responsible lender to pro-vide permanent financing upon completion of construction; in such a case, the loan will be treated as a commercial loan rather than a real estate loan. In view of this change, section 4(c) also raises the limit on construction loans to 100 percent of capital and surplus (formerly 50 percent). Section 4(d) permits national banks to take mortas additional security on workingcapital loans to manufacturing or industrial

enterprises, without subjecting the loans to the real estate loan restrictions.

H.R. 8160 passed the House on July 30 and passed the Senate with an amendment on August 24. The House agreed to the Senate amendment on August 26, and the bill became law on September 9, 1959.

Technical amendments to national bank

Public Law 86-230-House Report 694;

This law repeals various obsolete provisions of the national banking laws and clarifles and eliminates ambiguities that existed. In five instances, however, it makes substantive changes. (1) Section 3 of the act requires approval of the Comptroller of the Currency before a national bank may move its main office inside the city where located. The old law required such approval before the main office could be moved outside the city, and before a branch office could be moved inside or outside the city. (2) Section 10 exempts loans by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from the limit on borrowings by national banks. This simply restores an exemption which was in the law many years and was inadvertently repealed in 1950. (3) Section 11 allows a longer time (10 days instead of 5 days) for national banks to file reports of condition with the Comptroller after he calls for them. (4) Section 21 requires the Comptroller's approval before a national bank may declare dividends in any year that exceed the total of its net profits for that year combined with retained net profits for the preceding 2 years. A similar limit is placed on dividends by State banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, except that in such cases approval of the Federal Reserve Board is required. Also the new act repeals a re-Quirement as to dividend reports which had served no practical purpose, and replaces it with authority to require such dividend reports as may be necessary to carry out the national bank laws. (5) Section 23 prohibits any firm from receiving deposits unless it is subject to examination and regulation by State or Federal authority.

The House passed H.R. 8159 on July 30; it was passed by the Senate on August 24, and became Public Law 86–230 on September

8, 1959.

Technical correction in section 5136 of the revised statutes

Public Law 86-278—House Report 884; House Joint Resolution 493

This law makes a technical amendment needed because two bills were signed into law at almost the same time, both of them amending the same provision of law. two acts involved are Public Law 86-137 (relating to financing of TVA power programs) and Public Law 86-147 (relating to U.S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank). Both acts amended section 5136 of the Revised Statutes and inserted new language covering obligations of TVA (in the first instance) and the new Inter-American Development Bank (in the second instance). Because the TVA bill was signed into law on August 6, 1 day before the Inter-American Bank bill was signed, the amendment made by the second bill was technically deficient. This law corrects the deficiency.

House Joint Resolution 493 passed the House August 17, passed the Schate September 9, and became Public Law 86-278 on September 16, 1959.

International Wheat Agreement Act extension

Public Law 86-336—House Report 883; H.R. 8400

This act extends for an additional 3 years the necessary implementing legislation to carry out U.S. participation in the International Wheat Agreement. This agreement

was originally signed in 1949 and since has been extended at 3-year intervals, the latest extension having been ratified by the Senate on July 15, 1959. Under the 1959 agreement, some 30 participating wheat-importing countries have agreed to buy on the average of 70 percent of their commercial wheat imports from the United States and 8 other wheat-exporting countries, at prices within a specified range. This act extends the Commodity Credit Corporation's authority to make wheat and wheat flour available for export to exercise our rights and fulfill our obligations under the agreement.

H.R. 8409 passed the House August 17, passed the Senate September 11, and became Public Law 86-336 on September 21, 1959.

Use of surplus grains to prevent waterfowl depredations

Public Law 86-133—House Report 571; H.R. 7631

This act repeals the expiration date (July 3, 1959) contained in Public Law 654 of the 84th Congress, thereby making permanent the authorization in that law for the Secretary of the Interior to use surplus grains of the Commodity Credit Corporation to feed migratory waterfowl to prevent crop damage. Feeding is done in cooperation with State and local officials as well as private groups, and is accomplished in such a way as to lure waterfowl away from farmers' fields where they are causing crop damage, yet not expose them to shooting.

The bill passed the House July 20, passed the Senate July 24, and was approved August 4, 1959.

Federal Credit Union Act

Public Law 86-354—House Report 696; H.R. 8305

This act rewrites the Federal Credit Union Act of 1934. It incorporates a number of amendments. Some of these are designed only to clarify and modernize existing law. Others are intended to increase the scope and efficiency of Federal credit union operations.

The substantive changes include the fol-

1. An increase in the maximum maturity of loans from 3 to 5 years.

2. An increase in the unsecured loan limit from \$400 to \$750.

3. Authority to pay dividends semiannually and to allow dividend credit for savings received in the first 5 days of a month. Also, the board of directors is authorized to declare dividends (formerly dividends were declared by the members at the annual meeting).

4. An authorization for Federal credit unions to cash and sell checks to members for a reasonable fee.

5. A liberalization of borrowing restrictions on Federal credit union officials. Previously such officials were allowed to borrow from their credit union only up to the amount of their shareholdings. The new act allows loans in additional amounts if secured by shareholdings of other members.

Changes in the organizational and administrative provisions to make the operations of the Federal credit unions more efficient. These include—

(a) Appointment of supervisory committees by the board of directors. Under the old law these committees were elected by the members.

(b) Appointment of one or more loan officers by the credit committee. The loan officer may be authorized to approve certain loans formerly requiring approval by the credit committee.

(c) Authority for the board of directors to appoint an executive committee which may buy and sell securities, make loans to other credit unions, or approve applications for membership—functions formerly carried out by the full board of directors.

(d) Authority for the board of directors to appoint a membership officer who may approve applications for membership.

 Inclusion of Federal credit unions within the criminal laws prohibiting bank robbery and incidental crimes.

In addition, the act provides for a study by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions of the desirability of establishing Federal central credit unions. A report on this study was filed with Congress on June 10, 1960.

The House passed H.R. 8305 on July 30, 1959. The Senate passed it with amendments on September 9, and the House agreed to the Senate amendments on September 10. The bill became Public Law 86-354 on September 22, 1959.

# Housing Act of 1959

Public Law 86-372-No House Report; S. 2654

Three general housing bills were passed by Congress in 1959. The first two (S. 57 and S. 2539) were vetoed by the President. Finally, S. 2654 was introduced and passed the Senate September 9. It passed the House September 10 without amendment and was signed into law on September 23, 1959. Following are the major provisions of that act:

Title I increased FHA's general insurance authorization by \$8 billion and extended the home improvement insurance program for 1 year (until October 1, 1960). This title also gave the FHA Commissioner authority to reduce minimum downpayment requirements on sales housing financed under FHA. The FHA put the new, lower schedule into effect in April 1960. The new schedule keeps the requirement of 3 percent down on the first \$13,500 of value as in prior law, but above that it requires only 10 percent down on any amount between \$13,500 and \$18,000 (in place of 15 percent between \$13,500 and \$16,000), and 30 percent of any amount over The maximum mortgage on lowcost housing in outlying areas financed under section 203(i) is raised from \$8,000 to \$9,000, and existing construction is made eligible for this insurance. In order to facilitate trade-in home financing, the act permits a nonoccupant owner to close a loan in the full amount available to an owner occupant, provided 15 percent of the mortgage proceeds are placed in escrow pending resale of the house. This provision will avoid duplication of closing costs on trade-in arrangements. Unnecessary foreclosures on FHA mortgages will be avoided by provisions which encourage lenders to show forbearance in case of default, and which give the FHA Commissioner discretionary authority to take over the loan in deserving cases. Also, the FHA is permitted to accept VA construction inspections. The act raises the dollar limitations on per room, per unit, and total mort-gage amounts on FHA rental and cooperative housing programs, and increases the permissible interest rates on these programs. Also equity requirements are reduced in the case of cooperative housing. Among other provisions, this title adds a new section 232 to the National Housing Act authorizing FHA to insure loans on proprietary nursing homes.

Title II authorized two programs to provide housing for the elderly. First a new section 231 was added to the National Housing Act authorizing liberal FHA mortgage insurance for new and rehabilitated housing for older people. Nonprofit sponsors can obtain loans up to 100 percent of value, while profitmaking sponsors are limited to loans up to 90 percent of value. Second, a new program of direct loans is authorized. These loans bear interest at not more than the average annual interest rate on all obligations of the United States, plus one-fourth of 1 percent. They may cover up to 98 percent of total development cost, and carry a maturity up to 50 years. The amount

of \$50 million is authorized to be appropriated for these loans.

Title III made a number of improvements in the FNMA program. The maximum mortgage which FNMA can purchase was increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000 in the case of secondary market operations; from \$15,000 to \$17,500 under the special assistance function; and the celling was removed in the case of FHA section 220 mortgages (urban renewal housing). The FNMA special assistance fund for cooperative housing was increased by \$25 million, divided equally between consumer cooperatives and buildersponsored cooperatives. The act also authorized FNMA to make advance commitments on existing construction.

Title IV relates to the urban renewal programs. Capital grant authority was increased by \$350 million upon enactment, and an additional \$300 million became available on July 1, 1980. The act also provides for a more realistic method of determining the extent of use of the borrowing authority provided in the Housing Act of 1949. Under the new law, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is permitted to authorize land acquisition and slum clearance prior to the signing of the loan-and-grant contract. Also, local improvements started up to 3 years before the signing of the loan-andgrant contract can be counted toward the local share of the cost of the project provided such improvements meet all other requirements for eligibility. Public housing in urban renewal project areas will receive more equitable treatment under the provision which allows the local tax exemption of the housing project to be counted as the community's share of the net cost of the urban renewal land. The law permits the expendi-tures of colleges and universities to be counted as part of the community's share of urban renewal costs, and removes the "predominantly residential" requirements for projects involving an educational institution. Among other provisions of this title are more liberal relocation payments (raised from \$100 to \$200 for individuals and families, and from \$2,500 to \$3,000 for businesses); a requirement that urban renewal developers must publish certain information; and an authorization of \$10 million for appropriation for the urban planning grant program.

Title V authorized the Public Housing Administration to enter into contracts for an additional 37,000 federally aided low-rent housing units. It also encourages greater local autonomy in the low-rent program; liberalizes the eligibility requirements for families displaced by Government action; reduces the minimum age for admission of elderly persons; and authorizes local public agencies using public services for which separate charges are normally made to pay such charges.

Title VI provided an additional \$250 million for college housing loans, of which \$25 million is reserved for student nurse-intern housing and \$25 million is reserved for "other educational facilities." Also, non-profit student housing cooperative corporations are made eligible for loans.

Title VII contains provisions relating to armed services housing. The program of mortgage insurance under section 803 of the National Housing Act was extented for 2 years (until October 1, 1961), and the maximum maturity of mortgages under this program is increased from 25 to 30 years. This title also authorized a new section 810 under which the FHA Commissioner can insure mortgages on single family and multifamily projects for which the needs is certified by the Secretary of Defense. This program is limited to not more than 5,000 units.

Title VIII includes a number of miscellaneous provisions. The farm housing research program was extended for 2 additional years (until June 30, 1961) and an appropri-

ation of \$100,000 was authorized for the 2 years. The authority for loans and grants for hospital construction under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 was extended. The Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 was amended to make more liberal provisions for the purchase of participating interests in mortgages by savings and loan associations. Also insured associations are permitted to invest up to 5 percent of their withdrawable accounts in loans to finance the acquisition and development of land for residential use. The voluntary home mortgage credit program was extended 2 years (to October 1, 1961). The act also provides that mortgage loans insured by FHA under section 203 will not be taken into account in applying the limitation on real estate loans which a national bank may make in relation to its capital and surplus or its time and savings deposits.

Voluntary home mortgage credit program extension

Public Law 86-119—No House Report; Senate Joint Resolution 124

The voluntary home mortgage credit program facilitates the flow of private funds for housing credit into remote areas and small communities. Established originally by the Housing Act of 1954, with an expiration date of June 30, 1957, the program has been extended from time to time. The last previous extension, in the Housing Act of 1957, provided for a termination date of July 31, 1959. Inasmuch as the general housing bill (S. 57) containing a provision to extend the life of the VHMCP was vetoed and action on another general housing bill could not be completed before July 31, the Senate on July 28 and the House on July 29, 1959, passed Senate Joint Resolution 124 extending this program to September 30, 1959. This extension was approved July 31, 1959. As explained above, the Housing Act of 1959 later extended the program to October 1,

Increase in U.S. subscriptions to International Monetary Fund and World Bank Public Law 86-48—House Reports 225 and 435; S. 1094 (H.R. 4452)

This act authorized an increase of \$1,375 million in the U.S. quota in the International Monetary Fund and an increase of \$3,175 million in the U.S. subscription to the capital stock of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This amounted to a 50-percent increase in our quota in the Fund and a 100-percent increase in our sub-scription to stock of the Bank. Of the increase in the Fund quota, 25 percent (or about \$344 million) was paid in gold; the balance is held by the Fund in non-interestbearing notes, to be used only at such times as the Fund may need cash to meet drawings by its members. The increase in our subscription to the Bank's stock is not expected to result in any actual cash payments by the United States to the Bank; it amounts to a guarantee of the Bank's obligations which are marketed to private investors and is callable only if needed to pay off these obligations.

The International Monetary Fund is a permanent international financial institution. By accepting the Fund's articles of agreement the members have undertaken to promote international monetary cooperation and sound foreign exchange practices. Since the beginning of its operations in 1946, the Fund has assisted its members to maintain or move toward convertible currencies with unified exchange rates and to eliminate restrictions on international financial transactions. The Fund extends short-term financial assistance to members to help them meet temporary balance-of-payments deficits. At the time the act was enacted, the 68 member countries of the Fund had subscribed to

quotas totaling approximately \$9 billion. The subscription of each member is equal to its quota and is payable one-fourth in gold and three-fourths in the member's own currency.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has assisted the economic development of its member countries by making sound loans for capital projects. As of December 31, 1958, the Bank had made over \$4.3 billion in loans to 49 different countries and territories. In the first few years of its operation, the Bank loaned \$500 million for reconstruction efforts. Since that time the Bank has devoted its loans entirely to economic development. Most of these loans have been in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Disbursements have been primarily for construction of electrical power facilities, improvement of ports and transportation facilities, and various industrial, agricultural reclamation, and other improvement projects. The Bank has had no defaults. This activity by the Bank serves the impor-tant U.S. policy objective of assisting the economic development of less developed

The increases authorized by this act were part of a general increase recommended by the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund in February 1959, to take effect only if member countries having about 75 percent of the 1958 Fund quotas and Bank capital agreed to the increases. The President on February 12, 1959, sent a message to Congress approving the proposed increases and recommending enactment of the necessary legislation on the part of the United States.

The Fund quotas were originally set on the basis of international trade and financial conditions as they existed before World War II. The tremendous increases in international financial transactions in the past 10 years made these original quotas inadequate. Heavy drains on the Fund's resources in 1957 and 1958 left it with only \$1.4 billion in gold and dollars available at the end of 1958. The contemplated increases would add about \$900 million in gold through contributions from other member countries, in addition to the \$344 million paid in by the United States.

The increase in Bank stock subscriptions was needed to facilitate borrowing by the Bank in the private market to obtain funds for loans. Such borrowings were approaching the point where they would equal the uncalled subscription of the United States to the Bank's stock. There were indications of increasing hesitancy on the part of the market to take up new issues of the Bank's obligations as this point was approached. It was estimated that the increase provided in the act would augment the guarantee fund sufficiently to cover borrowing for the next 8 to 10 years.

S. 1094 passed the Senate on March 19, 1959, 1 day after the House Banking and Currency Committee reported a similar bill, H.R. 4452. The House passed S. 1094 on March 25, with an amendment making it conform to the provisions of H.R. 4452 as reported to the House. The differences between the House and Senate bills were resolved with the adoption of the conference report on the bill by both Houses on June 5. It became Public Law 86-48 when the President signed the bill on June 17, 1959.

Inter-American Development Bank Public Law 86-147—House Report 678; S. 1928 (H.R. 7072)

This act authorized the President to accept membership on behalf of the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank; authorized appropriations of \$450 million for the U.S. subscription to the Bank; contained several provisions necessary to make our membership effective, including provisions relating to the marketing of the Bank's securities in the United States; and provided for the coordination of the activities of

U.S. representatives to the Bank by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.

The Bank's organizational meeting was held in San Salvador in February 1960. Of the 21 American Republics eligible for membership in the Bank, all except Cuba accepted membership. Officials of the Bank were elected at the meeting.

The Bank is designed to expand the economic growth of Latin America. It will make loans for projects in these countries to supplement other sources of credit. It will also assist these countries in formulating development programs and in engineering and organizing projects. Its technical assistance will help these countries obtain capital from other sources, as well as from the Bank.

The Bank will have resources of approximately \$1 billion, of which \$850 million will be the ordinary capital of the Bank and \$150 million will be placed in a Fund for Special Operations. These two kinds of resources will be strictly segregated. Of the \$850 million capital of the Bank, \$450 million will be uncalled subscriptions, which in effect constitute a guarantee fund against which the Bank expects to sell securities in the financial markets of the member countries.

The U.S. subscription to the ordinary capital of the Bank will amount to \$350 million; \$150 million of paid-in capital and \$200 million in callable capital. Our contribution to the Fund for Special Operations will be \$100 million. The balance of the subscriptions to the ordinary capital of the Bank will be apportioned among the other members in approximate proportion to their revised quotas in the International Monetary Fund. In addition, the Latin American countries will subscribe \$50 million (half in gold or dollars and half in their national currencies) to the Fund for Special Operations.

TABLE 1.—Resources of the Inter-American
Development Bank

[In millions of U.S. dollars]

	United States	Latin American countries	Total
Bank capital: Paid in (in 3 installments); Gold or dollars National currency	75 75	125 125	200 200
Callable	150 200	250 250	400 450
Total Proportion (percent)	350 41. 2	500 58. 8	850 100
Funds for Special Operations (in 2 or more installments): Gold or dollars National currency	50 50	25 25	75 75
Total	100	50	150
Total (Bank capital and Fund for Special Operations)	450	550	1,000

Table 2.—Timing of U.S. payments to the Inter-American Development Bank

[In millions of U.S. dollars]

	Initial payment (not later than Sept. 30, 1960)	On or after Sept. 30, 1961	On or after Sept. 30, 1962	Total
Bank capital Fund for Special Op-	30	60	60	150
erations.	50	1	50	100

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Payments on this portion of the quota in the Fund for Special Operations could be required by the Bank at any time subsequent to 1 year after the Bank has begun operations.

In its ordinary operations, the Bank will make normal banking loans repayable in the currency borrowed and at interest rates similar to those charged by other lending institutions. It will sell its securities on terms and conditions similar to the securities sold by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Fund for Special Operations will make loans on terms and conditions appropriate for dealing with special circumstances arising in particular countries or with respect to specific projects. Such loans may be repayable, in whole or in part, in the currency of the borrowing country.

The bill passed the Senate July 15; passed the House July 27; and was approved August 7, 1959.

One hundredth anniversary of the first significant discovery of silver in the United States

Public Law 86-29-No House Report; S. 1559

This law authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to strike medals to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first significant discovery of silver in the United States, which took place in Nevada in June 1859. The law also authorizes the manufacture and sale by the mint to the public of silver duplicates of the medals upon authorization from the Nevada Silver Centennial Committee.

S. 1559 passed the Senate and House May 11, and became public law May 20, 1959.

One hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Colorado and in commemoration of the establishment of the U.S. Air Force Academy

Public Law 86-65-House Report 402; H.R. 7290

This act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and furnish to the Colorado Rush to the Rockies Centennial Commission not more than 10,000 silver medals to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the State of Colorado and to commemorate the establishment of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

The act also authorizes the mint to manufacture and sell to the public silver duplicates of the medals upon authorization from the Colorado Rush to the Rockies Commission.

The bill passed the House June 1, passed the Senate June 12, and was approved June 23, 1959.

One hundredth anniversary of statehood for West Virginia

Public Law 86-184—House Report 881; S. 2099

This act honors the 100th anniversary of the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State by directing the Secretary of the Treasury to strike a national medal commemorating the event.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to furnish to the West Virginia Centennial Commission not more than 200,000 of such medals which are to be made and delivered to the commission in quantities of not less than 2,000; but no medal will be made after December 31, 1963.

The bill passed the Senate July 6, passed the House August 17, and was approved by the President on August 24, 1959.

Gold medal honoring the late Professor Robert H. Goddard

Public Law 86-277—House Report 882; House Joint Resolution 19

This law authorized the chairmen of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics and the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences to present a gold medal on behalf of Congress to the family of the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, who is generally recognized as the "father of modern rocketry."

House Joint Resolution 19 passed the House August 17, passed the Senate September 9, and became Public Law 86-277 on September 16, 1959.

Regulation of savings and loan holding companies

Public Law 86-374—House Report 679; H.R. 7244

In 1955, the committee reported a bill designed to regulate holding companies in the field of commercial banking. It was subsequently enacted as the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. Shortly after the com-mittee had reported that bill a new holding company was formed in the savings and loan field. In the succeeding 4-year period. about a dozen holding companies were formed, each of which controlled two or more insured savings and loan associations. They operate in six States, where State law permits formation of permanent-stock savings and loan associations. All Federal savings and loan associations are mutuals, as are most State savings and loan associations, but in some States, particularly California, holding companies have acquired control of a number of stock associations by buying a controlling interest in their permanent stock. In view of the rapid growth of these holding companies, the committee unanimously voted in favor of this legislation, designed to preserve the traditional pattern of independent, locally managed savings and loan associations.

This act prohibits any holding company from acquiring control of two or more savings and loan associations if the savings accounts in the associations are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. It also denies FSLIC insurance to any uninsured savings and loan association if it is controlled by a holding company which also controls an insured association. As a protection against self-dealing, the act also prohibits any insured savings and loan association controlled by a holding company from making any loan to the holding company or any of its other subsidiaries.

The act does not have any retroactive effect. That is, it does not require any holding company to divest itself of an insured association it controlled before enactment. But such a company cannot acquire control of any additional insured association.

As enacted, this law contained a termination date of May 31, 1961. As explained below, this was repealed in 1960, making the legislation permanent.

H.R. 7244 passed the House on July 27 and passed the Senate with amendments on September 11. The House agreed to the Senate amendments on September 12, and the bill became Public Law 86-374 on September 23, 1959.

Additional directors for Federal home loan banks

Public Law 86-349—House Report 947; S. 2517 (H.R. 8591)

This law permits the Federal Home Loan Bank Board by regulation to increase up to 13 the number of elective directors of a Federal home loan bank in a district which includes five or more States, and to increase the number of appointive directors. The law made it possible for the Board to provide for three elective directors of the Home Loan Bank of San Francisco for California, California had 3 directors until Alaska and Hawaii were admitted as States, but when the 2 new States each became entitled to elect a director California was reduced to 1 director in order to stay within the former limit of 11 elective directors per bank.

S. 2517 passed the Senate September 9, passed the House September 12, and became Public Law 86-349 on September 22, 1959.

FSLIC insurance coverage in community property States

Public Law 86-112-House Report 572; H.R. 7789

This act corrects the inequity that existed in community property jurisdictions by amending the law relating to insurance of accounts in savings and loan associations so as to provide for husbands and wives in community property States insurance coverage comparable to that which is available to husbands and wives in other States.

Under the FSLIC Act, generally no member or investor of any one insured institution may be insured for more than \$10,000. In States that do not have community property laws, one account may be insured up to \$10,000 in the name of a husband, one account in the name of his wife may be similarly insured, and a third account may also be insured up to \$10,000 if it is held by the husband and wife as joint tenants with right of survivorship or as tenants by the entireties.

Under community property laws, an account in the name of a husband, an account in the name of his wife, and an account in the name of both could all be community property. In these cases there is identical ownership of all three accounts. Consequently until this act was enacted only \$10,000 total coverage could be obtained by a husband and wife in community property jurisdictions when all of their savings were community property, as opposed to \$30,000 in other States. The act provided for insurance coverage up to \$30,000 in community property States, similar to that available in other States.

The bill passed the House July 6, passed the Senate on July 15, and was approved by the President on July 28, 1959.

Small business loans

Public Law 86-367—House Report 946; H.R. 8599

This law provided an additional \$75 million for the Small Business Administration's revolving fund for its regular business loan program, by raising the celling on such loans outstanding at any one time from \$500 to \$575 million. It also provides authority for appropriations to continue, beyond 1960, the programs of grants for studies, research, and counseling concerning the managing, financing, and operation of small-business enterprises, as authorized by section 7(d) of the Small Business Act.

H.R. 8599 passed the House August 24 and passed the Senate with amendments on September 10. The House agreed to the Senate amendments on September 11 and the bill became Public Law 86-367 on September 22, 1959

LAWS ENACTED, SECOND SESSION
Regulation of bank mergers

Public Law 86-463—House Report 1416; S. 1062

This act provides for Federal regulation of mergers of federally insured banks, under uniform standards. Before this act was enacted, controls over bank mergers were incomplete and confusing, particularly with respect to the competitive factors involved. There were gaps in the controls exercised by the Federal banking agencies, and even where agency approval was required before a merger could take place, the standards governing approval or disapproval were not clearly spelled out.

To remedy this situation, Fublic Law 86-463 prohibits mergers of federally insured banks without the approval of the appropriate Federal bank supervisory agency. If the merger is to result in a national bank or a District of Columbia bank, approval must be obtained from the Comptroller of the Currency; if it is to result in a State bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, approval must be obtained from the

Federal Reserve Board; if it is to result in an insured nonmember State bank, approval must be obtained from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In acting on a merger application, the agency having jurisdiction over the transaction will consider the following factors: The financial history and condition of each of the banks involved, the adequacy of its capital structure, its future earnings prospects, the general character of its management, the convenience and needs of the community to be served, whether the bank's corporate powers are consistent with the purposes of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and the effect of the transaction on competition (including any tendency toward monopoly). Approval will not be given unless, after considering all such factors, the agency finds the transac-tion to be in the public interest. Except where immediate action is needed to save a failing bank, the agency having jurisdiction over the transaction will request a report on the competitive factors involved from the other two banking agencies and from the Attorney General.

The act requires that notice of a proposed merger shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the community or communities where the main offices of the banks involved are located. It also provides that each of the three bank supervisory agencies shall include in its annual report to Congress a description of the mergers it has approved during the period covered by the report. The report is to include the following information: The name and total resources of each bank involved; whether a report has been submitted by the Attorney General and, if so, a summary of its substance prepared by him; and a statement by the banking agency of the basis for approval.

S. 1062 passed the Senate May 14, 1959; passed the House with amendments April 4, 1960; and the Senate agreed to the House amendments on May 6, 1960. This bill became Public Law 86-463 on May 13, 1960.

Federal deposit insurance assessments
Public Law 86-671—House Report 1827; H.R.
12465

In general, this act takes two steps to simplify the procedures for determining the amount of assessment an insured bank must pay to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for deposit insurance. bases FDIC assessments on items in the reports of condition insured banks make to their supervisory authorities, rather than on special reports filed with FDIC for that purpose. Second, it simplifies the computation of assessments by authorizing a single, uniform deduction by all banks, on account of "float" and other deductions formerly allowed, of 16% percent of demand deposits and 1 percent of time deposits. The act makes no change in the annual assessment rate (which remains one-twelfth of 1 percent of total deposit liabilities), but it increases the rebate made to insured banks from FDIC's net assessment income from 60 percent to 66% percent.

Before this act was enacted, insured banks were required to furnish their supervisory agencies with certain information concerning their condition and operations, on forms known as "reports of condition," and to file separate, special reports with FDIC for assessment purposes. The information filed with FDIC for assessment purposes was based on fixed dates, specified in the law, whereas the information filed in the reports of condition was based on "surprise call" dates. Also, there were differences between the way deposits were reported in the reports of condition and the way they were reported for assessment purposes. The new act eliminates these differences, and bases FDIC assessments on the information submitted in the reports of condition, thereby eliminating

the need for special records for assessment purposes. Under the act, insured banks will submit two certified statements each year showing the amount of assessments due for each semiannual period. Every item to be used in the computation of the assessment will appear in the regular reports of condition except for the percentage deductions. The reports of condition will be made on "surprise call" dates, to be determined by the heads of the three Federal banking agencies.

Formerly, banks were permitted to make certain deductions from their deposit liabilities in order to determine their assessment base. The new act eliminates these deductions from the assessment base provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Some of the old deductions are reflected in the new definition of "deposit" and the new provisions on reports of condition, but others are eliminated, and instead a new flat percentage deduction is authorized (16% percent of demand deposits and 1 percent of time deposits). The principal deduction eliminated by the new act was for "float," or cash items in process of collection.

Since 1950, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act has provided that as of the end of each calendar year FDIC shall transfer part of its net assessment income to its capital account (insurance fund), and credit the balance of its net assessment income pro rata to the insured banks, based upon the assess ments of each bank becoming due in that "Net assessment income" is determined by subtracting from FDIC's total assessment income for the year its operating costs, any losses for the year (or additions to reserve necessary to provide for such losses), and any such charges for any pre-vious year not fully covered by previous years' income. Under the old law, net assessment income was split 40-60; that is, 40 percent went to the insurance fund and 60 percent was credited to the insured banks. the new act, one-third will go to the insurance fund and two-thirds to the banks.

H.R. 12465 passed the House June 28, 1960; passed the Senate July 2, 1960; and became Public Law 86-671 on July 14, 1960.

Treasury sales of securities to Federal Reserve

Public Law 86-567—House Report 1825; H.R. 12346

This act extends until June 30, 1962, the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase securities directly from the Treasury in amounts totaling not more than \$5 billion outstanding at any one time.

Prior to 1935 Federal Reserve banks could purchase Government obligations either in the market or directly from the Treasury. The Banking Act of 1935, however, required that all purchases of Government securities by Federal Reserve banks be made in the open market. In 1942 the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase securities directly from the Treasury was restored, but a limit of \$5 billion was placed on the amount outstanding at any one-time. The \$5 billion authority was granted initially only through 1944, but the Congress has extended it from time to time so as to provide continuous limited direct borrowing authority ever since.

This authority permits the Treasury to operate with lower cash balances than would otherwise be prudent; gives the Treasury more leeway in timing new Treasury issues; provides a useful device for minimizing the effects on the economy of short-run fluctuations in the Treasury's cash balance, particularly during periods immediately preceding the peak of tax collections; and provides an immediate source of funds for temporary financing in the event of a national emergency.

H.R. 12346 passed the House June 24, 1960; passed the Senate June 28, 1960; and became Public Law 86-567 July 1, 1960.

Defense Production Act extension Public Law 86-560-House Report 1739; H.R. 12052

This act extends for 2 additional years, through June 30, 1962, the remaining powers of the President under the Defense Production Act of 1960. These include power to establish priorities for defense contracts, limited power to allocate materials for defense purposes; authority to guarantee loans made in connection with defense contracts; authority to make loans and purchases to build up our defense capacity and assure adequate supplies of defense materials; authority for businessmen to cooperate voluntarily in meeting defense needs without violating antitrust laws; and provision for establish-ment of a reserve of trained executives to fill Government positions in time of mobiliza-

Some of these powers are needed now to maintain production schedules on missiles and other defense contracts; others are needed for longer range preparedness programs; and other powers must be maintained in readiness for possible future emergencies.

H.R. 12052 passed the House June 6, 1960; assed the Senate with an amendment June 18, 1960; and the House concurred in the Senate amendment on June 28, 1960. bill was signed by the President on June 30, 1960, as Public Law 86-560.

Export Control Act extension

Public Law 86-464 House Report 1415; H.R. 10550

This act extends the Export Control Act of 1949 for a further period of 2 years to June 30, 1960. That act, which is administered by the Secretary of Commerce, authorizes the regulation of exports to the extent necessary (1) to protect the domestic economy from excessive drain of scarce commodities, (2) to safeguard the national security insofar as it might be adversely affected by exports of strategic commodities, and (3) to further our foreign policy.

Controls under the Export Control Act are basically of two types—"security" and "short

export controls.

Security export controls are designed to regulate the flow of strategic commodities. from moving directly or indirectly to the Sino-Soviet bloc.

Short-supply controls are applied in order to carry out the policy of protecting the domestic economy from an excessive drain of scarce materials.

At present the Secretary is applying export controls only for necessary national security and foreign policy purposes. The controlling of exports for short-supply reasons has been discontinued because there are no important commodities leaving the country in such quantities as to cause any serious shortages to the domestic economy. Authority for short-supply controls was retained in the act, however, because experience shows that our domestic supply of a commodity can change suddenly and it may become desirable to have such controls reinstituted.

H.R. 10550 passed the House April 4, 1960; Public Law 86-464 on May 13, 1960.

Extension of housing and public facility loan programs

Public Law 86-788; House Joint Resolution 784

As explained below, the committee re-ported out two housing bills in 1960, the Emergency Home Ownership Act and the Housing Act of 1960, but neither bill became law. Instead, during the last days of the session the Senate adopted a simple extension of three programs, as a rider to House Joint Resolution 784, a resolution relating to

the U.S. Constitution 175th Anniversary Commission. The House agreed to the Senate amendment on August 31, and the President approved the resolution on September 14, 1960.

The resolution as enacted extended the title I FHA home improvement insurance program for 1 year (until October 1, 1961). It also provided an additional \$500 million for college housing loans, of which \$50 million is reserved for student nurse-intern housing and \$50 million is reserved for "other educational facilities" (such as cafeterias and student centers). Finally it provided an additional \$50 million for the public facility loan program established by the Housing Amendments of 1955, under which the Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency makes loans to local communities for needed public facilities, primarily for sewer and water facilities in smaller municipalities.

Housing at NASA installations Public Law 86-578-House Report 1820; S. 3226

This act restored to essential civilian employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency the benefits of home mortgage insurance under section 809 of the National Housing Act. These employees lost their eligibility for this assistance when certain research and development installations were transferred from the Department of Defense to NASA. Section 809 was enacted to help solve the housing problems of essential civilian employees of the armed services at research and development installations. It is needed because in some cases homes built for such employees near such installations exceed the number needed for the normal economic growth of the community. In the opinion of the Federal Housing Administration, homes built in excess of those needed for normal growth do not meet the test of economic soundness fixed by statute as a prerequisite for FHA mortgage insur-Section 809 permits the economic soundness test to be waived in such cases.

S. 3226 passed the Senate May 25, 1960; passed the House June 24, 1960; and became law on July 5, 1960.

International Development Association Public Law 86-565-House Report 1766; H.R. 11001

This act authorized the President to accept membership on behalf of the United States in the International Development Association. The Association offers a new approach to a longstanding problem: Through it, other highly developed nations will join with the United States in providing development financing geared to the special needs of the less developed areas of the free

The International Development Association will be an international organization whose members must be members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It will be an affiliate of the International Bank so far as organization and management are concerned; the Governors and Executive Directors of the Bank are to serve ex officios in corresponding capacities for the Association. The Association will, however, be a separate financial entity whose funds must be kept apart from those of the

In general, the International Development Association will make loans on terms which bear less heavily on the balance of payments of the borrower than is the case with conventional loans. The Association may make loans which are wholly or partly re payable in the borrower's own currency. Or, loans may be made payable in the currency lent but for longer maturities or at lower interest rates than conventional loans.

The financing provided by the Association must be used to further development in the

less-developed areas of the world included within the Association's membership. Fi-nancing can thus be provided to lessnancing can thus be provided to developed member countries or to to lessdeveloped dependent and associated territories of members of the Association, but not to countries or their territories which are not members. Whenever financing is provided by the Association, it must be purposes which are of high developmental priority in the light of the needs of the area or areas concerned, and, except in special circumstances, financing must be for specific projects. The Association will not provide financing if it concludes that such financing can be obtained from private sources on reasonable terms for the recipient. Private enterprises, as well as governments or public bodies, are eligible to receive financing from the Association. Projects such as pilot housing, sanitation, water supply, etc., are eligible, although the major portion of the Association's resources will probably be devoted to basic economic projects, such as railway programs or a group of integral parts of a country's or region's development pro-

The initial resources of the International Development Association will total \$1 billion, if all members of the International Bank join. Member countries are divided into two groups for subscription purposes: 17 countries designated in part I of schedule A will contribute about \$763 million in gold or convertible currencies, while the other 51 nations in part II will provide the remaining \$237 million, 10 percent in gold or convertible currencies and the balance in their own national currencies. The IDA subscriptions are based upon the relative capital subscriptions to the International Bank, and, as in the Bank, voting rights are roughly proportionate to subscriptions. The 90-percent portion contributed by the lessdeveloped countries may not be converted into other currencies by the International Development Association or used to finance exports from the country concerned without its consent. The following schedule lists the contributions to be made by each proposed Association member:

Schedule of subscriptions [In millions of U.S. dollars 1]

PART 1	
Australia	20.18
Austria	5.04
Belgium Canada	22.70
Canada	37. 83
Denmark	8.74
Finland	3.83
France	52.96
Germany	52.96
Italy	18. 16
Japan	33.59
Luxembourg.	1.01
Netherlands	27.74
Norway	6.72
Sweden	10.09
Union of South Africa	10.09
United Kingdom	131.14
United States	320. 29
And the second s	200 000

Total	763.07
PART II	
Afghanistan	1.01
Argentina	18.83
Bolivia	1.06
Brazil	18.83
Burma	2.02
Ceylon	3.03
Chile	3.53
China	30. 26
Colombia	3.53
Costa Rica	. 20
Cuba	4.71
Dominican Republic	.40

In terms of U.S. dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on Jan. 1, 1960.

### Schedule of subscriptions-Continued PART II-Continued

TART II CONTINUED	
Ecuador	0.65
El Salvador	.30
Ethiopia	, 50
Ghana	2.36
Greece	2.52
Guatemala	.40
Haiti	.76
Honduras	.30
Iceland	.10
India	40.35
Indonesia	11.10
Iran	4.54
Iraq	. 76
Ireland	3.03
Israel	1.68
Jordan	.30
Korea	1.26
Lebanon	.45
Libya	1.01
Malaya	2.52
Mexico	8.74
Morocco	3.53
Nicaragua	.30
Pakistan	10.09
Panama	.02
Paraguay	.30
Peru	1.77
Philippines	5.04
Saudi Arabia	3.70
Spain	10.09
Sudan	1.01
Thailand	3.03
Tunisia	1.51
Turkey	5.80
United Arab Republic	6.03
Uruguay	1.06
Venezuela	7.06
Vietnam	1.51
Yugoslavia	4.04
Total	236.93
Total	1,000.00

The U.S. subscription is payable in five annual installments, with an initial payment of about \$74 million. The following table gives in detail the projected payments by the United States:

U.S. subscription payments

Installments and fiscal	10-percent portion	90-percent portion	Total
years	(1)	(2)	(3)
I—1961 II—1962 III—1963	\$16, 014, 500 3 4, 003, 625 3 4, 003, 625	\$57, 652, 200 4 57, 652, 200 4 57, 652, 200 4 57, 652, 200 4 57, 652, 200	\$73, 666, 700 6 61, 655, 825 6 61, 655, 825 6 61, 655, 825
V—1954 V—1965	1 4, 003, 625 2 4, 003, 625	4 57, 652, 200	61, 655, 825
Total	82, 029, 000	288, 261, 000	320, 290, 000

<sup>1</sup>50 percent of 10-percent portion (5 percent of total subscription) payable within 30 days after date on which Association begins operations, or on date on which original member becomes a member, whichever

which original member becomes a member, whichever is later.

11215 percent of 10-percent portion (114 percent of total subscription) payable 1 year after beginning of operations of Association, and at annual intervals thereafter until 10-percent portion fully paid.

120 percent of 90-percent portion (18 percent of total subscription) payable within 30 days after date on which original member becomes a member whichever is later.

230 percent of 90-percent portion (18 percent of total subscription) payable 1 year after beginning of operations of Association, and at annual intervals thereafter until 90-percent portion fully paid.

23 percent of total subscription (5 percent plus 18 percent).

41914 percent of total subscription (114 percent plus 18 percent).

H.R. 11001 passed the House on June 29, 1960; passed the Senate on June 29, 1960; and became Public Law 86-565 on June 30,

One hundredth anniversary of Idaho becoming a Territory

Public Law 86-696-House Report 1976; 8.3160

This act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and furnish to the Idaho Territorial Centennial Commission not more than 10,000 medals commemorating 100th anniversary of the founding of the State of Idaho as a Territory. It also authorizes coining and sale of duplicates of the medals upon authorization from the commission

S. 3160 passed the Senate June 18, 1960, passed the House August 23, and became law on September 2, 1960.

One hundredth anniversary of statehood for Kansas

Public Law 86-393-House Report 1261; S. 2431

This act authorizes the manufacture and sale to the Kansas Centennial Commission of not more than 20,000 medals to commemorate the 100th anniversary of statehood of Kansas. It also authorizes coining and sale of duplicates of the medals upon authorization from the commission.

S. 2431 passed the Senate September 9, 1959, passed the House March 7, 1960, and was approved by the President March 18,

One hundredth anniversary of founding the pony express

Public Law 86-394-House Report 1262; S. 2454

This act directs the Treasury Department to strike not more than 500,000 medals commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the pony express, and to furnish them to the National Pony Express Centennial Association.

S. 2454 passed the Senate September 9. 1959, passed the House March 7, 1960, and became law on March 18, 1960.

Century 21 Exposition

Public Law 86-697-House Report 1977; S. 3532

This act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and furnish to the Century 21 Commission not more than 500,000 medals in commemoration of the Century 21 Exposition to be held in Seattle, Wash., in 1962.

S. 3532 passed the Senate June 18, 1960, essed the House August 23, 1960, and became law on September 2, 1960.

Gold medal in honor of Robert Frost Public Law 86-747-House Report 2118; S. 3439

This act authorizes the President to present a gold medal in the name of Congress to Robert Frost in recognition of his poetry. which has enriched the culture of the United States and the philosophy of the world. authorized an appropriation of \$2,500 for the purpose.

S. 3439 passed the Senate June 18, 1960. passed the House August 30, 1960, and became law on September 13, 1960.

Savings and loan holding companies Public Law 86-746-House Report 2119; 5. 3619

As explained above, the Savings and Loan Holding Company Act enacted September 23, 1959, contained a termination date of May 31, 1961. Public Law 86-746 repealed this termination date, thereby making the Savings and Loan Holding Company Act permanent law. The principal effect of this legislation is to prevent any holding company from acquiring control of two or more sayings and loan associations whose savings accounts are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

S. 3619 passed the Senate July 1, 1960, passed the House August 30, 1960, and was signed into law on September 13, 1960.

Small Business Investment Act amendments Public Law 86-502-H. Rept. 1608; S. 2611

The Small Business Investment Act of 1958 was enacted primarily to make equitytype capital and long-term credit more readavailable for small business concerns, through encouraging the establishment of privately owned small business investment companies (referred to below as SBIC's). Public Law 86-502 amended this 1958 act in order to remove certain obstacles which have impeded the realization of this goal.

The new law did away with a number of restrictions formerly in section 304 of the 1958 act, relating to SBIC's providing equity capital for small business concerns. amended section 304 to provide that SBIC's may furnish equity capital to incorporated small business concerns "in such manner and under such terms as the small business investment company may fix in accordance with the regulations of the (Small Business) Administration." Thus, the following changes were made in the 1958 act:
(1) Equity capital formerly could be fur-

nished only in the form of convertible de-bentures, callable by the borrower on 3 months' notice. The new law allows SBIC's to furnish capital in other forms to be authorized by SBA regulation (such as by directly buying stock in the small business, by buying debentures with severable or "detachable" stock rights).

(2) Section 304 formerly stated it "shall be a primary function" of each SBIC to provide equity capital for small business. new law strikes out "primary." This conforms SBA's practice of allowing SBIC's to engage solely in the business of making longterm loans, without actually offering equity capital in any form, so long as their charters contain authority for engaging in, and they are thus available for both types of opera-

(3) The 1958 act requires a small business concern to purchase stock in any SBIC from which it gets equity capital. The new law eliminates this requirement, but grants the small business concern an option (exercisable in whole or in part) to buy stock in the SBIC equal to 5 percent of the capital supplied to it.

Section 5 of the new law relates to bank holding companies, and grows out of an interpretation of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 by the Federal Reserve Board. The Board interprets that act, in combination with the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as permitting a bank holding com-pany to invest up to 1 percent of its capital and surplus in an SBIC. At the same time. it ruled that a bank holding company's subsidiary bank cannot invest in an SBIC, where the SBIC is or will become a subsidiary of the bank holding company. The new law allows a bank that is a holding company subsidiary to invest up to 1 percent of its capital and surplus in any SBIC even though the SBIC is a subsidiary of the same holding company.

The new law also extends the operation of the Small Business Investment Act to possessions of the United States, such as Guam, and exempts SBIC's from the District of Columbia's small-loan law.

S. 2611 passed the Senate September 10, 1959; passed the House with amendments on May 16, 1960; and was approved June 11,

> BILLS REPORTED BUT NOT ENACTED Area Redevelopment Act House Report 360; S. 722

(This bill passed the Senate on March 23, 1959, and passed the House with amendments on May 4, 1960. The Senate agreed to the House amendments on May 6, but the President vetoed the bill on May 13, 1960. It falled to become law when the Senate on May 24, 1960, voted 45 to 39 to override the veto, thus falling short of the two-thirds vote needed.)

The bill was designed to help areas of chronic unemployment or underemployment. It would have been administered by a new, Independent Area Redevelopment Administration. The Administrator could designate two types of areas-industrial and ruralfor assistance under the bill. It provided that any area suffering from substantial and persistent unemployment could be designated as an industrial redevelopment area; designation would have been mandatory for any area with current unemployment of 6 percent or more, plus a history of unemployment of at least 6 percent for 18 out of 24 months, or 9 percent or 15 of 18 months, or 12 percent for 12 months. The bill also provided that any rural area with heavy concentrations of low-income families and substantial and persistent unemployment or underemployment could be designated as a rural redevelopment area; designation would be mandatory under the bill for any rural county among the 500 counties ranked lowest in level of living of farm-operator families or among the 500 counties with the highest percentage of low-income commercial

The bill contemplated that an overall program for the economic development of the area would be prepared by the leaders of the area, with the help of local authorities and the Area Redevelopment Administration. Appropriations of \$4.5 million a year were authorized by the bill for providing technical assistance in these areas. This would include studies evaluating the potentialities of the area for economic growth.

The bill authorized loans for industrial projects, and loans and grants for public facilities, in these redevelopment areas, in accordance with these overall programs. Loans for industrial projects could cover land acquisition and development, construction or improvement of plants, and machinery and equipment. Appropriations of \$150 mil-lion were authorized by the bill for such loans; \$75 million for a revolving fund for loans in industrial redevelopment areas and \$75 million for a revolving fund for rural redevelopment areas. It also authorized appropriations of \$50 million for loans for public facilities in both industrial and rural redevelopment areas, where needed to bring industries into the area. Finally, another \$35 million would have been authorized for grants to help finance needed public facilities in areas that cannot provide them otherwise.

To help clear space for new plants in industrial redevelopment areas, the bill provided for grants and loans to be made to such areas under the urban-renewal program now administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, without regard to certain existing requirements. Planning advances authorized by the Housing Act of 1954 would also have been made available for such areas without regard to population limitations that would otherwise apply.

Finally, the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would have been authorized to help in providing needed training programs to prepare workers for new jobs provided under the bill in redevelopment areas, with appropriations up to \$1.5 million a year authorized for this purpose. Appropriations of \$10 million would have been authorized for subsistence payments to unemployed workers undergoing such training, if they were not entitled to unemployment compensation. Such payments would have been equal to the average weekly unemployment-compen-

sation payment in the State and would have been limited to 13 weeks' duration.

Emergency Home Ownership Act House Report 1394—H.R. 10213

(This bill was passed by the House on April 28, 1960, but was not acted upon by the Senate.)

The purpose of this bill was to halt the decline in homebuilding activity by providing additional mortgage credit and by other provisions designed to lower the cost of housing to the buyer. The principal provision of the bill would have authorized the Federal National Mortgage Association to invest up to \$1 billion in FHA and VA mortgages on new homes. These funds could only be used to aid moderately priced new homes—up to \$13,500 in normal-cost areas or \$14,500 in high-cost areas. The bill would have prohibited FNMA from charging discounts on any loan purchased under its special assistance function, including loans purchased by the \$1 billion fund provided in the bill.

The bill also would have authorized a \$50 million revolving fund in FNMA for the purchase of FHA section 203(1) loans. These loans, which are available to finance lowest cost housing in outlying areas, carry an extra one-half of 1 percent service charge (making total financing costs to the borrower of 6% percent). The bill would have lowered financing costs to the borrower by prohibiting FNMA from collecting this one-half of 1 percent service charge. In addition, the bill would have authorized a \$25 million FNMA special assistance fund to support section 810 mortgages (the new FHA insurance program for defense housing in impacted areas).

In order to lower home buyers' monthly charges, the FHA Commissioner would have been given discretionary authority to reduce the FHA insurance premium from the present minimum of one-half of 1 percent per annum to as low as one-fourth of 1 percent.

The bill would have made it clear that the FHA had authority to insure home mortgage loans held by individuals. Also the benefits of FHA's section 809 would have been extended to employees of the new civilian space agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (This was also provided in another bill reported by the committee (S. 3226) which was enacted as Public Law 86-578.)

Other provisions of the bill would have directed FNMA to aid in the stabilization of the mortgage market; limited FNMA sales during the period of tight money; limited FNMA fees and charges and stock purchase requirements; and directed the FHA and VA to require that discounts be reported by lenders.

# Housing Act of 1960 House Report 1924; H.R. 12603

(This bill was reported by the committee with amendments on June 20. However, a rule was denied. A general housing bill, S. 3670 had been passed by the Senate on June 16.)

H.R. 12603 was a comprehensive housing bill which provided for extensions and improvements in our basic housing legislation and was designed to expand new home construction in all price classes. The FHA homeownership programs would have been liberalized through lower downpayments, extended maturities, and increased maximum loan amounts. A number of improvements were included to encourage the production of rental and cooperative housing, and a new program of mortgage insurance on older residential neighborhoods would have been established. The bill also would have extended the home improvement loan insurance program for 2 years and provided an additional \$4 billion for FHA's general insurance authority.

The new program of long-term low-interest rate loans for housing for the elderly would have been given an additional \$50 million (to be appropriated), and the maximum ratio of loan to development cost would have been raised from 98 percent to 100 percent.

A number of changes would have been made in FNMA operations to make it more of true central mortgage bank facility. three-man management board appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and a 12-man advisory council would have been established. and the Agency would have been permitted to maek short-term loans on the security of FHA mortgages. Increased authorizations to FNMA's special assistance operations would have included \$75 million for the general fund to be used at the discretion of the President; \$10 million for the purchase of cooperative housing mortgages; \$15 million for a new fund to aid nursing homes; and a new \$25 million fund to assure the successful launching of the program of FHA financing of older neighborhoods.

A new Government-assisted secondary market for conventional loans would have been established. Utilizing capital contributions from the Federal home loan banks, the bill would have set up a new Home Mortgage Corporation under the supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to buy and sell conventional first mortgage loans and to issue debentures to the public in order to raise additional capital.

In an effort to counter the sharp increase in land prices which has taken place in recent years, the bill would have authorized a new experimental program of FHA mortgage insurance for loans to developers and builders for the acquisition and development of land for housing construction. Appropriate safeguards to prevent abuse were provided.

The fund for college housing loans would have been increased by a total of \$500 million, of which \$50 million was reserved for "other educational facilities" (such as cafeterias and student centers), and \$50 million was reserved for student-nurse and intern housing.

An additional \$450 million would have been provided for Federal grants under the urban renewal program. It also would have established a new pilot program under which local redevelopment authorities could acquire and repair a limited number of dwelling units to be resold after rehabilitation. In addition, the bill would have given public and nonprofit hospitals the same advantage under the urban renewal program as was given colleges and universities in the Housing Act of 1959, by counting as part of the local community's one-third share of the net cost of slum clearance eligible expenditures for urban renewal made by the hospitals.

The bill contained a number of provisions designed to meet the critical problem of relocating families and small business firms displaced by urban renewal. Maximum relocation payments permitted to displaced families and businesses would have been increased. In order to provide relocation housing under FHA's section 221 at rentals which low-income families could afford, the bill provided that these loans could be made to nonprofit corporations at 4-percent interest and for a 45-year term. (At present the fi-nancing costs for rental housing projects under section 221 total 5% percent and the maximum loan term is 40 years.) To assure the availability of financing for this pro-gram, the bill would set up a special \$100 million support fund under FNMA's special assistance program. In a further attempt to reduce the rentals, the bill would have encouraged tax abatement by local communities by giving credit for the amount of such exemption toward the community's one-third share of the cost of the urban renewal project.

The bill would also have provided an additional \$100 million for the public facility loan program which assists small communities in the construction of water and sewer systems.

Small business loans

House Report 1738; H.R. 11207

The main purpose of H.R. 11207 was to increase the authority of the Small Business Administration to make loans under its regular business loan program. Present law limits the amount of SBA business loans outstanding to \$575 million. The bill would have increased this limit to \$725 million.

In addition, H.R. 11207 would have made three minor amendments to (1) authorize SBA to make prepayments of rentals on safety deposit boxes, (2) permit SBA to file reports on its operations annually, instead of every 6 months, and (3) repeal an unnecessary provision concerning surveys of SBA operations

by the Attorney General.

The bill passed the House on June 6, 1960, and passed the Senate with amendments on July 1, 1960. When the House and Senate conferees met in August of 1960 to resolve the differences between the House bill and the Senate amendments, it had become apparent that the Small Business Administration would not reach the \$575 million celling on its business loan authorization until after the 87th Congress convenes in 1961. Accordingly, further action was postponed until that time.

Surplus grains to feed wildlife
House Report 1978; House Joint Resolution
713

This resolution would have made surplus grain held by the Commodity Credit Corporation available to feed wildlife threatened by starvation as a result of adverse weather conditions. The resolution provided that the Secretary of the Interior, upon finding that an emergency exists warranting such assistance, could requisition grain for use in a feeding program, and make it available to State fish and game agencies. It authorized appropriations to reimburse CCC for its investment in the grain, but provided for the State involved to reimburse CCC for expenses of packaging and transporting the grain.

The resolution passed the House on August 23, 1960, but was not acted upon by the Senate.

Statement Concerning the Activities of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HERBERT C. BONNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with much pleasure and pride that I make this report on the activities of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries during the 86th Congress.

The past 2 years have brought many challenges to this committee, and I, as chairman, am delighted to point to a solid record of real accomplishment. I sincerely feel the work done by this important committee has been most constructive.

During the 1st session of the 86th Congress the committee and its subcommittees held a combined total of 122 meet-

ings. Twenty-two pieces of legislation considered by the committee were enacted into law.

In the second session 221 meetings were held by the committee and its subcommittees. Twenty-seven measures reported out of the committee became law.

During this Congress the committee carried on its traditional role of striving to strengthen the American merchant marine better to enable it to serve the national interests in its dual capacity as a vital link in our transportation system and as a military and naval auxiliary in readiness for emergencies. Reported legislation included measures designed to facilitate and make more flexible the private financing of essential new ship construction through Government guaranteed loans or mortgages; to strengthen and modernize the important domestic and nearby foreign trades through authorization of the exchange of certain war-built vessels for more efficient vessels now in the reserve fleets; to ease the burden of the ship replacement program by extending the statutory life of subsidized vessels from 20 to 25 years; to extend for another year interim legislation to permit the continued use of the dual rate tariff system by steamship conferences, pending completion of current congressional studies; to increase the ceiling on construction-differential subsidy in order to help keep American operators on a parity with their foreign competitors in the face of rising shipbuilding costs in the United States; and other proposals contributing in various ways to the health of our merchant marine.

One of the most important and complex matters to be handled by the committee was a bill to establish pilotage requirements for oceangoing vessels using the newly opened St. Lawrence Seaway.

On an even stronger record than in the previous Congress the committee considered our vital role in the polar regions and reported an amended ice-breaker bill to authorize the construction of three modern icebreaking Coast Guard cutters. The reported bill was a successor to the legislation which overwhelmingly passed both Houses in the 85th Congress for an atomic-powered icebreaker. Through shortsightedness in the executive branch the atomic icebreaker bill was yetoed by the President.

Other legislation extended the concept of vessel construction subsidy to our vital fishing fleet under certain conditions. One major bill recognized the economic importance of sport fishing and authorized specialized research into marine game fish matters.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the 86th Congress began with a number of hearings to obtain information regarding the functions of the administrative agencies that fall under its jurisdiction. We have found in the past that this was a most satisfactory and efficient manner in which to organize the committee and initially orient the new members to their responsibilities.

Soon after Congress convened the committee also initiated extensive hear-

ings relative to specific operations within its purview. Hearings were held in Washington on: the progress of the atomic shipbuilding program; special problems relative to the present status and the future of the Panama Canal; oceanography; and the Merchant Marine Academy, our splendid institution for the training of competent young men to serve our merchant fleet in peace and war.

These hearings aided the Members in their understanding of the important work and legislation with which they would be concerned in the 86th Congress. These hearings consisted of reviewing past and existing legislation. The valuable information concerning the various agencies involved assisted the Members in background material.

The establishment of four standing subcommittees and four special subcommittees during the 86th Congress points to the significant and diverse fields of inquiry with which the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is concerned in the course of its work.

The four standing subcommittees that were established are: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine, Herbert C. Bonner, of North Carolina, chairman; Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, Frank W. Boykin, of Alabama, chairman; Subcommittee on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Navigation, Edward A. Garmatz, of Maryland, chairman; and Subcommittee on Panama Canal, Leonor K. (Mrs. John B.) Sullivan, of Missouri, chairman.

These four subcommittees mainly handled business relative to the subject indicated by their designated names. However, at times the full committee heard subjects which were of the broadest general interest, irrespective of subcommittee scope of jurisdiction.

The four special subcommittees that were established are: Special Subcommittee on Steamship Conferences, Herbert C. Bonner, of North Carolina, chairman; Special Subcommittee on Oceanography, George P. Miller, of California, chairman; Special Subcommittee on Ocean Freight Forwarders, T. A. Thompson, of Louisiana, chairman; and Special Subcommittee To Study Merchant Marine Academy, Herbert Zelenko, of New York, chairman.

In the following overview of the work done by the committee during the 86th Congress, principal legislation and investigations are presented in terms of the several categories of the committee's jurisdiction. The work of the individual standing and special subcommittees will be set forth under the categorical heading indigenous to each.

# MERCHANT MARINE

No phase of the committee's activity is less important than any other. But, as always, the greatest volume of legislation related to merchant marine matters.

In the committee's view, it is essential that the needs of the maritime industry be kept under constant review in order that we might keep the national policy up to date with regard to the merchant marine.

We had laid emphasis on the impor-

tance of adapting nuclear energy to merchant shipping in earlier years. So one of the first steps in this Congress was to hold hearings on the progress of the atomic shipbuilding program commenced several years ago. The world's first nuclear-powered merchant ship, the NS Savannah, was authorized several years ago. She is now nearing completion in a leading shipyard in New Jersey. We wondered, "Where do we go from here? How is the Savannah project going? What is next?"

Hearings showed that the initial project was going well, with only the normal impediments found with any prototype project. Maritime officials urged authorization of further atomic-powered Vessels-preferably tankers-in order to advance the program. Other Government witness proposed the go-slow signal until the Savannah project had proved itself. While no action was taken in the field, I believe the burden of opinion in the committee was to do everything possible to take another step and proceed with authorization of another vessel, without waiting for final appraisal of the Savannah. It was recognized that, first, atomic power has proved its usefulness in seaborne craft and, second, lessons already learned would mean a signal advance for a modern American merchant marine.

During the second session, the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine held extensive hearings on the Defense per-

sonnel transportation policy.

It was called to the attention of the committee that rather drastic action had been taken by the Department of Defense in connection with military and dependent travel. Under current policy, action is being taken which will virtually remove all support of commercial sealift capability in the transportation of military personnel and their dependents, with corresponding increase of airlift through the maximum use of the Military Air Transportation Service.

The hearings were to develop the facts on this situation through testimony from officials of the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce, so the committee could receive an understanding of these policy developments for guidance in future study of the needs of the merchant marine. The present policy by the Department of Defense will undoubtedly affect the shipping policies of the U.S. merchant marine. The committee feels that the implications manifest in this action should bear close scrutiny in the future and, if necessary, further exploration be made.

Extensive legislation concerning the U.S. merchant marine was handled by the committee during the 86th Congress.

Three major amendments to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 were im-

portant pieces of legislation.

First, an amendment that extends the life of certain vessels from 20 to 25 years was passed into Public Law 86–518. This amendment has a dual effect of not only conforming the statutory life of postwarbuilt vessels to their actual life, but it also eases the annual burden of required reserve deposits of eligible merchant ship operators by spreading the depreci-

ation charges and amortization payments over 25 years, rather than 20 years.

A second bill authorizes American operators to exchange certain war-built vessels they presently own for more modern and efficient war-built vessels owned by the U.S. Government.

Still another bill amends the Merchant and Marine Act of 1936 with respect to insurance of ship mortgages giving more flexibility to merchant ship financing. The bill enacted into law authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to insure ship mortgages up to 75 percent—and in some special cases up to 87½ percent—of the actual cost of construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of the vessel mortgaged. Under past law in order to qualify for insurance the mortgage had to be placed on the vessel before it was delivered by the shipbuilder.

In recent years it has become increasingly evident that the gap between American and foreign shipbuilding costs is widening. Under existing law the United States may assume as a construction differential subsidy no more than 50 percent of the bid price of an American shipyard. In some recent biddings in the important maritime replacement program the existing ceiling on construction differential subsidy would work a serious hardship on the American onerator. The basic concept of our subsidy system is that the American operator be placed on parity with his foreign competition in both construction and operating costs. While the committee was reluctant to remove the ceiling on construction subsidy altogether, it seemed only fair and reasonable that the ceiling should be lifted so as to maintain the advantage of reasonably equal competitive status through parity. Accordingly, favorable action was taken upon a bill to increase the construction differential subsidy to 55 percent, to be retroactive to June 30, 1959, and to expire 2 years after enactment.

Through this legislation those operators who otherwise would have been hurt by the recent increase in the construction differential would be protected, and at the same time the Congress would be compelled to review the matter again within a reasonable period.

Since the enactment of Public Law 781. 83d Congress, to amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to make Government insured private financing of ship construction available, the Congress has found it necessary from time to time to consider perfecting amendments. Two major measures were acted upon by the Committee and enacted into law in this Congress to strengthen this important feature of the 1936 act. One of these bills is designed to facilitate Federally insured private financing of ship construction by authorizing public bond issues. The other bill, approved by the committee and enacted into law. would provide greater flexibility in private financing of ship construction by authorizing a delay in placing a mortgage on a newly constructed vessel, if the loan secured by the mortgage is to be used to make the downpayment on other vessels to be constructed, without depriving the owner of the privilege of

obtaining Government insurance of the mortgage. Thus, it would be possible for an operator who plans to replace a fleet of vessels to pay in full for the first vessel in his replacement program and to mortgage that vessel subsequently to obtain the downpayment on other vessels. In this manner a shipowner would have the opportunity to make the most economical use of his own funds and to select, within the limits of his own resources, the most favorable time for private borrowing.

Several bills affecting the wages, insurance benefits, and general welfare of the merchant seamen were reported passed, and signed during the 86th Congress. Specifically they include a bill that transfers from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Labor certain functions in respect to insurance benefits and disability payments to seamen for World War II service-connected injuries, death, or disability; clarification of prohibition against arrestment of seamen's wages; and an amendment to the Revised Statutes relative to the disposition of money and effects of deceased seamen.

Public recognition of the gallant action of the SS Meredith Victory was authorized by a public law citing extraordinary achievements of this ship during the Korean conflict. On December 21, 1950, the SS Meredith Victory, a dry-cargo vessel, successfully undertook an emergency evacuation of refugees from Hungnam, Korea. This evacuation will rank forever, the committee feels, among the great accomplishments of the U.S. merchant marine. It is with great pride that we recognize the achievements of the SS Meredith Victory.

The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 contains a provision to the effect that in the event the bid of a west coast shipbuilder is no more than 6 percent higher than the lowest responsible bid of an Atlantic coast shippard, then the Pacific coast shipbuilder will be automatically awarded a construction contract for a subsidized vessel, provided the ship operator has its principal place of business on the Pacific coast and will operate in and out of that area. In recent years there has been a growing belief that this differential provision is both obsolete and discriminatory.

Legislation has been considered which would eliminate the differential. The committee held extensive hearings on such proposals and ordered one of the bills favorably reported to the House. However, due to the adjournment of Congress, no final action was taken.

In view of the strong regional feelings on this legislation it appears that it will probably be again introduced in the next Congress. In anticipation of further action and in the interests of attempting to resolve the conflicting testimony of Government and regional shipbuilding interests, I have requested that the General Accounting Office, in conjunction with the Maritime Administration, review the record and endeavor to establish the facts concerning relative shipbuilding costs in various parts of the country.

The committee considered and acted upon a number of other bills affecting the merchant marine in varying ways.

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

An extremely important area within the scope of the committee's jurisdiction concerns the marine and fresh water fisheries of the United States, both sport and commercial. The somewhat related field of wildlife conservation also receives much attention from the committee.

In the recent past, due to increased public interest and attention to the importance of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources, new problems and demands have been created for the committee.

One of the most important matters referred to the committee relative to the fisheries and wildlife conservation was a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake comprehensive studies of the migratory marine fish that are of specific interest to recreational fishermen of the United States. This bill received wide support, and after favorable committee action became Public Law 86–359.

The scope of the authorized studies would include species of fish inhabiting the offshore waters of the United States and species of migratory fish which spend a part of their lives in the inshore waters of the United States. Research is to be on a broad scale, including but not limited to growth rates, research on migrations, identity of stocks, variations in survival, environmental influences, and other aspects for the development of wise conservation policies and constructive management activities.

In the realm of research and study the committee was also concerned with the effects of insecticides and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife. Section 2 of the act of August 1, 1958, enacted into law by the 85th Congress, did provide for studies of this type. Public Law 86-279, under the 86th Congress, now states that the studies to the purpose of preventing losses of our invaluable natural resources due to insecticides and other pesticides be extended. A sum of \$2,565,000 per annum is authorized to carry out the objectives of this study.

One of the major legislative matters in the fisheries field was a bill to provide assistance to segments of the fishing industry that have suffered undue hardship by reason of the operation of the reciprocal trade policy of the United States. The need for the legislation developed from the depressed economic conditions in the New England fisheries, due to losses resulting from imports of frozen fish fillets at prices below the American cost of production. These depressed conditions have left the New England fishermen with obsolescent vessels and poor prospect of replacement with newer and more modern vessels, particularly since under U.S. law American fishing vessels must be constructed in U.S. shipyards. Not only is the American fisherman at a disadvantage with regard to capital cost of ship construction, but testimony revealed that there had been instances where relief recommended by the Tariff Commission under the Trade Agreements Assistance Act of 1951 had been denied through failure of executive approval. This bill would authorize construction differential subsidies for new fishing vessels to be operated in a fishery suffering injury from which escape clause relief had been recommended by the Tariff Commission andafter House-Senate conference agreement-other vessels to be operated in a fishery found by the Secretary of the Interior to be injured or threatened with injury by reason of increased imports not the subject of a trade agreement tariff concession. The subsidy provisions are similar to those prevailing with regard to subsidized merchant vessels, although limited to 331/3 percent, exclusive of national defense features. as it passed the Congress, authorized an annual appropriation of not more than \$21/2 million to carry out its purposes. It is believed that enactment of this legislation may point the way to the salvation of certain of our major fisheries suffering from extreme foreign competition.

Other bills dealt with the establishment of new fish hatcheries and the clarification and improvement of administration of existing laws.

COAST GUARD

In past years there have been numerous proposals to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to improve and regulate safety measures on seaborne craft. The committee has recognized the importance of such measures and has endeavored to improve safety in the operation of large and small vessels both at sea and in the inland and coastal waters.

The U.S. Coast Guard maintains a great responsibility in marine safety. In order to increase Coast Guard efficiency in this area the 86th Congress authorized the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to prescribe further regulations governing existing lifesaving equipment, firefighting equipment, and other safety techniques and systems. This act, Public Law 86-244, also includes special duties to be performed by crew members in the event of an emergency. It is important to note that the bill provides for these regulations to apply to all foreign vessels carrying passengers from ports of the United States, unless otherwise prescribed by specific treaties of international agreement.

The efficiency and effectiveness of the U.S. Coast Guard was increased by Public Law 86-474 by improvement in certain basic statutes relating to the Coast Guard organization, composition, and personnel administration. This bill brings the organization of the Coast Guard into line with newly developed responsibilities and places it more closely into appropriate relationship with the other military services.

One of the most important matters to be acted upon by the committee in this Congress was a bill to establish pilotage requirements for oceangoing vessels in their navigation of U.S. waters of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, and to provide a basis for a regulated pilotage system to meet those requirements.

Until the enactment of this bill there were no statutory requirements for the pilotage of ocean vessels navigating the

Great Lakes. However, the great increase in the volume of ocean shipping entering the Great Lakes as a result of the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway made establishment of such requirements urgent and essential in the interest of maritime safety.

Distinctive conditions and diversified factors, including international problems, encountered in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River area created a complex situation which complicated the final development of a bill that would provide a workable solution of the knotty problems involved. The committee considered legislation introduced prior to the opening of the seaway, and held many hearings before reaching a satisfactory solution which seems to reconcile all of the major conflicts in this many-sided situation.

Though refinements may have to be made in the newly enacted legislation, I am confident that it will provide a sound framework for effective regulation and greater maritime safety in the waters of our "fourth seacoast."

Additional emphasis was placed on safety with the passing of Public Law 86-159 which authorizes the Coast Guard to sell fuel and supplies to vessels or crafts unable to procure these items from other sources. This is a measure designed to protect the health and safety

of ships and personnel.

Modern icebreakers are needed to carry out the Coast Guard's responsibilities as required in the national interest. To this end the committee again reviewed the action taken in the 85th Congress to authorize an atomicpowered icebreaker. Without minimizing the importance of such a vessel, the committee modified its earlier position and reported a bill calling for the construction of three modern icebreaking Coast Guard cutters without specifying propulsion systems. These vessels are to be capable of operating in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The bill further authorized a feasibility study of the use of atomic propulsion in such vessels. The bill passed the House but did not receive final congressional action.

Other bills concerning the Coast Guard and its activities that were passed by the 86th Congress and signed by the President were an authorization for the U.S. Coast Guard to sell certain and specific utilities in the vicinity of a Coast Guard activity not available to local and indigenous sources; and two bills that increase the limitation on basic pay of civilian lighthouse keepers and increase the retirement pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service.

PANAMA CANAL

Pursuant to the authority granted by the House of Representatives, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, appointed a Board of Consultants on Isthmian Canal Studies to investigate short- and long-range plans for the operation, improvements, and other matters relating to the adequacy of the Panama Canal. The report on these investigations was made public during the 2d session of the 86th Congress.

These investigations were brought about by increasing attention to the

rapid growth of sea traffic through the Panama Canal. The increase has narrowed the gap between capacity and traffic demand to the point where concern was aroused as to the future capacity of the canal. The investigation was mainly threefold whereby consideration was given to the ultimate potential of the present canal; the feasibility of lock-canal crossings at other sites across the isthmus; and the suitability of a sea-level canal in the Canal Zone and elsewhere.

The conclusions and recommendations on these considerations disclose that the principal justification for large additional capital expenditures for the Panama Canal is to increase its potential capacity for handling all ships requiring transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans but that before approving any plans for increasing this capacity it is necessary to compare estimated future traffic and potential capacity under different plans: that it is doubtful if any reasonable plan to construct a sea-level canal in the Canal Zone could be carried through without serious danger of a long interruption to traffic at the time of cutover from the present lock canal; and that the feasibility of a canal at some other site across the isthmus should be studied further.

A bill enacted into law by the present Congress reduces the interest burden on the Panama Canal Company. By amending provisions of the Canal Zone Code relative to the handling of the excess funds of the Panama Canal Company the bill reduces the total amount of funds on deposit with the Treasury upon which

interest must be paid.

Another act increases annuities paid to noncitizen retirees formerly engaged in the construction and operation of the Panama Canal.

### SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEES

Summarized briefly, the work of the four special subcommittees during this Congress was as follows:

(a) Special Subcommittee on Ocean Freight Forwarders: This subcommittee continued its investigation of the im-Portant ocean freight forwarding industry which was commenced in early 1956. In this Congress the subcommittee developed and reported to the full committee proposed legislation based upon its comprehensive studies. Legislation was reported to the House but failed of final passage in the closing days of the second session due to unresolved disagreement in a House-Senate conference.

(b) Special Subcommittee on Steamship Conferences: Following extensive staff studies in the 2d session of the 85th Congress a special subcommittee was established to make a thorough review of the steamship conference system and the adequacy of the regulatory provisions of the Shipping Act of 1916. This special subcommittee held comprehensive hearings in all port areas of the country and took testimony from ocean carriers, importers and exporters, Government officials, and many others.

In view of the voluminous and complex record and the fact that the House Judiciary Committee was concurrently conducting a parallel study of related aspects of the conference system and existing regulatory statutes, it was impossible in this Congress to devise and act upon appropriate corrective legislation. In order to avoid the possibility of serious disruption in ocean shipping. interim legislation was reported out and acted upon to continue the status quo in regard to the legality of the dual rate system for another year, until June 30,

(c) Special Subcommittee on Oceanography: Immediately upon the publication of the first portion of a report of a Committee of the National Academy of Sciences recommending a coordinated national program in the field of oceanography, a special subcommittee was appointed to study such report, review the scope of oceanographic activity in the United States and ascertain the problem areas which would require legislation. The subcommittee has been most active throughout this Congress. having held numerous and thorough hearings and attended various oceanographic meetings as well as visited institutions and other installations involved in this field.

Several legislative measures were considered but in all the circumstances no final legislative action was taken on most of these because further study appeared to be required. However, favorable action was taken upon two bills to give greater flexibility and efficiency to the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Weather Bureau in their oceanographic

(d) Special Subcommittee To Study the Merchant Marine Academy: In recent years there has been growing impetus to strengthen the status of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y. Several legislative proposals to this end have been before the Congress. In connection with this subject, the committee learned that serious questions had been raised concerning the administration of the Academy, the condition of its facilities, its curriculum, and student and staff morale. These matters were the subject of a series of hearings by a special subcommittee in the latter part of 1959. Further inquiry into certain aspects of these matters are currently under re-

As a result of the subcommittee's investigation, it appeared that a number of improvements were in order to increase the efficiency of the institution and the officials of the Department of Commerce and the Maritime Administration were so advised.

The committee acted upon an Administration proposal to clarify the status of personnel at the Academy. The bill passed the House but did not receive final action in the Senate.

# CONCLUSION

I feel that from the standpoint of the work of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries the two sessions of

this Congress have been most productive. As is always the case, we could not handle all the meritorious legislation pending before us. In addition, our studies into the various fields under the committee's jurisdiction disclose a number of matters which should be gone into in the near future.

Finally, I wish to take this means to express again my sincerest thanks to all of the members of the committee on both sides who gave so generously of their time to carry forth the commit-

tee's program.

# What Should Be Done About Monetary Silver Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. EDGAR W. HIESTAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, the whole silver question has been dormant for many years. Here is a chance to reduce our national debt without damaging anybody. Removal of the silver subsidies may even react favorably on the free market price of silver which in turn might help producers. Mr. Bratter's article in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, is an excellent one.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT MONETARY SILVER PROGRAM

# (By Herbert M. Bratter)

A reading of the article on silver by Mr. Robert M. Hardy, Jr., in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of July 14 suggests that it is time to review the monetary silver laws now on the books in an attempt to rectify errors of past legislation. Mr. Hardy of course speaks the viewpoint of mine producers of the metal. His company, Sunshine Mining Co., of which he is president, is one of this country's largest suppliers of newly mined domestic silver to the U.S. Mint Bureau. Mr. Hardy and his business associates, including a hired consultant, have been propagandizing in defense of the silver program and for a still higher price of silver for several years. This is perfectly legitimate and to be expected under our system of law-making. But it is also perfectly legitimate for others to examine with care the arguments of any vested interest.

Silver mines in this country have been benefiting from subsidy legislation in the guise of monetary legislation continuously since 1933 under one law or another. They don't like the word "subsidy" to be applied to these statutes; but subsidy it is all the The silver bloc's strongest friend in same. the Senate, CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona, has publicly stated that the silver purchase laws were passed to aid the miners. present law, producers of newly mined domestic silver may sell it on the open market, or, if they regard it to their advantage, to the U.S. mints. If they sell to the mints, it is self-evident that they have a greater advantage in so doing than would accrue from selling on the open market. The ac-companying table shows the top 10 corporate deliverers of newly mined silver to the mints in 1959. Of these, those most often heard from in defense of the subsidy are Sunshine and American Smelting.

CORPORATE DELIVERIES OF TOP 10 SUPPLIERS OF SILVER TO U.S. MINT, 1959

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#### THE SUBSIDY AND ITS RESULT

Polaris Mining Co\_\_\_\_\_

Imagine a solid cube of sterling silver measuring almost 62 feet in each direction. That is how much silver is today lying idle in Treasury vaults, some of it lying there since 1878, a monument to what is probably the most senseless and least justifiable subsidy in the history of American politics.

Nominally all this silver was acquired by the Treasury in carrying out a congressional "monetary" policy. Actually the motive was not concerned with our currency system, but with the enrichment of silver miners, hoarders of silver in the United States, and silver sellers everywhere in the world. Only a thin slice of the pie went to Americans, and at that most of these beneficiaries were not in the West, but in the East, where the big mining companies and their chief shareholders were domiciled. Among the foreign beneficiaries were Mexico, which soon after the silver laws were enacted, nationalized foreign oil properties; China, which sold us more silver than any other country, although the rapid scale of U.S. silver buying in 1934 and 1935 caused the Chinese and other governments officially to protest to the State Department; and India. Even Russia benefited from silver sales.

The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 was preceded in 1933 by other measures to "do something for silver." As executed in its early years the 1934 law proved to be a completely irrational foreign aid program that made the United States the laughing stock of the whole world. The wonder is that it happened in the 20th century and that the silver program is still solidly imbedded in our statutes.

In "The Coming of the New Deal," Arthur M. Schlesinger, the historian, appraises the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 in devastating terms. "Roosevelt," he writes, "surrendered to political blackmail on the part of the silver bloc. The Silver Purchase Act, in short, assured the producers of silver a lavish subsidy, while the Government received in exchange growing stocks of a metal which it did not need and for which it had no use." He adds:

"The silver policy represented the most remarkable—as well as the least remarked—special interest triumph of the period. A minor industry, employing in 1939 (after 5 years of subsidy) less than 5,000 persons, the silver industry, in effect, held the Government to ransom, extorting nearly a billion and a half dollars in the 15 years after 1934—a sum considerably larger than that paid by the Government to support farm prices over the same period. No legislation passed in the New Deal years had less excuse. 'Our silver program,' Morgenthau confessed in 1935, 'is the only monetary fiscal policy that I cannot explain or justify.'"

# IT ALL BEGAN IN 1878

In all the world only one country subsidizes silver mining through silver purchases: the United States. The first lew for this purpose was the Bland-Allison Act of 1878. This called for the mints to buy silver and coin it into standard silver dollars. It was recognized at the start that the public would object to handling the millions of "cartwheels" which were to be minted under this

law. So the law introduced the silver certificate, redeemable dollar for dollar in silver coins. The Bland-Allison cartwheels thus were forced into circulation by proxy. Other silver purchase acts were passed to please the silver Senators and their allies in 1890, 1918, 1983, 1984, 1939, and 1946.

Today, as a result of these acts of Congress, millions of brandnew silver dollar coins with ancient dates lie in bags in the vaults, alongside endless stacks of bar silver-all held as security for the small-denomination bills we use as currency. Mr. Hardy in his article states that silver certificates are circulating money which are backed by silver on deposit at the Treasury and are payable in silver on demand. Indeed, silver propagandists claim that the silver certificate is today the only U.S. money that is redeemable in metal, now that the Government does not pay out gold coin domestically. But this claim is both false and meaningless. It is false because under the law any form of U.S. currency is exchangeable for any other form of currency. You may obtain silver dollars with Federal Reserve notes or greenbacks as readily as with silver certificates. It is meaningless because no one wants to exchange paper money for heavy silver dollars containing only 70 cents worth of silver.

If all our \$1 and \$5 bills were marked: "This note is by law legal tender for its face value but is not redeemable in any way," the public still would accept them as readily as now, because we simply must have folding money to transact our daily business and, so long as the Government's printing presses do not run wild, any official banknotes will be acceptable. Few of us realize that almost every dollar bill we see came into being through the silver mining holdup. Foreign silver buying by the Treasury has stopped, but the domestic subsidy is now a permanent law.

# SILVER UNDER ROOSEVELT AND EISENHOWER

To the historian it is ironical that the present silver subsidy got its start under the New Deal but today finds the Eisenhower administration its chief friend. F.D.R. was willing to do a little something for silver in 1933 as a reward to his western supporters, but he soon found he had to give those greedy interests a lot more. The New Deal eventually became fed up with the program. In 1942 Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., told a press conference: "I recommended twice now on the Hill this year that all the silver legislation be struck from the books."

Yet, in 1955, when the Senate held hear-ings on repeal legislation, the most important support for retention of the subsidy laws came from the Treasury Department in the person of Under Secretary W. Randolph Burgess. The silver bloc got all the aid and comfort it wanted from the testimony of Burgess and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin. This year, following the introduction on April 25 of the repeal bill S. 3410 by Senators Green, Bush, Dopp, and PASTORE, a bill which Mr. Hardy's article derides as "raiding the Treasury of its silver reserves," the Banking and Currency Committee wrote to ask the opinion of the Treasury Department on the measure. The Treasury as yet has not seen fit to reply knowing that without an opinion from the Treasury hearings would not be held. political considerations motivate sumably Treasury policies on this subject as much as ever, especially as this is an election year. In 1955, it is said, the Treasury's mentioned attitude was designed to aid a certain western Republican Senator, soon to be up for reelection. Of S. 3410's four sponsors, three are Democrats.

# SILVER ACT'S GOAL

Mr. Hardy cites the stated "goal" of the 1934 Silver Purchase Act. That goal was in fact abandoned by Secretary Morgenthau in fiscal 1942 and has not since been revived. It fits the definition of a "dead letter" in the statutes.

The present domestic silver subsidy stems from the President's preclamation of December 21, 1933, opening the mints to domestic newly mined silver on terms far above the then market price. This proclamation put into effect the London Silver Agreement, which was negotiated—quite without authority—by Nevada's Senator Key Pitman. The proclamation, renewed various times, eventually was replaced by a permanent law in 1939.

The 1933 proclamation and its successors directly subaidized domestic silver mining; but indirectly, by removing the U.S. production from the market, benefited silver interests everywhere. Today and forever, unless the law is repealed, U.S. silver mines are guaranteed a Treasury market for their metal at a minimum price of 90½ cents an ounce.

SILVER SPECULATORS TRAIL DISCREETLY STOPPED

The generous 1933 proclamation did not satisfy the silver interests and their allies, notably speculators in bullion. It just whetted their appetite for more. Inflationists like Oklahoma's active Senator Elmer Thomas and speculators like the Committee for the Nation, a propaganda group, and Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Mich., clamored for a bigger silver purchase law and for nationalization of bullion they were hoarding. Father Coughlin charmed millions of radio listeners with his Sunday discourses urging action for silver, the while he was trading in the white metal under the name of Amy Collins. The Treasury, in a belated effort to block the senseless silver drive, compiled a list of silver speculators. The trail led right to the steps of the Senate Office Building. There it discreetly stopped. Nonetheless, the Congress passed the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, calling for silver purchases on a vast

The 1934 act was a compromise that fell short of reviving bimetallism. Theoretically we still adhered to the gold standard. But the stated goal was to increase our stock of monetary silver until its "monetary value" should equal one-fourth of the value of our gold and silver combined. At the time the ratio stood at 10.3 percent.

Today silver mining spokesmen in Washington insist that the Treasury may not diminish its silver hoard but must keep adding to it because the 1934 act was manda-But, being a compromise, the act also was discretionary. In the beginning the Roosevelt administration kept its bargain with the Senators and bought silver all over the world "enthusiastically"; so much so that the last silver standard countries exchanged their metal for American gold. Indeed, Morgenthau bought silver so enthusiastically that the world market price soared, the domestic proclamation price was given two big boosts, and foreign countries were economically injured as their circulating silver coins were drawn into the melting pot. Finally the administration tempered its enthusiasm. Purchases abroad were reduced and, by 1942, finally ended. The mandate of the 1934 act was quietly shelved in favor of the authorized discretion.

Under the Sliver Purchase Act of 1934 the U.S. Treasury acquired more than 2,160 million ounces of silver for which the sellers received \$1,084 million. Since the Treasury paid for the silver by issuing silver certificates up to the "cost value" thereof, it is argued that the program has cost the Treasury nothing. The silver purchase program has not been a charge on the Federal Budget. Silver purchases are made with newly printed certificates. The silver certificates paid out, mostly to foreigners, have constituted an in-

flation of the U.S. stock of currency. As the silver sellers ultimately spent here the dollar proceeds of their sales to the Treasury, the goods and services they acquired in exchange constituted the cost of the program to the U.S. economy. Moreover, under other silver laws U.S. mines have received more than \$700 million for newly mined domestic silver which the Treasury was obliged to buy.

### SUBSIDIES TO MINES AND USERS COMPARED

While, thanks to American Treasury purchases, silver has been taken out of monetary use in many foreign countries, industrial uses for the metal have greatly increased. After World War II the metal had become so scarce that silverware, chemical, film, and other manufacturers were forced by the existence of the silver-mining subsidy to seek legislation allowing the Treasury to sell idle silver to U.S. industry. The mining bloc finally consented to this, provided that the U.S. mints should be forever open to deposits of silver at the guaranteed price of 90½ cents an ounce. This was done. The domestic subsidy, previously limited, was made perpetual. Sales to industry, optional with the Treasury, were authorized at the same price. Thus, whenever silver sells in the market at above the mentioned price, any purchases which industry is allowed to make from the Treasury include a subsidy to the extent of the excess.

How this arrangement has worked out in practice the figures reveal. During the last 10 fiscal years mining companies found it to their financial advantage to sell about 288 million ounces of silver to the mints, while users found it to their advantage to buy some 30,700,000 ounces from the mints. The arrangement appears to have favored the

miners by almost 10 to 1.

Ever since the Treasury started taking in silver in 1933, thereby reducing the market supply, American silver consumers have been paying more than necessary for the metal. Silver is an element of cost in a wide range of American industrial products, not only civilian but military.

# UNIMPORTANCE OF SILVER MINING

Silver mining is an activity of rather minute importance to the American economy. Even in the Western States where silver is mined, largely as a byproduct of other metals, the output of newly mined silver is not of major consequence. In Nevada, whose Senators led in the clamor for silver purchases in the 1930's the divorce crop was far more important. At that time our national production of silver was far less valuable than a long list of commodities not favored by Government subsidies. Among these were hay and forage, soap, cordage and twine, envelopes, chewing gum, linoleum, processed nuts, macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles, lemons, strawberries, and leather gloves. Even the glue and mucilage industry was more important than silver.

In the seven silver States in 1933 silver produced was only 6.47 percent of the value of all minerals produced there, and equaled only 2.59 percent of the same seven States' farm income. These percentages declined while silver was subsidized. In 1937 only eighty-five one-hundredths of 1 percent of the total accountable income of the seven silver States came from their silver output. For the Nation as a whole, silver was of microscopic unimportance. Newly mined silver in 1937 ecounted for only eight one-hundredths of 1 percent of the U.S. total accountable income. Yet this was the industry which has cost the Nation many hundreds of millions of dollars since 1933. How was this program put over?

# HOW SILVER BECAME SUBSIDIZED

The answer is simple. Seven States accounted for 14 Senators, or about a seventh of the Senate. Given the Senate's rules of debate, this bloc of Senators were in a posi-

tion to hold up vital measures unless bought off. Because silver has been used as money for centuries, and because the great depression had awakened the always present infla-tion sentiment in the Farm Belt, the silver Senators were able by logrolling to gather votes from other Senators. And they were aided, as mentioned, by the propaganda of outside organizations and individuals motionally and the senator of the sen vated by the possibility of private gain. Lobbying efforts were intense. Even Father Coughlin, then a power in forming public opinion, told a reverent House committee absurdly that silver purchases would enable China to buy our bathtubs, our shoes, and our shirts.

The accompanying list, drawn from U.S. Government compilations, reveals the striking unimportance of silver in today's economy. Every item on the list is of greater importance than silver. As a matter of fact, silver-plated flatware and sterling flatware combined have more than double the importance of silver in the Government compilation. This is without taking into account silver holloware or any other silver-using

products.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF SILVER AND SELECTED COMMODITIES, DECEMBER 1957, AS CALCULATED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Silver	0.037
Silver-plated flatware	.052
Sterling flatware	.040
Production and the second state	.057
Snon heans	.084
Hay	.102
Hayseeds	.053
Macaroni	.098
Cornflakes	.040
Shrimp	.052
Tomato catsup	.049
Thread	.058
Pickles.	.077
Flavoring sirup	.364
Flavoring sirupPeanut butter	.074
Rayon satin ribbon	.039
Boys' dungarees	.045
Burlan	.078
Men's wallets	.041
Tollet water	.039
Shampoo	.049
Toothpaste	.056
Men's tennis shoes	.084
Writing paper	.095
Waste paper-old corrugated boxes	.053
Gummed sealing tape	.084
Coin-operated phonographs	.049
Sofa beds	.051
Pubber floor tile	.038
Glass sauce dishes, household	.062
Plate glass mirrors	.000
Pins, fasteners and similar notions	.073

Source: BLS wholesale price index: "Relative Importance of Individual Commodities, December 1957, Based on 1954 Weight Dia-Issued August 1958. gram."

### HARDY'S PLEA UNCONVINCING

Mr. Hardy's article calls the silver program "one of the pillars of our monetary system"; a "bulwark." Gold, he says, is needed—in some way he does not identify—"for larger denominations and silver for smaller." There is not the slightest basis in U.S. law for this strange distinction made by the mine president.

Mr. Hardy offers us some economic theories as to intrinsic value and demand and supply.

He says:
"Manufacturers in New England are sometimes joined by various economists of the armchair variety whose advocacy of a totally managed currency stumbles when it encounters the principle of intrinsic value, the only monetary theory that has been successful throughout all the history of mankind."

New sources of silver will have to be found,

Mr. Hardy notes, adding:
"The age-old laws of supply and demand could bring that about [ah] by an increase

in the price of silver unless the proponents of repeal are able to stall the process by raiding the Treasury."

How Mr. Hardy would define an "armchair economist" we can only imagine. His own economic consultant is the only American economist known to the writer since 1933 who has defended the silver program. Probably all other economists sit in armchairs.

As for Mr. Hardy's reference to intrinsic value and demand and supply, there seems to be some inconsistency in his reasoning. The mercantilist economists of the 18th century believed-as does Mr. Hardy-that it was good for a nation to import and hoard silver, but bad to export it. They preferred gold and silver to other forms of wealth. Thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries conceived of value as inherent in things, as intrinsic. The evolution of an exchange and money economy changed this. Money, it was learned, is generally not wanted for itself, as millions of unredeemed silver certificates bear witness.

So, by the end of the mercantilist period value had come to be generally regarded as what Hany calls "an extrinsic market phenomenon dependent upon exchange." trinsic value was seen to be dependent on

demand and supply.

But enough of "armchair" economics.

### THE SENATE BILL

Mr. Hardy's article argues that to accept the Senate bill, S. 3410, will put an added burden on an overstrained gold reserve, if Federal Reserve notes are substituted for outstanding silver certificates. This "would create more flat money," he adds, ignoring the fact that all silver certificates and standard silver dollars are and always have been flat money since 1878.

It should be noted that the bill, S. 3410. and its House counterpart, H.R. 11744, do not require the substitution of Federal Reserve notes for silver certificates. The bill relieves the Treasury of the present obliga-tion to hold "one dollar in silver" as security for each \$1 of silver certificates. Instead of that 100 percent reserve, the bill would in effect let the Treasury reduce the reserve as low as it wishes. The bill, in fact, does not require the Treasury to hold any silver for the redemption of silver certificates. Instead, it provides, as does existing law, that silver certificates shall be exchangeable for any other form of lawful money. All our

any other form of lawful money. All our money, domestically, is fiat money.

Mr. Hardy regards the bill as a silver users' raid on the Treasury. Such a charge, coming from a beneficiary of the mining subsidy, is ironical. The silver bloc engineered a succession of raids, not on the Treasury, but through the device of "mone-treasury, but through the device of "mone-treasury, but the general public." tary legislation," on the general public. True, the authors of S. 3410 represent silverusing States; but this is not true of Representative EDGAR HIESTAND, of California, author of H.R. 11744.

# SILVER ACT'S GOAL AN ANACHRONISM

The 1934 Silver Purchase Act's stated objective of building up our stock of monetary silver to one-fourth the total of goal and silver is meaningless so far as our monetary system is concerned. In that system any silver reserves at all are an anachronism. When the act was passed the ratio was about 10.3 percent. In 1954, after all the silver buying, the ratio was up to only 15 percent, for meanwhile our gold stock had grown. Now that we have a balance-of-payments deficit and are losing gold to foreigners, the ratio has reached 18.4 percent. If we lose a few more billions of gold the silver-gold ratio will automatically

reach the 1934 objective.

As mentioned, the Treasury by 1942 had

As mentioned, that goal. But when As mentioned, the freastry by first had given up pursuing that goal. But when Senator John G. Townsend (Republican, Delaware) in 1940 was rallying the Senate behind his bill to repeal foreign silver buying, Morgenthau privately favored the measure, but his assistant Dr. Harry D. White, prevailed upon him to defend, in the interests of politics, a program "initiated for rather silly reasons and supported for sillier reasons." Led by Townsend the Senate twice voted to repeal the foreign silver program, notwithstanding the administration's position. Were the administration of 1960 to request repeal, the silver statutes would be readily expunged.

#### PRESENTS A SILVER PROGRAM

What should be done about silver? New legislation should prohibit Treasury acquisition of silver bullion so long as there is any idle silver in Treasury vaults. Neither newly mined domestic or foreign silver should any longer be subsidized by Treasury purchases, whether mandatory or optional. Instead the Treasury should be directed by law to meet its coinage needs for bullion out of past silver acquisitions.

The requirement that the Treasury keep a dollar in silver as reserve for each outstanding silver certificate should be repealed. There is no good reason why the silver dollar should be retained in our currency sys-

To the extent that silver is not needed by the mints to satisfy the public demand for dimes, quarters and half dollars, all surplus silver in the Treasury should be gradually sold. The law should authorize and direct the Treasury to sell silver in its discretion, whether and whenever advantageous to the Government.

The vast official sliver hoard cannot be sold overnight without drastic effects on the sliver market. But over a period of years it can be sold. The sliver should not be indefinitely withheld from sale just because it would have to be sold at less than the artificial value at which most of it is carried on the Treasury's books. Nor does it follow from the foregoing that it would necessarily have to be sold at less than the cost to this country.

Any losses in terms of book value would in the first place offset seigniorage or profit taken by the Treasury while putting the purchased silver into the monetary system at a valuation above the metal's cost. As necessary and as incurred through sales of silver, book losses should be charged against the budget, just as the seigniorage was credited to the budget.

Whatever the Treasury can get for the silver in years to come will be better than what the Government is getting for surplus farm products, which are either given away as foreign aid or sold abroad for unspendable foreign currencies.

The Eisenhower administration, advocating as it does sound monetary policy, should have taken the leadership in seeking congressional elimination of the anachronistic silver statutes. But it has left this move to its successor.

The insured pension funds will also remain a minute influence on the residential mortgage market. There will be a shift to more term policies during the coming decade, providing relatively less money for mortgage investments. Pressure by the companies will force more and more States to permit segregation of insured pension funds in order that there may be more investment by the companies in equitics. This all suggests that the insured pension funds as well as the noninsured funds will play a very small role in the mortgage market in the coming decade.

# COMMERCE DEPARTMENT ENDORSES SILVER

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Since Mr. Bratter's article was prepared, Under Secretary of Commerce Philip A. Ray has written Chairman A. Willis Robertson of the Senate Banking

and Currency Committee of the Department's interest in silver as a commodity in commerce. The letter states:

"The Department of Commerce feels that enactment of S. 3410 would serve the interests of users of silver in the arts and industries and of the consuming public, and would be consistent with general administration policies with respect to the extension of governmental regulations and operations in the field of business."

# Drive on To Curb Rules Committee Abuses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, a number of recent articles have discussed the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition in the House and its control over the machinery of the House Rules Committee.

I call two of these articles to the attention of my colleagues—one by John D. Morris in the July 5, 1960, issue of the New York Times; the other by Robert K. Walsh in the August 28, 1960, Washington Evening Star. The articles follow: [From the New York Times, July 5, 1960] DRIVE ON TO CURB HOUSE RULES UNIT—

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS BACKED IN ATTACK ON COMMITTEE FOR DELAYING LEGISLATION

# (By John D. Morris)

Wannington, July 4.—Liberal Democrats are quietly organizing a new drive to curteil the House Rules Committee's power to stifle and delay major legislation.

This attack, unlike others that have failed in recent years, appears to have sufficiently broad support to raise a serious threat to the continued role of the committee as the chief congressional bottleneck for bills favored by liberals.

In the 1960 session, now recessed, the panel has been perhaps the greatest single handicap to achievement of an election-year legislative record satisfactory to the predominantly liberal Democratic majorities of Congress.

Resentment against the conservative coalition in control of the committee was rising and spreading as Congress left Washington this weekend for the national political conventions.

The immediate cause of the animosity was the fact that the committee was blocking school construction and housing bills and seemed disposed to the up other politically appealing measures when Congress returns in August.

## TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER

In the background was the committee's refusal to clear a sizable backlog of relatively minor bills and its tendency throughout the session to hamper liberal legislation more than usual.

The importance of this 12-member committee lies in its function as the legislative traffic control center of the House. All major bills approved by legislative committees ordinarily must go through the Rules Committee on way to the floor. There are several ways to bypass the panel. They are cumbersome, however, often time consuming and frequently ineffective.

With a majority needed for favorable action by the Rules Committee on a bill, its coalition of four Republicans and two conservative southern Democrats thus wields extraordinary power over the legislative agenda of the House. Liberal measures are usually shelved by a 6-to-6 tie vote.

Criticism of the coalition's exercise of this power had reached the point last Thursday where the committee chairman, Representative Howarn W. Smrth, Democrat, of Virginia, felt called upon to defend the panel in a House speech.

The courtly, usually amiable "Judge" SMTH. 77 years of age, was especially stung by statements of a first-term Representative, Gerald T. Flynn, Democrat, of Wisconsin.

Mr. FLYNN had complained that the American voters were "sick and tired and fed up with the Rules Committee and the powers they have of stifling the forward-looking, progressive legislation that they are stifling."

### AN OUTSIDE COALITION

Aside from housing, the committee is holding up legislation dealing with educational television, fair trade practices, library services, and Foreign Service pay and retirement.

An outside coalition of voters interested in these and other measures is being organized by enemies of the Rules Committee coalition.

The impetus for revision of House rules to curtail the committee's authority comes largely from House liberals who organized early this session as the Democratic study group. The moving forces include Representatives Chet Hollfield, of California; Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey; and Stewart L. Udall, of Arizona.

A key tactician is Representative RICHARD BOLLING, of Missouri, who is not a member of the study group. Mr. BOLLING is regarded as Speaker Sam RAYBURN'S chief lieutenant on the Rules Committee and leader of the panel's often frustrated six-man contingent of liberal-to-moderate Democrats.

The attack is planned for the opening day of the session next January, when House rules will be adopted for the 2-year life of the new Congress. Proposals range from outright abolition of the Rules Committee and substitution of a Democratic policy committee to enlargement of the Rules Committee's membership.

# THE 21-DAY RULE

One widely backed proposal is for revival of the 21-day rule in effect from 1949 to 1951. It permitted any bill to be called up on the floor after the Rules Committee had held it for 21 days.

The success of the battle may hinge on

The success of the battle may hinge on whether the support of Speaker RAYBURN, as the chief Democratic leader of the House, can be enlisted.

Liberals abandoned plans for a rules battle at the start of the present Congress, in 1959, when Mr. RAYBURN assured them of his help in bringing bills to the floor within a reasonable period after approval by legislative committees.

The Speaker has kept that promise to the satisfaction of most liberals by exerting pressure on the Rules Committee and at times by tacitly encouraging moves to bypass the panel. But he has failed to break the obstructionist power of the committee's coalition by his personal efforts.

[From the Washington Star, Aug. 28, 1900] LIBERALS PLAN ALL-OUT WAR ON RULES GROUP

# (By Robert K. Walsh)

As the 86th Congress approaches adjournment this week, a determined band of House Democrats is gathering recruits for a massive assault on Rules Committee power as soon as the 87th Congress convenes in January.

Stung by what they consider committee stalling or killing of progressive measures, these House liberals and moderates have

Worked out in considerable detail their strategy for 1961.

They recall that efforts to clip the committee's authority were tried or advocated without much success in recent years. But they believe they now can count on enough congressional and public indignation to bring about a change.

They plan to force the issue first at a caucus of all Democrats elected next November for the new Congress. They will offer a resolution at that early January huddle to require individual selection of Democratic members of the Rules Committee by a majority vote of the caucus itself. Advocates of such a procedure believe they can muster sufficient support to offset expected opposition by southern Democrats.

### ALL-OUT ASSAULT

Other weapons they intend to use in their war on Rules Committee power and a frequent coalition of Republican and southern Dymocratic Members include proposals to increase the 12-member committee to 15, have the Speaker and majority leader serve as members, prevent tie votes from blocking action of the committee, and enable the House to take up any bill if the Rules Committee refuses to act on it within 21 days.

Leaders in this endeavor say also they will strive during the election campaign to remove any idea that the Democrats are mainly responsible for Rules Committee obstruction or destruction of bills for housing programs, Federal aid for school construction, and other major measures the Democratic leadership had hoped to enact.

The Rules Committee currently consist of eight Democrats and four Republicans elected by the House generally on recommendation by party leaders. It exercises great but not unlimited power in deciding what bills approved by legislative committees are to be cleared for House consideration and the time limits and other procedures regulating debate and action.

### ESSENTIAL, BUT-

Practically everybody considers such a committee to be essential to save the House from legislative and parliamentary chaos. Many legislators, however, contend that it should serve primarily as a sort of traffic cop to assure an orderly flow of bills to the House and to give all House Members an adequate opportunity to enact, amend, or reject important measures, no matter how controversial.

The northern, midwestern, and western Democrats spearheading the 1961 attack on the Rules Committee are especially disturbed because the four Republican members and at least two of the four southern Democratic members frequently team up to delay of shelve measures.

At the start of the 86th Congress in January 1959 a group of some 100 House Democrats who later established themselves as a Democratic study group were on the verge of pressing for the 21-day and other means of curbing the Rules Committee. They abandoned the attempt when assured by Speaker Rayburn that he would do everything possible to see that important bills reported out by other committees were not prevented from reaching the House floor.

# RAYBURN NOT BLAMED

Representative Holdfeld, of California, who heads the study group, and other Democrats active in the renewed battle against the Rules Committee, do not blame Mr. RAYBURN because things have not always worked out that way or because the Rules Committee's present coalition shows no sign of reforming.

"But when we get in our democratic process to a point where a minority can frustrate the will of the majority, then something is wrong," Mr. HOLIPIELD said last week. "Something needs to be corrected. • • • If House rules get to the point where they frustrate the expression of the will of the majority, then it is the job of this great body to change those rules to the point where it will be possible to allow the expression of the will of the majority either for or against an important matter."

Mr. Hollfild disclosed that he and his associates have done a great deal of research. He predicted that "there will come a time when this rule will be changed which permits this frustrating situation in the democratic process." He emphasized that he regards this as a matter of principle rather than a partisan issue.

# Gains for Alaska in the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ERNEST GRUENING

OF ALASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a statement which I have prepared on the record of legislation, of interest to my State of Alaska, which has been written by the 86th Congress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR GRUENING

One of the foremost practical advantages foreseen for Alaska throughout the long period in which the people of that former Territory sought statehood was the gaining of a voice and a vote in the Congress.

Now that the end is at hand for the 86th Congress, the first in which Alaska has enjoyed participation on a basis of equality with her sister States, it is appropriate to cast up accounts and see whether and how this first great practical advantage of statehood has been realized.

I believe it must be the verdict of history that the 86th Congres has done well by the infant State. Alaska has made greater progress, governmentally, in the past 20 months than in any like period in her history. The groundwork has been laid for a sound, a prosperous and—in the long view of history—a populous State. Many enactments which will have great significance in the years to come have been achieved in the two sessions of Congress which have followed Alaska's admission on January 3, 1959.

The record of accomplishment for Alaska in the two sessions now ending is all the more remarkable in that it has been written against a background of divided Govern-The Congress has been overwhelmingly Democratic in both House and Senate. Much worthwhile legislation has been lost through the veto or a threat of veto by the Republican President. Some legislation vitally needed by Alaska, such as that providing the first money for Rampart Dam, has been enacted only by the overriding of the veto. With the Senate certain to remain under Democratic control next year and with the House of Representatives virtually certain to do the same, it can be hoped by those interested in responsible and effective Government that the area of discord and division will end with the election in November of a Democratic President sympathetic to Alaska's and indeed the Nation's, needs and aspirations.

Within the Congress, as far as Alaskan programs are concerned, there has been no dis-

cord or division. The Alaskan delegation has worked unitedly and with singleminded purpose to achieve for our State those things which are essential for our growth and wellbeing in these first years of statehood. What Alaska has gained in this 86th Congress could not have been accomplished without the devoted efforts of a team, which the Alaskan delegation has comprised. No words could possibly express my admiration for the manner in which the senior Senator from Alaska Mr. Bartlett, and our State's sole Member in the other body, Representative Ralph Rivers, have worked with me untiringly throughout the session. I would be lacking in gratitude also if I did not at this point express my thanks for the assistance and the understanding of the majority leader, the chairmen of the committees and many Members on both sides of the alsle who have been helpful in seeing that Alaska is off to a good start as a State.

Here is the story, necessarily abbreviated, of what has been achieved for Alaska in this first session of the Congress in which our State has had full voting representation.

The development of Alaska's unmatched resources for the production of hydroelectric power represents one of the most important areas in which Federal legislation is required to realize the full potentials of this great source of energy.

### RAMPART CANYON DAM

At Rampart Canyon, on the Yukon River, Alaska possesses the finest site on the American Continent for the construction of a hydroelectric dam which could produce more electric power than any other installation under the flag. Preliminary studies of the Army Corps of Engineers indicate that a dam at Rampart could produce about 5 million kilowatts of installed power capacity at a cost of approximately 2 mills per kilowatthour at the bus bar. It would produce more than twice as much power as Grand Coulee and the size of the power installation and the reservoir created by its construction would dwarf that mighty dam. The capacity of the proposed Rampart Dam would be half again as great as that of the entire Tennessee Valley Authority. The enormous lake that would be its reservoir would cover more than 10,000 square miles and could change the climate of Alaska in its vicinity. The cost of Rampart Dam has been estimated at between \$900 million and \$1.5 billion, and it may take at least 10 years to construct it.

As a first step toward the realization of this much needed source of power, but in the face of vigorous opposition from the administration, the Alaska delegation, in the first session of the 86th Congress, succeeded in obtaining an initial appropriation of \$48,750 to enable the Corps of Engineers to begin its study of this project. For the fiscal year 1961 the administration recommended the appropriation of only \$100,000 for the continuation of the study. Through the vigorous support and urging of the Alaska congressional delegation, this sum was raised to \$350,000 as passed by the Senate and to \$250,000 as finally agreed upon in conference and enacted.

# SNETTISHAM POWER PROJECT

In the Juneau area the Bureau of Reclamation has made studies and has reported favorably on the construction of the Crater-Long Lakes division of the Snettisham project. This projected source of electric power would have an installed capacity of 43,000 kilowatts, and could be constructed at an estimated cost of \$40 million. Firm energy would be produced at a cost of 6 mills per kilowatt-hour.

For the purpose of obtaining necessary congressional authorization for construction of this project by the Bureau of Reciamation, I introduced a bill, S. 3095. Action by

Congress on the measure was not completed by this Congress due to the failure of executive departments concerned to submit required comments on the report of the Bureau of Reclamation in time to allow necessary hearings in Washington. In accordance with authorization for this purpose by the chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I expect to hold hearings at Juneau on the need for this project and power requirements of the city of Juneau during the period between adjournment of the 86th Congress and the convening of the 87th Congress.

# ANCHORAGE POWER REQUIREMENTS

The growing needs of the city of Anchorage for electric power were highlighted in the past year by the request of the city manthat legislation be introduced which would authorize modification of Eklutna Dam in a manner which would raise the present height of the dam and convert approximately 20 million kilowatt-hours of nonfirm energy now produced into firm en-ergy for use of the city of Anchorage. A hearing held on the bill, which I cosponsored, S. 3222, was held in Washington on May 11, 1960, and developed much factual information concerning increasing power needs of the Anchorage area and provided a useful discussion of this proposal as well as other possible means of developing sources of this power.

I expect to hold additional hearings on this bill in the Anchorage area during the period after adjournment of the 86th Congress for the purpose of further exploring needs for Federal legislation to achieve power required for anticipated growth of population and industry in the Anchorage area.

#### RECLAMATION INVESTIGATIONS

During the first session of this Congress the Senate passed a bill, S. 1514, introduced by Senator Bartlett and myself, which would remove the present ceiling of \$250,000 on annual authorizations for the Bureau of Reclamation for carrying on investigations of water resource development projects, including hydroelectric projects, in the State of Alaska. The artificial ceiling on reclamation requirements for this purpose must be lifted in order that this important agency may make its full contribution to the development of Alaska. Unfortunately, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee took no action on this bill.

# ALASKA OIL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

During the first session of the Congress I cosponsored a bill, S. 1855, to increase limitations on the amount of public land a single oil and gas lessee may hold in Alaska to a total of 1 million acres, rather than the 300,000 acres under lease and option provided for by then existing law. As re-ported to the Senate, the bill provided for an increase to 600,000 acres. This bill, which passed both Houses of Congress, was the subject of the most completely unjustified veto of the many vetoes exercised by President Eisenhower during his tenure in office. Relying on advice of the Department of Interior that Alaska should be divided into two regions, separated by the Brooks Range, and that a maximum limitation of 300,000 acres should be applied in each region, the President vetoed this important legislation, thus temporarily delaying passage of a measure designed to expedite development of the oil and gas resources in Alaska.

During the second session of the Congress both Houses enacted comprehensive legislation revising the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. This is now Public Law 86-705. A provision of the law adopted to both Houses is an increase in oil and gas acreage limitations in Alaska to a maximum holding of \$00.000 acres for each lessee. While the law will require a division of the State into two regions, the line of division will follow the

line of the Yukon and Tanana Rivers, thus resulting in a more reasonable separation of leasing areas in the State than that originally proposed by the Department of the Interior in its report on the bill vetoed by the President during the first session. In addition to increasing acreage limitations for Alaska oil and gas lessees, the new mineral leasing amendments include many other significant changes in law governing leasing of public lands for oil and gas development.

#### COAL LEASING

During the first session Congress passed and the President signed the law (Public Law 86–252), cosponsored by Senator Bartlett and myself, which increased acreage limitations on the amount of land which may be held by a single lessee for coal mining. The previous acreage limitation for Alaska was extremely discriminatory, in that it allowed Alaska lessees a maximum holding of only 2,560 acres. The new law allows Alaska lessees the same limitation as those of other States—a total of 10,240 acres, with an additional allowance of 5,120 acres at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

COPPER, FLUORSPAR, GOLD, LEAD AND ZINC, TIN

For the benefit of industrial development of deposits of these minerals, I cosponsored the following bills:

Senate Resolution 101, opposing the release of Government stockpiles of copper as a means of maintaining present price levels of copper. Not reported.

 1285, to provide for the development and preservation of the domestic fluorspar indus-

try. Not reported.

Senate Resolution 163, a measure adopted by the Senate requiring the Tariff Commission to make a study of the need for imposition of quotas and tariffs on fluorspar imports with a view to taking action needed to insure markets for domestic supplies of this product. Not reported.

S. 590, a bill to provide for the free marketing of gold for the purpose of stimulating the recovery of this industry. Not reported. Senate Resolution 162, S. 1538, and S. 2169

Senate Resolution 162, S. 1538, and S. 2169 were all measures designed to improve conditions of domestic producers of lead and zinc. The Senate resolution would have called upon the Tariff Commission to study the need for quotas and tariffs on lead and zinc with a view to increasing markets and stabilizing of domestic products. S. 2169 would have increased duties on imports of lead and zinc, and S. 1538, as another approach to the problems of domestic producers, would enact measures to stabilize production of domestic lead and zinc.

Senator Bartlett and I cosponsored a bill, S. 1957, passed by the Senate providing for stabilization payments by the Secretary of the Interior to domestic tin producers, a measure designed to stimulate production of this basic metal. It was not acted on by the House committee.

### WATER

I enthusiastically supported legislation designed to reduce pollution of waters of America, and was cosponsor of the bill S. 2992, which would expand Federal programs of research into methods of water pollution control, improve enforcement measures, and otherwise improve provisions of existing legislation for Federal water pollution control programs. This bill was not acted on by the Senate committee.

I objected strongly to the act of the President in vetoing the bill H.R. 3610, which was a measure passed by Congress to increase authorizations for amounts to be expended by the Federal Government on water pollution control.

For the State of Alaska, I joined with Senator Bartizit in sponsoring 8, 2628, a bill passed by the Senate which provided for a study of water resources of the State of Alaska. No action was taken by the House committee on this measure.

#### PISHING INDUSTRY

Rehabilitation of the Alaska fishing industry is essential for this important segment of the Alaska economy. S. 3658, a bill introduced by me during the second session, cosponsored by Senators Magnuson and Jackson, of Washington, Senators Morse and LUSK, of Oregon, and Senator ENGLE, of California, would double the amount of funds now authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior from customs receipts on fish and fish products search and development of the fishing in-Additional funds made available would be used for the same purposes for which they are now authorized, including scientific research on fishery development and conservation and development, of domestic markets for fish and fish products. This bill was introduced late in the session in the expectation that during the period before the 87th Congress convenes support can be engendered in the Pacific Northwest for its enactment.

Conservation measures, designed to protect fishery resources, which I cosponsored and supported include S. 502 and Senate Joint Resolution 184, in favor of which I testified before the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 502 would prohibit imports of salmon from countries falling to apply conservation measures necessary for protection of salmon stocks. No action was taken beyond the hearings. Senate Joint Resolution 184 would extend a similar prohibition to other kinds of fish and shellfish. Hearings were held but no further action was taken.

The growing importance of the shrimp industry in Alaska caused me to join with Senators from other States to which the sale of shrimp and shrimp products is of particular economic significance in cosponsoring legislation to establish quotas and tariffs on imported shrimp and shrimp products. The purpose of such legislation is to reduce imports of shrimp from other countries, thus enabling domestic producers to find a larger market for their shrimp. The bills which I cosponsored for this purpose are S. 3204, a long range measure designed to enact quotas and tariffs into permanent law, and S. 3639, an emergency measure introduced by Senators from shrimp producing areas to be effective for a limited period of time. No action was taken on either of these bills, but the Finance Committee has directed the Tariff Commission to undertake an investigation of the shrimp industry.

### LAND MANAGEMENT

I cosponsored with Senator Bartlett S. 3469, a bill authorizing the Bureau of Land Management to sell land in Alaska containing coal, oil, or gas with a reservation of minerals to the Government. At the present time, this land cannot be sold. The bill would help simplify the enormously complicated procedures now applicable to land transactions in Alaska. It passed the Senate, but received no action in the House.

I cosponsored a bill with Senator Bartleff. S. 1411, which has now become law (Public Law 86-512), authorizing owners of land at Big Delta and Tok Junction to acquire property lying between their estates and the highways. This provision enables some of the land that was withdrawn earlier by the Government in the form of excessing rights-of-way to be restored to private entry.

I also cosponsored S. 3267, which passed the Congress, amending the current law relating to disposal of certain lands in Alaska. The new land would enable Matanuska Valley farmers to buy land at less than market value set by the Bureau of Land Management. In addition to correcting previous practices that have caused complaints of un-

fairness in land sales, the bill will be to the Government's advantage in that the cost of prolonged appeals can be avoided.

S. 3434, which I also cosponsored, would authorize the State of Alaska to make partial selections of public land under mineral lease. This bill is of great importance to Alaskans, as it will facilitate selection of lends allotted to Alaska under the Statehood Act and as such, of course, would greatly assist the State in proceeding with the selection of lands to which it is entitled. Although the Interior Committee did not report S. 3434, its provisions were incorporated in Public Law 86-786 (S. 2959) which was signed by the President on September 14, 1960.

S. 3545, which I cosponsored, and which is now Public Law 86-620, amends a 1929 statute granting 100,000 acres of public land in Alaska for the support of the University of Alaska. Previously this land could be sold or leased only at public auction. The newly passed bill will allow the sealed-bid method to be used. This is, of course, the more general practice in land sales and the leasing of public property by such a procedure usually brings higher prices. Consequently, the University of Alaska stands to benefit from this bill.

Another bill which I cosponsored (now Public Law 86-173) amends the Alaska Statehood Act by permitting the State to acquire lands that may have come under Fedral oil and gas lease provisions subsequent to statehood. The enactment of this bill was, of course, greatly desired by the State, as it helps to carry out the primary intent and purpose of Congress in making land grants; namely, that of enabling the State to support statehood in its own right.

S. 2587, cosponsored by me, which passed the Senate, but did not come out of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, is a bill of general application which requires any department or agency of the Government to come to Congress for legislative approval for all land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres. This bill is of particular consequence, as the decision to withdraw large areas of land should be accomplished only with legislative approval. This provision amends a law enacted in 1958 requiring the Defense Department to seek similar congressional approval for its proposed withdrawals. If it had passed the House and had been signed by the President, it would have restored some of the legislative authority that has been forfetted to the executive branch during recent years.

# HOMESTEADERS

Another major legislative objective was the enactment of a law which would insure fair treatment for Alaska homesteaders who have been faced with demands of the Department of the Interior for waiver of subsurface rights as a result of reclassification of sedimentary lands in Alaska as prospectively valuable for oil and gas.

Early in the seasion I introduced a bill, S. 1670, to quitclaim to homesteaders the rights of the United States to mineral deposits in homesteads where valid entries had been made prior to the actual discovery of oil on the Kenai Peninsula in July 1957.

The bill, as introduced, ran into strong opposition from the administration. Just prior to the July recess of the second session the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs authorized an investigation of the Anchorage Land Office to determine the extent to which errors of administration of the public land laws by that office had contributed to the problems faced by the homesteaders in connection with the loss of their subsurface rights. The committee requested that the Secretary of the Interior extend the moratorium on submission of waivers of mineral rights demanded of the homesteaders pending completion of the

survey and determination of the committee as to action to be taken by it as a result thereof. The Secretary of the Interior refused to agree to the committee's request. Instead, he insisted that the bill I introduced be sharply restricted and limited to those homesteaders on the Kenai Peninsula who had completed all requirements, except the submission of final proof, by July 23, 1957. Realizing that any bill going beyond the demands of the Department of the Interior faced a certain veto, both Houses of the Congress passed, in the closing hours of the session, a bill limited in the manner specified by the Secretary of the Interior.

#### CONSERVATION LEGISLATION

I was a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 73 to create a joint committee on a national fuels policy. A thorough study needs to be made by the Congress in this vital area in order to foster the longrange development of all fuels that continue to be needed to maintain our national security and insure continued economic growth. The bill did not come out of committee.

S. 2460, which I cosponsored, would insure that certain portions of the shoreline of the United States would be preserved for public use. The object of the bill is to prevent commercial development of certain areas, so that the public could continue to have use of unspolled shoreline. No action was taken on this bill.

Another bill, S. 2699, cosponsored by me, would authorize the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Monument. It is of great importance to all the citizens in the United States that areas having unique recreational scenic and esthetic values be saved from invasion by industrialization. Establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Monument would be particularly expressive of this thinking, as this beautiful and unique area is in very great danger of being ruined by a commercial enterprise. Unfortunately, no action was taken on the bill.

I opposed the Arctic wildlife range bill (S. 1899). This bill would authorize withdrawal of some 9 million acres in northeastern Alaska as a wildlife range. I believe that this particular proposal would be damaging rather than beneficial for the State of Alaska. No action was taken on this bill.

### HIGHWAYS FOR ALASKA

One of my primary concerns has been obtaining adequate Federal assistance for Alaska to enable it to catch up with the other States in the needed construction of highways. I have repeatedly brought to the attention of the administration the long neglect of Alaska highway construction by the Federal Government, the unfair exclusion of Alaska from the Interstate Highway program, and the inadequacy of appropriations for highway construction in Alaska as compared with Federal expenditures for similar purposes abroad under the foreign aid programs of the present administration. a means of obtaining some assistance from the Federal Government commensurate with the needs of Alaska, I introduced or cosponsored the following legislation:

S. 2976, a bill to equalize treatment of Alaska under the Federal-aid highway program with that of other States. The bill provides for the appropriation of \$20 million annually for a period of 15 years for the purpose of road construction in Alaska. It is estimated that this is equivalent to the amount of money Alaska would have received from the Federal Government under the Federal-aid highway program had it been included in the program on the same basis as the other States since the legislation went into effect in 1916.

Despite the overwhelming justification for this program, the Department of Commerce refused to acknowledge the need for it, and gave as its view that the bill should not be

enacted. The strong opposition of the executive branch, as stated by the Department of Commerce, made enactment of S. 2976 impossible. In the course of discussion of the bill in the Senate Public Works Committee, however, the committee was made aware of the great need of Alaska for highway construction and for Federal assistance for this purpose. Accordingly, the commit-tee recommended and the Senate passed an amendment to the Federal Highway Act of 1960 (H.R. 10495) which would have added 300 miles to the Federal Interstate Highway System, 50 miles of which was intended for the State of Hawaii, and the remaining 250 for Alaska. Unfortunately, the conference committee on the bill was not inclined to support this amendment and it was lost in conference.

#### FERRY LEGISLATION

As a part of the program of the Alaska delegation to obtain adequate Federal assistance for highway construction in Alaska, two bills were introduced to encourage development of a ferry system in southeastern Alaska in lieu of road construction, which would be prohibitive in cost.

S. 2661, a bill to authorize contribution of Federal funds to the construction by a State of approach roads to ferries was adopted as an amendment to the omnibus Federal highway authorization bill for 1960 (H.R. 10495)

Another measure was S. 1956, which would authorize construction subsidies under the Merchant Marine Act of 1956 for ferries constructed for use in the proposed southeast Alaska ferry system. As a result of determined opposition by the Department of Commerce it was impossible to obtain action upon it by Congress.

#### MATCHING FUNDS REDUCTION

The provisions of S. 3290, a bill to reduce amounts of funds which States are required to contribute to obtain Federal aid allocations under the Federal-aid highway system, were incorporated as an amendment to the 1960 Omnibus Highway Act. The amendment changes the formula for State matching which previously allowed a reduction of amounts required by States having within their borders public domain lands representing more than 5 percent of the area of the States. The amendment authorized inclusion in the formula of certain public lands which have been withdrawn or reserved by the Federal Government for various purposes other than for national forests, parks, and monuments and which could not, prior to this amendment, be considered for computation of amounts by which matching funds are to be reduced. While there are 13 States with large areas of public land which would have matching requirements reduced by the new law, Alaska benefits by a greater reduction than any other. Matching requirements for Alaska for 1961 apportionments under the Federal Aid Highway Act are reduced from \$5,940,877 to \$1,963,725—thus saving the State \$3,977,-152 every year.

# WATER AND RAIL TRANSPORTATION

S. 1507, which was introduced by the Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by request, would provide for regulation, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of water carriers operating within the State of Alaska and coastal water carriers operating between Alaska and other U.S. ports. No action was taken on it in either session, although hearings were held by the Senate committee to which it was referred.

S. 1508, providing regulation of the Alaska Railroad by the Interstate Commerce Commission, passed the Congress but unfortunately was vetoed by the President.

S. 1509, which is now Public Law 86-615, authorizes certain grandfather rights for mo-

tor and inland water carriers in Alaska which came under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission with passage of the Statehood Act.

Hearings were held on S. 2451 which would require common carriers serving Alaska to establish through routes and joint rates. No action was taken, but S. 2452, which would permit—as contrasted to require—common carriers serving Alaska to establish such routes, passed the Senate, but met with no action in the House.

8. 2669 would exempt from Coast Guard inspection certain small vessels essential for water transportation in southeastern Alaska. These vessels, serving the population along the protected coast, now enjoy such exemption, but to continue to do so, the authority had to be extended. This bill was enacted and is now Public Law 86-688.

Public Law 86-410 reenacts previous legislation authorizing for another year the transportation of passengers and cargo by Canadian vessels to ports in southeastern Alaska.

During this session, I joined with Senator Bartlett in sponsoring a bill, S. 3005, to extend to 7 months, as against the previous 4, the period of the Federal Maritime Board's authority to suspend proposed tariff increases. The bill would add desirable uniformity in the powers of two regulatory agencies affecting transportation, as the 7-month increase corresponds to the period of suspensions used by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Commission. It passed the Senate, but no action was taken by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

# AIRPORTS

Air transportation being of primary concern to Alaskans, major efforts were concentrated during the first session of this Congress on obtaining Federal appropriations adequate to finance the needs of Alaska as well as the other States under the Federal Airport Act.

S. 1, a bill to increase appropriations for alriport assistance was introduced by Senator Monkonky during the first week of the session. I was one of the cosponsors of this bill. Unfortunately, the threat of a Presidential veto made it impossible to enact authorization on a scale commensurate with needs. The legislation finally passed and signed by the President merely called for extension of the program, on the same basis as during previous years, for the 1960-61 fiscal years.

S. 2208, a bill which I cosponsored with Senator Bartistt was enacted and signed by the President (Public Law 86-295). This bill, for the special benefit of Alaska, enables the 49th State to receive certain discretionary funds to be allotted by the Federal Aviation Administrator for exceptional airport projects for which financing is not available from regular appropriations. The discretionary fund of the Administrator amounts to 25 percent of all funds authorized.

Other assistance for the aviation industry in Alaska was provided in the Alaska Omnibus Act (Public Law 86-70) which, among other provisions, authorized the transfer without reimbursement of the Anchorage and Fairbanks airports from the Federal Government to the State and authorized appropriations of funds equivalent to amounts that would have been spent by the Federal Government on the airports during the 5 succeeding fiscal years if Alaska had not become a State.

### CIVIL RIGHTS

During the 1st session of the 86th Congress, I strongly supported an amendment introduced by Senator Hayden of Arizona, designed to continue the existence of the Civil Rights Commission (established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957) and to appropriate

funds for its operation. This amendment was adopted and became law.

During the second session of the Congress, I fought vigorously for a meaningful civil rights bill which would insure the right to vote for all citizens regardless of race, creed, or color and for effective enforcement measures for the civil rights of all citizens. While the bill which was enacted (H.R. 8601, Public Law 86-449, the Civil Rights Act of 1960) fell short of what I would have wanted enacted. I nevertheless voted for the measure as a means of progress toward the solution of one of the gravest problems confronting our Nation.

I was an enthusiastic cosponsor of the bill S. 50 (Public Law 86-3) which admitted Hawaii to the Union as the 50th State.

I cosponsored legislation to establish an educational center in Hawaii dedicated to the exchange of cultural and technical information, ideas, and views on a wide range of subjects. The center was authorized in the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-472).

#### HEALTH INSURANCE

As a strong supporter of legislation to provide health insurance for elderly persons by incorporation of such an insurance plan in the social security legislation now in force, I cosponsored a bill (S. 3503) introduced by Senator McNamara, which would not only provide for this but authorize certain medical insurance benefits for elderly persons not eligible for old age and survivors insurance. Due to effective administration opposition, this bill, or amendments similar to it, could not be passed. In the end, a limited health plan granting aid to the States was acted on and sent to the President.

# INDIAN AFFAIRS

I cosponsored S. 56, a bill designed to improve Indian health standards by authorizing the Surgeon General to improve essential sanitation facilities by various means in Indian homes, communities, and lands, including those in Alaska. This was passed and became Public Law 86–121.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

I cosponsored a number of bills relating to unemployment insurance, including S. 1631, to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Unemployment Problems, Senate Joint Resolution 119, to provide for a conference on measures to reduce unemployment, Senate Resolution 196, to create a Special Committee on Unemployment Problems. All of these bills would help to provide solutions to creating full employment. Hearings were held on these bills, but no action was taken.

I also cosponsored the bill, S. 1323, which became Public Law 86-7 during the first session of Congress, providing for a temporary extension during which unemployed persons could file a claim for unemployment insurance. During this second session, I cosponsored a much broader bill (S. 3505) which is designed to revise, extend, and improve the entire unemployment insurance program. In this bill, the Federal Government would assume responsibility for 13 weeks of assistance beyond the State standard, and would thus acknowledge that this grave problem is nationwide in scope. The bill would also raise the base rate for employer contribution, bringing the rate into line with the figure used for the old-age and survivors insurance program. No action was taken on it.

Another bill, S. 722, which I cosponsored, would provide Federal assistance for areas of the United States in which there is a substantial area of unemployment. This bill was vetoed by the President.

# HEALTH INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

I cosponsored legislation which extends to retired Federal employees the benefits of health insurance legislation previously enacted for present employed civil service employees. The bill (S. 2575) passed both Houses and is now Public Law 86-724.

#### ANNUAL LEAVE

Together with Senator Bartlett I cosponsored legislation (S. 973), which would restore special privileges available to Federal employees in Alaska prior to statehood which authorized these employees to accumulate a maximum of 45 days annual leave, as compared with the 30-day maximum allowed employees elsewhere. No action was taken on this bill.

### COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCES

I also cosponsored a bill, S. 176, to authorize payment of cost of living allowances to Federal employees in Alaska in excess of the maximum now specified, which is 25 percent of basic compensation. This bill was not reported by the committee.

#### DEAF CHILDREN

I cosponsored Senate Joint Resolution 127, a resolution introduced by Senator Hnl., which would provide increased educational opportunities for deaf children. The bill would encourage the training of additional teachers equipped to instruct deaf children, and enable professional training for larger numbers of speech pathologists and audiologists needed to assist children handicapped by deafness to overcome this physical disability. This bill passed the Senate, but it was not reported out of the House Education and Labor Committee. I will continue to do everything I can to see that the next Congress enacts this legislation.

#### YOUTH CONSERVATION

S. 812 would establish a Youth Conservation Corps to provide an opportunity for healthful training and employment for young men in connection with carrying out planned conservation programs. This bill, of which I am a cosponsor, passed the Senate, but no action was taken in the House.

### JUDICIARY LEGISLATION

Anticipating the new State's growth and future need for disposing of litigation quickly, I introduced a bill, S. 2705, to provide for a second Federal judge for Alaska. Although no action was taken on the bill itself, it provided an opportunity for the matter to be studied by the various groups and people concerned and consequently should facilitate action to establish a second judicial seat.

### LIBRARIES

I cosponsored S. 2830 which extends for 5 more years the current authorization for appropriations for the development of public library services in rural areas by stimulating the States through a grant-in-aid program to develop methods of providing library services to small towns and farming communities which now totally lack or have inadequate facilities. This bill was enacted and is now Public Law 86-679.

### POSTAL SERVICE

The Senate passed S. 2869, which I cosponsored, which would restore the size and weight limitations on 4th class mail to or from Alaska and Hawaii which existed prior to their admission as States. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee held hearings, but took no further action.

I also consponsored S. 2963, a bill to provide that first-class mail be transported to Alaska and Hawali by air. This bill would bring these two noncontiguous States as physically close to the Union as modern transportation advances can achieve and would break the bottleneck of the slow travel of current mail from San Francisco and Seattle. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee did not act on the bill.

S. 1849, which I introduced for myself and Senator Bartlett, would improve mail service for the Aleutian Islands by providing that mail boats serving the area would be required to be based in Alaska. The bill passed the Senate and was reported favorably from the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee but was objected to when called up for consideration on the House floor.

#### RAILROAD RETIREMENT

I was a cosponsor of a composite bill, S. 226, that passed the Congress during the first session that amended and consequently liberalized the Rallroad Unemployment Act of 1937, the Rallroad Tax Act and the Rallroad Unemployment Insurance Act. This bill, similar to others which prior Congresses had been unable to pass, strengthened and placed on a sound, self-supporting basis the rallroad retirement and unemployment systems and thus brought about long needed reforms that have been greatly desired by the railroad workers.

#### SCHOOL ASSISTANCE

I was a cosponsor of S. 2, introduced at the beginning of the first session of Congress, designed to assist in the support of public schools by making grants to the States for the construction of facilities and for teachers' salaries. S. 8, which I also cosponsored, was designed to offer an emergency 2-year grant to the States for school construction when it became apparent that S. 2 could not be passed. S. 8 included an amendment, which I cosponsored, to provide aid for teachers' salaries which met with a tie vote and was then defeated by Vice President Nixon's negative vote. Finally, the bill was passed providing only for school aid at the rate of \$917 million a year for the next 2 However, the House wrecked even this bill, as it would not arrange a conference for it to settle differences between House and Senate versions.

#### VETERANS

I cosponsored several bills in behalf of veterans. One bill, S. 2675, which sought to provide an additional 1-year period during which certain veterans could apply for national life insurance, was reported favorably as an amendment to H.R. 11045 and passed the Senate but the House failed to complete action.

S. 1138, cosponsored by me, is a comprehensive new GI bill designed to provide benefits for those veterans who served in the Armed Forces between 1955 and 1963. This bill is similar to the older GI bills that have had such a profound and beneficial effect on American life. The Senate passed this major bill during the the first session but the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, which held hearings on the bill, took no further action.

Another bill, S. 2201, cosponsored by me, would authorize the Veterans' Administration to furnish care which is needed by veterans in Hawaii and Alaska who suffer from non-service-connected disabilities. This bill passed the Senate but the House Veterans Affairs Committee took no action on it.

S. 3015, cosponsored by Senator Bartlert and me, would provide relief for certain veterans who entered into an on-the-farm training program and who were advised by their instructors that their eligibility for subsistence would not be adversely affected by reason of off-the-farm employment. Subsequently, the VA ruled that these veterans were not eligible for subsistence allowances and the veterans were assessed. This bill would correct this injustice, since the veterans had acted in good faith. Veterans who have paid would receive refunds and those who had not paid would be relieved of liability. No action was taken on this bill.

# HOUSING

Early in the first session, the Senate passed a comprehensive housing bill which would provide, among other major features, assistance for urban renewal, low-rent public housing and housing for the elderly. I supported this bill. Unfortunately, the House would not permit this comprehensive measure to go to conference to work out differences between it and a House-passed bill. At the very end of the second session, an extremely limited housing bill was passed that only extends three crucial programs (Federal Housing Administration home repair and improvement, college loan and community facility loan programs).

#### MUTUAL SECURITY

During the second session of the Congress, I repeatedly called the attention of the Congress to the administration's strange double standard under which much needed projects at home were turned down by veto or threat of veto while the administration demanded constantly increasing funds for similar projects abroad.

At the time of the consideration of the Mutual Security Authorization Act for 1960, I proposed an amendment which would have reasserted congressional control over mutual security program expenditures. One of these amendments relating to military assistance was adopted. This amendment would require submission during annual requests for funds of detailed explanations on a country-by-country basis of the force objectives toward which the military assistance is furnished. In other words, the amendment is designed to let Congress know where we are going, militarily speaking, in foreign countries and precisely how much it would cost to get there.

The substance of another one of my amendments was adopted as part of the appropriation bill for the mutual security program for the fiscal year 1961. This amendment would prohibit the expenditure of funds for projects not justified to the Congress.

I cosponsored an amendment to the Mutual Security Authorization Act of 1960 which reaffirms American support for freedom of navigation in international waterways (including the Suez Canal) and opposition to economic warfare, such as boyotts or various other restrictions in international trade. The administration opposed this statement but fortunately this expression of the sense of the Congress remained in the bill as passed.

### ANTARCTICA TREATY

I strongly opposed ratification by the Senate of the Antarctica Treaty, which would establish the Antarctic Continent as an area of free access for the 11 signatories for scientific exploration. My principal criticisms of the treaty are that (1) its ratification by the United States would foreclose this country from establishing claims to Antarctica which are well justified on the basis of American exploration and (2) while it binds the Soviet Union, as one of its signatories, it is not binding on the Soviet satellites or Communist China, so that the Soviet Union, acting through them, could establish bases in the Antarctic not devoted to peaceful purposes. However, the treaty did finally pass the Senate by a vote of 66 to 21.

### UNITED NATIONS CHARTER REVISION

I was one of the cosponsors of resolutions of the Senate urging review of the United Nations charter for the purpose of determining what revisions should be made to promote a just and lasting peace through the development of enforcible world law. No action was taken on these proposals.

# TV LEGISLATION

S. 1886, which has now become Public Law 86-609, was enacted after extended hearings to determine what steps could best be taken to promote the development of a nationwide, competitive television system. This bill grants the FCC discretion to waive, if the public interest and necessity warrants, cer-

tain requirements for booster or rebroadcasting stations. The new provisions should provide real assistance in extending television service to small communities. S. 2663, which would authorize the FCC to license community antenna TV systems, was sent back to committee by one vote.

### ALASKA OMNIBUS ACT

Basic to Alaska's successful operation as a State was the Alaska Omnibus Act, passed by the first session of the 86th Congress. This legislation, which has become Public Law 86-70, was passed to insure effective transition of Alaska from a Territory to a State. Its provisions include:

1. Transitional grants of Federal funds to the State, authorized to be appropriated over the next 5 years in a total amount of \$28.500.000:

2. Provisions for transfers of Federal functions and property no longer needed for those functions to the State government;

 Amendment of numerous Federal grantin-ald statutes to authorize Alaska participation as a State, on an equal basis with the other States:

4. Amendment of many other acts to conform with Alaska's status as a State.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALASKA

Among the most important legislation accomplishments for Alaska of the congressional delegation is the appropriation of sufficient funds for needed public works in the State. Harbors for small boats, flood control projects, improvement of navigable waterways and planning for the Rampart Canyon Dam are among the items included in the budget for the Corps of Engineers for which the Alaska congressional delegation has fought for adequate funds.

In the 1st session of the 86th Congress it was necessary to overcome two vetoes of the President in order to obtain a public works appropriation for the 1960 fiscal year. In this connection it might be pointed out that the administration asked for no money at all for the Rampart Canyon Dam investigation, despite the exceptional importance of this project. Despite the opposition of the administration a meager sum of \$48,750 was finally appropriated as a result of pressure at all steps of the way by the Alaskan congressional delegation.

As noted above, for the 1961 fiscal year the administration requested \$100,000 for the Rampart Canyon investigation—an amount which we were able to raise to \$350,000 in the Senate, but which, in conference, was fixed at \$225,000.

Other appropriations for which money was obtained for Alaskan public works are set forth in the following tables:

Public works appropriations for Alaska

Public Law 86-254, 1960:

Rampart Canyon (investigation) 848, 750
Dillingham Harbor 395, 850
Naknek River (to be allocated from lump sum appropriation for small authorized projects) 20, 475
Seldovia Harbor (to be allocated

from lump sum appropriation for small authorized projects) 238,875 Public Law 86-700, 1961:

Public Law 86-700, 1961:

Rampart Canyon (investigation) \_ 225, 000

Fairbanks Flood Control \_\_\_\_\_\_ 100, 000

Homer Small Boat Harbor \_\_\_\_\_ 542, 000

Seldovia Small Poat Harbor...... 548,000 Ninilchik Harbor (to be allocated from lump sum appropriation for small authorized projects)........... 229,000

Douglas Harbor (to be authorized from lump sum appropriation for small authorized projects) 364,000

It is my hope, and belief, that even with legislative proposals which for one reason or another were not enacted during the 86th Congress, the groundwork was laid in the 1959 and 1960 sessions for future success.

# The Kind of America We Want

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. KATHRYN E. GRANAHAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. GRANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, not far from this historic Capitol of the United States, in the city of Washington, surrounded by great shrines which commemorate the principles and ideals on which our Nation has been founded, a young man with a consuming mission in life has been preaching a gospel of hate.

I am speaking of the self-appointed feuhrer of an infinitesimal group which calls itself the American Nazi Party. Under our guarantees of free speech, this frenzied young man has been calling for an end to freedom in America, and the establishment here of a dictatorship patterned along the lines of Hitler's reich.

Many people are deeply disturbed that such a performance can be given in a public park in our Nation's Capital. People who cannot forget Belsen and Ausschwitz and the other extermination camps of Nazi horrors, who cannot forget the suffering of many millions of people in many countries because of the Hitlerian insanity, can hardly be expected to look tolerantly on this kind of agitation only 15 years after the end of the most terrible war in history.

On the other hand, an appeal to establish nazism here is hardly in a position to make much of a dent in American political thought. When we think of Hitler's Nazi policies, most Americans automatically react with a sick feeling in the stomach that such a philosophy could ever have seized control of any country and could have caused such havoc, mass murder, and destruction as accompanied Hitlerism's attempt at world conquest.

PREJUDICE AND HATRED NOT DEAD

We are not in very much danger of going Nazi in this country—of choosing or of having imposed upon us a Nazi dictatorship. We are all painfully aware of the sick bestiality of nazism. Similarly, we have no use for the dictatorship of communism.

Nevertheless, the prejudices and hatreds which should have been stamped out and eradicated in free America generations ago still seem to persist, and we have many willing volunteers who zealously spend their efforts and their money in seeking to spread the virus of divisive hatreds here in the United States. They are doing a great disservice to all of us.

As we approach the end of the 86th Congress, and review our efforts in behalf of the people of our congressional districts and of the country as a whole, and think ahead about some of the unsolved problems which confront us, I am moved to place this problem at or near the top of those I consider deeply threatening to America's well-being—the problem of eradicating unthinking hatreds

based on superstitution, ignorance envy, fear or whatever motivates some Americans to hate some other Americans they do not even know, merely because of race, religion or other differences.

Without regard to politics—and I know that religious intolerance is being insinuated into politics this year by all sorts of groups which preach prejudice and divisiveness—I am impelled to make this statement because of the tremendous amount of hate material I have seen flooding the mails of our country in my capacity as chairman of the Postal Operations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and I am shocked and dismayed by it.

To me it is a problem as serious to our national health as the flood of pornography which my subcommittee has worked so diligently to curb. Both types of material represent a slimy flow of printed filth emanating from sick minds. It is incumbent on every American who believes in our ideals as a nation to help oppose and help expose those who spread lies and slander and mass indictments of whole groups of other Americans.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in this opportunity which has been made available to me to report on some of my thoughts as we prepare for the final adjournment of this Congress, I want to turn to some different problems we face which involve not un-American hatreds and prejudices, but the normal clash of political con-

ACHIEVING THE KIND OF AMERICA WE WANT

troversy and philosophy in the healthy give-and-take of our democratic system of government.

Representing nearly half a million Philadelphians in the Congress of the United States is a responsibility which I take most seriously, because what we do here is vitally important to all of the people of my district. The people of my district have very strong opinions about the kind of America we want. And they believe, with me, that it is possible to achieve the kind of America we want if we will but make use of the marvelous resources we possess as a people and as a nation to reach our objectives of a better America in a decent world in which freedom cannot only survive but can expand into every corner of the globe.

We are still very far from our goals. In recent years, furthermore, we have lost much valuable ground and much of the initiative. And this is truly alarming.

We must restore America's political vitality both in domestic issues involving our economic well-being and social adjustments, as well as in our leadership role in world affairs.

The people of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the city of Philadelphia—the good people I have the honor and pleasure of representing here in the Congress—do not consider government in America as a sort of necessary evil to be tolerated unhappily; instead, they consided government in our democracy to be a necessary good, to be used effectively to advance the prosperity and well-being and secu-

rity of all of the people of a great country. They share my deep concern over the manner in which the machinery of National Government has been allowed to rust and deteriorate in underuse, if not disuse, in these past nearly 8 years of complacent leadership and national slippage.

IS THIS THE BEST AMERICA CAN DO?

In 20 years of the New Deal and the Fair Deal, from 1933 to 1953, we learned to put Government to use in strong, affirmative terms to help meet every serious national problem which came along. In those exciting years, the Government of the United States was a dynamic force for progress here at home and it became a symbol to the whole world of a sincere quest for peace based on international decency—a symbol of freedom throughout the civilized world.

The people of Philadelphia—where our form of government was born nearly 2 centuries ago—are dismayed at the consequences to our position in the world as a result of drift, apathy, timidity, and lack of imagination in national policies

in these recent years.

We are experiencing a dangerously static condition in our normally expanding economy at home; we have suffered a dangerous undermining of our moral leadership in the free world.

Is this the best America can do? Of course, it is not. Of course, we can do much better. Of course, we can reestablish the surging strength of our economy and the powerful influence of our democratic ideals in the world—and we must. But leadership is required.

We cannot continue as we have been doing in recent years—that is, without awful consequences to the cause of world peace and the survival of freedom.

RESTORING AMERICA'S "GET UP AND GO"

Under Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman, the activities of Government in the United States, while oftenusually-controversial, were always exciting. No one was apathetic about what was being done in Washington. You were either vigorously in favor of or violently against the ideas and proposals and suggestions and reforms and advances which were being put forward by the White House for meeting serious national problems. The whole country was politically conscious-awake to the importance of the decisions being made in Congress and in the executive agencies of Government. The American political system-democracy-was never healthier in the whole long history of our country than it was in those years, for Government was a matter of personal interest and concern to every citizen.

As a result, no problem was too big to solve. No important issue was neglected. Progress in our country—after horrible years of depression hardship and privation—was spectacular. The good things of life became available to almost every family. Our strength as a people, meanwhile, was so vastly increased that this country was able to achieve the impossible in assuring victory in the greatest war in history—awar fought all over the globe and won with American weapons turnd out in

sufficient quantity not only to outfit our own fighting men but those of all of our allies.

Look at us now: our economy is tired and not expanding, and unemployment levels are altogether out of proportion to our seeming prosperity; in world affairs, we have frequently been insulted, humiliated, even threatened with bare-faced ultimatums, as the Soviets dazzle the world with scientific and technological achievements in fields where we have to admit we are behind—fields in which we are behind because of pinch-penny research policies dictated by budgetary rather than defense considerations.

America cannot rest complacently on a claim that "everything is fine and dandy" when our situation is so vulnerable. We need an administration in power which will restore the Nation's "get-up-and-go" and put us once again in the forefront of world leadershp—for the peace and security of freedom everywhere.

The people of this country must once again have the kind of leadership in the White House which will enlist us all enthusiastically in the hard work of self-government and make democracy once again an exciting part of everyone's daily life.

NEGLECTING THE NEEDS OF OUR ECONOMY

Although we have many outward signs of good living for most of our people, we who live in major cities, as well as those who live in rural areas of farm recession, know that our prosperity is spotty and not as broadly shared as it could be under strong national leadership committed to using the resources of the Full Employment Act sponsored by President Truman in 1946.

The big pockets of unemployment in the distressed areas have continued to exist despite tremendous efforts toward self-help in the communities affected. Our State government in Pennsylvania has worked untiringly to help our own distressed areas. But this is a national problem, and one which can only be solved with effective and intelligent national programs.

As we all know, President Eisenhower vetoed depressed areas legislation Congress several times drafted and presented to him for signature. Philadelphia's economy has certainly suffered as a result of the continued existence of very high unemployment in the hard coal regions of eastern Pennsylvania, and in other parts of Pennsylvania and the Nation. The economy of the United States is so interrelated that we all suffer from depressed conditions, even in distant areas. The Eisenhower-Nixon administration has completely ignored this serious problem.

SMALL BUSINESS DISTRESS—BIG BUSINESS
PAYOLA

Small business, the backbone of the American economy for many generations, is being pushed to the wall by monopoly practices among giant corporations dividing up the markets between themselves. Enforcement of the antitrust laws has been far from effective.

It took a series of congressional investigations, meanwhile, to expose the

extent of payola practices throughout the business community—not just in the highly publicized entertainment fields. Favoritism in the award of Government contracts, intercession with the regulatory agencies in behalf of big campaign contributors to the Republican Party, and similar practices have shocked the moral standards of the country.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS, UNMET NEEDS

The fight to clear away blight in our cities and continue the highly successful Democratic urban renewal program launched in 1949, has been a particularly bitter one because of administration opposition and vetoes. Yet we in the Congress have persevered despite many setbacks, and the program has at least been kept alive and saved from sabotage. But it is now falling behind schedule, and must be restored to full vigor.

There are so many other national needs which have been neglected in these recent years, too-housing for GI's and others who have had such great difficulty in obtaining mortgage financing despite the generous FHA and GI programs enacted and extended by Democratic Congresses; housing at fair rentals specially designed for the olderlythanks to Congress, such a program is now finally to get underway despite Mr. Eisenhower's previous opposition; expansion of schools and colleges which are now so crowded; expansion of clinics and hospitals; encouragement for construction of private nursing homes-for which Congress made specialized provisions in the FHA law; solution of some of the serious problems created for homeowners, tenants, and small businesses in areas which are to be redeveloped; aid to cities in solving their choking traffic congestion and in broadening mass transit such as we are trying to do in Philadelphia: better educational opportunities for youth and more job opportunities for those over 40; stronger health safeguards in hazardous employment; more attention to highway safety—these are just a few areas in which Congress, under the Democrats, has tried hard to provide solutions, but in which the President and his administration have failed to support or put into full operation the programs Congress has suggested.

HEALTH CARE FOR THE ELDERLY

And what about the health-care problems of the aged? No issue has arisen in recent years which has brought more mail to us in the Congress, showing the extent of national concern this problem enjoys.

This problem has been so cluttered up with scare charges of socialized medicine that we have tended to lose sight of the fact that insurance against high hospital and surgical costs is now pretty much the normal thing for most workers and their families. We must provide a means by which the retired worker and his family can also obtain an effective form of health cost insurance at rates within the average retiree's resources. A pauper's oath program intended only for the medically indigent—whom we already take care of in our existing programs—is hardly the full and complete

answer. A solution to this problem must be high on our list of priorities next year. THE FIGHT AGAINST PORNOGRAPHY IN THE MAILS

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak only very briefly at this point on a matter which has had my very close attention as chairman of the Postal Operations Subcommittee. As the Members know, we have done a great deal of effective work in the investigation of the evil of pornography and in the enactment of legislation to curb traffic in filth. I am proud of the support the subcommittee's membership has given me on this matter and I appreciate the wonderful way in which the House acted so promptly to pass the bills reported out of our subcommittee. Two of these measures should substantially increase the Post Office Department's ability to cope with the flow of filthy materials through the mail: one, a bill to establish a special judicial officer in the Department to handle and expedite cases involving fraud and obscenity: second, a bill to empower the Postmaster General, under certain safeguards, to obtain from the Federal courts temporary orders for the detention of incoming mail addressed to known purveyors of filth, as a means of cutting off their revenues until prosecution can be effective.

There is still much to be done to put the merchants of filth out of business and I pledge to continue the fight.

DEPLORABLE DETERIORATION OF MAIL SERVICE

While discussing the work of the Postal Operations Subcommittee, I want to make clear that we are not only aware of—but we have been strongly critical of—the policies in the Post Office Department which have led to such a deplorable deterioration in mail service,

So many experiments in mechanization have been undertaken in these last few years that the human element has been shoved aside-and machines, alas, cannot think. That is why Philadelphians are receiving mail from other cities by way of remote, far distant communities-the machinery suffered some sort of aberration. Deliveries are delayed beyond all reason. I do not blame the career people in the Post Office, they are just as upset about this as I am. I blame the top leadership of the Department and the patronage-appointed bureaucrats, who have treated the career employees as if they were unintelligent loafers, and have almost completely destroyed morale and the spirit of conscientious devotion which we have always associated with the career postal employee.

I am sure that under intelligent direction, the postal service will be restored next year to the efficiency we used to experience and applaud, and once again there will be meaningfulness in the slogan of the postal people expressing the determination that the mail go through despite all obstacles.

LEGISLATION BENEFITING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Philadelphia has a very large number of Federal employees performing—on the career level—tremendously important work in the national interest. I amproud to have played a leading role in this Congress in the enactment of a justified pay raise bill despite a Presidential

veto, in the enactment of the health insurance program for active employees, and in the enactment of a new program to begin next July to provide for a contributory health insurance program for retired Federal employees. There is no good reason that I can see why we cannot provide a similar type of program for those retired on social security-the retired Federal employee will pay most of the cost and the Government, as last employer, supplements the premium payment and makes possible the best kind of terms as to coverage. If we had such a program under social security, all workers could contribute to it during their working careers so that the cost would be shared by employee and employer just as are the other costs of social security benefits.

I am proud that the Government employee groups as a mark of confidence have so often come to me to request that I act as main sponsor of some of their major legislative proposals in the Congress. I appreciate the support the rank and file of Government employees have also always given me.

A FORWARD-LOOKING AMERICA

Mr. Speaker, in the coming national elections in November-when every seat in the House of Representatives, onethird of those in the Senate, and the Presidency and Vice Presidency are at stake-the people of this country will have an opportunity to select the kind of government they want for the kind of America they want. I know that in Philadelphia, where progressive local government has achieved community miracles in less than a decade after generations of municipal corruption and shame, the voters want and insist upon a Federal Government which is forwardlooking and progressive and vigorous in pursuit of solutions for the people's needs.

As we prepare for the political campaigns, therefore, let us rededicate ourselves—those of us who subscribe to the Democratic Party's platform for a better America—to carry forward into reality the outline drawn by the leaders of our party at Los Angeles—the most liberal platform ever written by any political party in American history.

# A Magnificent Tribute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, our retiring New Jersey colleague, Gordon Canfield, was greatly honored when "Gordon Canfield Day" was celebrated in Paterson, N.J.

Mayor William H. Dillistin issued a proclamation, flags were flown, and the Paterson Rotary had a luncheon with 400 guests all in compliment to the retiring dean of the New Jersey congres-

sional delegation after 37 years on Capitol Hill.

Highlights of the luncheon were the presentation of an "Honorary Citizen of Paterson" award to Congressman Canfield by Mayor Dillistin, a "Service Above Self" citation by the club, and impressive tributes by Robert K. Gray, secretary of the President's Cabinet, who read a warm letter from President Eisenhower; Congressman J. Vaughan Gary, of Virginia, and Paterson Publisher Harry B. Haines were among those present.

Other special guests in addition to Members of the House and Senate from New Jersey were Adm. Alford C. Richmond, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard; Maj. Gen. Sidney C. Wooten, Commanding, U.S. Army, Fort Dix, N.J.; and Narcotics Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger.

The Paterson Evening News ran the following lead editorial:

#### A MAGNIFICENT TRIBUTE

Gordon Canfield Day yesterday marked a high spot in the civic activities of the Paterson Rotary Club. Never before in Paterson's history has there been gathered together in this city so important and impressive a group of dedicated national figures.

To President Warren and the members of the Rotary Club an accolade of praise for having successfully staged this impressive and deserved tribute to Congressman Gorpon Campiello.

In expressing their love and affection for Gordon these important national figures also expressed the appreciation of the Government for his long years of constructive service not only to his constituents but to the Nation.

Thousands of Gordon Canfield's friends and supporters are justifiably proud for and of him.

The presentation of Paterson's distinguished citizen medal by Mayor Dillistin, a Democrat, to a Republican Congressman was a fitting climax to the magnificent tributes paid to Gordon by a grateful and appreciative community.

The tribute was both heartfelt and impressively sincere.

# Twentieth Anniversary, Ukrainian Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure today to pay tribute to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which this fall will celebrate its 20th anniversary. The Congress speaks for over 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent, many of whom are my friends and neighbors in the 10th

District of New Jersey.

This organization has filled an important function in the past two decades by focusing attention upon the cause of the Ukraine, as well as that of all the captive nations. The Congress has been

in the forefront in pointing up the fact that there are captive nations within the Soviet Union itself, as well as throughout Eastern Europe. The realization that Soviet unity is a myth, and that there are many separate nations within the Soviet Union yearning for independence, is, of course, of vital significance to our national strategy.

By dramatizing the plight of the oppressed non-Russian nations, the Ukrainian Congress has served the cause of liberty and freedom. May the Congress continue to play its vital role in the never-ending struggle against Communist imperialism in the future.

# While We Campaign

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the Record an excellent editorial surveying some of the most critical problems which will face us in our foreign assistance program during the next few months. The writer of this editorial comment has revealed important shortcomings in our program which we must meet resourcefully in the days ahead.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### WHILE WE CAMPAIGN

Those acrimonious closing days of the special congressional session, so long on political frustration for Candidate JOHN F. KENNEDY and so short on legislative accomplishment, were also days in which the Soviet Union quietly increased its credits for the coming Indian third 5-year plan from \$375 to \$500 million and more than trebled its commitment to finance the Aswan Dam with a second-stage loan pledge \$225 million on top of an earlier \$100 million. The Soviet timing no doubt reflects a sensitivity to the domestic politics of India and Egypt, not the United States; but no moment could have been deliberately chosen, as it happens, when the United States would be found in a more defenseless posture for economic sparring with the Russians. No one in the expiring administration, not even Under Secretary Douglas Dillon, who knows better, was in a mood to make a big issue of foreign economic aid in the almost neurotic partisan confusion of the special session. And a Democratic lead-ership which could get nowhere on minimum wage and medical care legislation backed by big domestic voting blocks not surprisingly failed to do better against the southern Democratic-GOP coalition on an issue with no special interest support at all.

What happened on aid in the special session, or rather did not happen, has a particular and immediate bearing on the U.S. role in India. With no desperate crisis this year comparable to the foreign exchange deficit of 1958, India has offered little head-line competition to Cuba or the Congo, let alone to Nixon versus Kennedy. But the Indians are passing through a phase with quite as much watershed significance in their

national life as the change of administraton in ours. The advent of the third 5-year plan in April finds the Nehru government less sure of its ground than at any time since independence: multiplying internal problems, plus continuing unease over Chinese border intentions, have awakened new doubts concerning the Prime Minister's infallibility on the part of the politically potent middle class which has, in the past, given him more or less uncritical support. This gradual erosion of confidence in the national leadership leaves the future increasingly uncertain and gives to the third plan a special importance. For if the Plan's prospects begin to seem wobbly, then despond and political instability might well spread too far and too fast for one of our characteristic, after-the-fact rescue operations to do much good.

Quite apart from the \$4.6 billion total in foreign exchange needed over the full span of the third plan, the Indians now need, and it has been no secret that they would need, \$900 million to get the plan started on time. That is, orders totaling that amount must be placed over the next 6 months for plan projects to start remotely on schedule. Here the Russians with \$300 million of their credits even now ready for the drawing are in a position to be of help at the very time our Development Loan Fund remains so underfinanced as to make an adequate U.S. response next to impossible. Although Congress last year authorized \$1.1 billion to be appropriated in the just-ended Session, the administration asked only \$700 million, and this was whittled down, predictably, to \$550 million last week. Senator Kennepy made an effort to keep the full \$700 million, but any chance of success he might have had was undercut when Under Secretary Dillon told the Senate Appropriations Committee on August 27 that the restoration of \$65 millionsin defense support for our military allies, among other things, was the main absolute "must" in the aid bill and one that took clear precedence over the DLF. He suggested that DLF needs be met with a supplementary appropriation in January, offering the technical explanation that, whereas the DLF does not disburse funds in tandem with annual congressional appropriations, drawing, instead, on its total accumulation of funds, military aid is programed to coincide with yearly aid budgets. This argument is valid enough in its own bureaucratic terms, but it is a striking example of the disorder in priorities which has characterized this administration in aid policy,

Mr. Dillon has his \$65 million in defense support. For this he has written off, however, the possibility of vigorous U.S. partici-Pation in the five-nation Western consortium meeting on India in Paris beginning September 12 under World Bank sponsorship. As DLF ledgers now stand, the total Western response to New Delhi at Paris is hardly likely to reach \$300 million-much of it not immediately available spotlighting the Soviets, With their ready \$300 million, as Johnnyon-the-spot, and leaving another \$300 million shortfall in initial plan projects. On the basis of past practice, the DLF may not put forward much more than, say, \$140 million (of its new \$550 million); the DLF has been allocating to India roughly 25 percent of its loans, though Senator KENNEDY has urged that the share go up to 40 percent in view of India's proportionate population within the non-Communist underdeveloped world, not to mention its administrative machine and overall absorptive capacity. Moreover, the ability of the DLF to stress India will diminish in the coming months as pressures for loans to Latin America grow. The new Inter-American Bank will not have more than \$50 million in soft loan capital available until late next year, so that the administration, to carry forward the plan for interim Latin American aid now being advertised at the Bogotá meeting of economic ministers, might necessarily turn to the DLF. Although the new Bank was established with a frank 2-1 emphasis on hard loans, the interim plan accents certain fields of activity, notably land reform and housing, which imply soft currency repayments, a i thus the use of the BLF. The Board of Governors of the Bank has only recently been appointed and the members are, quite literally, barely settled at their desks. There are, in any case, a whole host of procedural details to be worked out before the Bank will be in business, the machinery for processing applications is yet to be evolved, and the contributions from many member states are yet to come.

Latin American aid should obviously have a central place in our foreign economic policy. The prospects for Cuba discussed by Samuel Shapiro in this issue underscore this patent truth, just as they suggest that some of the political assumptions underlying present U.S. aid policy in Latin America need updating. But Latin American aid should not be a makeshift response to the latest headlines and should certainly not be at the expense of other crucial regions which can all too easily become the locale of tomorrow's headlines.

# Looking Ahead in the Field of Public Power

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. Aiken] has been one of the most foresighted men in Congress in sensing the need to meet the challenge of providing greater and cheaper electric energy in this country. He has consistently recognized the contribution of public power to our Nation's progress, and earlier this year addressed the seventh annual convention of the American Public Power Association in Washington.

I ask unanimous consent that his speech be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LOOKING AHEAD IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC POWER

(By Senator George D. AIKEN)

Ten years ago I had the privilege of addressing the seventh annual convention of the American Public Power Association here in Washington.

I interpreted the enthusiasm shown at that convention as symbolizing the progress which had been made in public power development.

I said that the problem which led you to pioneer in this field was still with us—"the urgent need for more and cheaper electric energy."

I also called attention to the fact that the utilities were trying to lull us into complacency about the future growth of our Nation by telling us that the facilities they planned would produce enough power to meet the demand. I noted that in this way they hoped to stall off the public development of our major water resources.

Today, I want you to join me in a glance backward over the 10 years which have passed since your seventh annual convention, followed by a forward look at the challenge to American public power in the decade which lies ahead.

As I look at the situation, I am convinced that the problem has been broadened to include not only the development of water power but also the entire pattern of regional power supply on which all electric systems must depend.

PUBLIC POWER HAS MORE THAN HELD ITS OWN IN LAST DECADE

When I spoke to you in 1949, the country's production of electricity was just passing the 300 billion kilowatt-hour mark.

Last year we passed the 700 billion kilowatt-hour mark.

The 10-year increase of 400 billion kilowatt-hours in the country's power requirements exceeded the total production of electricity by all utility systems, public, private, and cooperative in the earlier year.

For the purpose of review, it is important to note that Federal, State, municipal, and cooperative electric systems (the consumerowned sector of the power industry) contributed more than a quarter of the 400 billion kilowatt-hour expansion in the country's power production.

The electricity generated in these consumer-owned generating stations increased from 59 billion kilowatt-hours in 1949 to 166 billion kilowatt-hours in 1959.

Thus, consumer-owned production of electric energy rose from 20 to 23 percent of the country's total.

Publicly owned generating stations are today producing more electricity than all electric utility systems in the country produced in 1940, just 20 years ago.

For you gathered here in this great con-

For you gathered here in this great convention there is another significant footnote to this tremendous expansion in the country's supply of electricity.

The increase in the public share of this generation was by no means altogether Federal.

In the 10-year period non-Federal public and cooperative systems increased their total production of electricity from 20 billion to 57 billion kilowatt-hours, or about 185 percent.

This just about paralleled the rate of increase in federally generated power supply and exceeded by a considerable margin that of the investor-owned electric utilities.

Before turning to the prospects of the next decade, I would point out that these figures are of much importance,

We must maintain approximately this same proportion of the capacity required for the next 10 years' expansion, if the strength of the public and cooperative sector of America's power industry is to be preserved.

ica's power industry is to be preserved.

Assurance that there will be some Federal power supply available as a competitive influence in every region is essential to the survival of the many small municipal and rural cooperative electric systems.

A little later I will tell you why.

Here let me just add, that of the 93.5 million new kilowatts of electric generating capacity added to the 63 million which we had in 1949, about 15.7 million was Federal and 9.5 million non-Federal public and cooperative.

This brought the total consumer-owned capacity to about 37.8 million kilowatts or just over 24 percent of the country's total

contral station capacity.

So I congratulate you at this 17th annual convention of the American Public Power Association on being fundamentally stronger than you were 10 years ago.

I can congratulate you because, in the face of the all-out drive of the private power companies to reduce the public and cooperative power sector, you have more than held

This has been due in large measure to the growing strength and able leadership of your great organization working shoulder to shoulder with another great organization, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, and the other important laborconsumer organizations banded together in the Electric Consumers Information Com-

The inscription across the face of the National Archives Building continually reminds us: "The Past Is Prologue."

Therefore, we must look ahead to the great future we can build for the country in an all-electric age if we can only free ourselves from the influence of sterile slogans and give our fast developing technology the green light-subject only to the moral mandate that the Nation's gigantic powerhouse of the future be founded on the rock of public wel-

As I warned 10 years ago, we cannot let the private utility people—staunch defenders of the "status quo"—lull us into a state of complacency.

In other words, we can't sit back and leave the Nation's future power supply to Uncle "Power Monopoly," any more than we can leave it altogether to Uncle Sam.

I don't worry about our becoming complacent so long as you people remain or-

ganized and alert.

We must develop a new pattern in power supply, adapted to the new technology, in which all forms of electric utility enterprise can cooperate to meet the expanding needs of all at the lowest possible cost.

A part of this pattern will include development of some 20 million kilowatts of additional hydroelectric power as part of the next step forward in our river-basin programs.

An increasingly important part will include an answer to the question of how we are going to organize the great modern regional combinations of large steamplants and hydroelectric plants delivering to highvoltage transmission pools which modern technology makes possible.

#### CHALLENGE OF THE POWER INDUSTRY'S NEXT DECADE

From this point of view, let us look at what is ahead, at what is going to happen in the power industry, before I address your 27th annual convention in 1970.

To make our perspective crystal clear, we will frankly make use of Electrical World's "Survey of the 1960's" and "Research and Development" issues as field glasses through which to see this future.

Our frame of reference will include an increase of 34 million in population, an increase from \$4,900 to \$6,250 per family in disposable income, an increase from about 52 million to 60 million in the number of home units, and an increase from \$480 billion to \$700 billion in gross national product.

The average home use of electricity will be close to double in the next decade.

The number of all-electric homes, including electric space heating, will rise to 4 million using around 100 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, or as much as all residential consumers used as recently as 1954.

Residential use as a whole will rise to about 400 billion kilowatt-hours, a total exceeding utility sales to all classes of consumers 6 years ago.

Altogether, Electrical World foresees an increase of nearly 1 trillion kilowatt-hours (1 million million) in the Nation's total utility output, with a corresponding increase from 180 million to 337 million kilowatts in the installed generating capacity required to

meet the total requirements of 13% trillion kilowatt-hours.

What are the implications of these tre mendous figures to the consumer-owned public and cooperative electric systems of the country which, together, serve more than 21 percent of all the country's electric

Simply this: If the country is to maintain approximately the same proportion of the total production of electricity in public and cooperative hands as prevailed at the end of the last decade, the answer is clear.

During the next 10 years, the Federal, State, municipal, and cooperative electric systems must plan for the construction of about 40 million kilowatts of new generating capacity, with an output of at least 200 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Let me note, in passing, that I am not projecting this necessary public share of the next decade's expansion beyond that assumed by Electrical World.

In its forecast for the 1960's, that able journal assumes that \$14 billion of the \$67 billion to be expended in the next 10 years on new construction of plant and equipment will be the responsibility of public and cooperative electric systems (Electrical World, Dec. 28, 1959, p. 80).

When I address your annual convention in 1970, I will be citing a total consumerowned generating capacity of about 80 million kilowatts, with annual output of at least 360 billion kilowatt-hours.

It will take mighty sound long-range planning to make sure that all public and cooperative systems have access to low-cost power.

Just as important as assuring the public and cooperative share of available power will be the reorganization of power supply which will be required if the country is to take full advantage of the low-cost electric energy which modern technology offers.

#### WHAT MODERN POWER SUPPLY TECHNOLOGY OFFERS

Some years ago representatives of the investor-owned electric utilities came before Congress supporting legislation to free them from certain Federal regulatory requirements if they set up jointly owned power supply companies.

They testified that great savings in power supply costs required the installation of very large generating units in giant steam sta-

The power company spokesmen also testified that considerably less than half of the power systems in the country were big enough to plan such large modern stations or finance them as parts of their expansion programs.

They stressed the importance of joint ownership as the answer and included atomic as well as conventional steam stations in offering this new pattern.

Electrical World's projection for the 1960's presents a picture along this line which we cannot overlook if we are to correctly appraise the future of public and cooperative electric systems.

This journal of the industry projects future steam units averaging more than 230,-000 kilowatts, with single units exceeding 1 million kilowatts on order.

These modern steam stations, along with hydro plants, will increasingly be subject to complete, automated, remote control. Electrical World article states:

"The new decade will bring multimillionkilowatt systems which will be the integrated and optimized product of a revolution in planning rather than the random assemblies of individually optimized power plants, substations, and transmission networks."

It further foresees demands that the future power supply be ready, reliable, and reasonable in cost, stimulating an unparalleled growth in transmission.

states that existing system interconnections which tie together 85 percent of the generating capacity of the United States will be immensely extended and strength-

It says that the threat of governmental interference will hasten this trend.

It provides us with this picture of the evolution of power supply in the coming decade:

"Power pooling, today well developed, will in the sixties reach fuller flower. There will be the start of pooling of pools, the first and most logical approach to regional and even nationwide power grids."

HOW WILL PUBLIC AND COOPERATIVE SYSTEMS PARTICIPATE

The biggest problem facing public and cooperative systems today, as we move into the new decade, is to determine just how they are to participate in the results of this technological revolution in the electric power industry.

The answer to that problem will determine in large measure whether the country as a whole is going to be protected against a gigantic private power monopoly embodied in a power-company-dominated nationwide power grid.

Thirty-five years ago, in his message to the Pennsylvania Legislature on giant power, Gov. Gifford Pinchot saw the development of the network of interconnected electric lines as so rapid "that a delay of even 5 years in establishing effective public control bring Pennsylvania and the Nation face to face with an overwhelming and almost uncontrollable electric monopoly." He con-

"Nothing like this gigantic monopoly has ever appeared in the history of the world. It is immeasurably the greatest industrial fact of our time. If uncontrolled, it will be a plague without previous example. If effectively controlled in the public interest it can be made uncomparably the greatest material blessing in human history."

Fortunately, at that very time, my friend and your friend, Senator George Norris, of Nebraska, was battling to make the Federal Muscle Shoals power project the basis for a TVA which would afford more than 100 municipal and cooperative systems access to modern power supply.

Fortunately, also, at that time E. F. Scattergood, former general manager of the great Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light and founder of the American Public Power Association, was battling for Boulder Canyon, first of the series of lower Colorado River projects, which are now pouring low-cost power into the local public power systems of southern California, Arizona, and Nevada.

Fortunately, with the coming of the next decade, multiple-purpose river basin programs were initiated, which have become sources of low-cost power for the public and cooperative systems of the Pacific Northwest, the Central Valley of California, the Southwestern States embracing the White, Arkansas, Red, Brazos, and Lower Colorado River Basins, and much of the Southeast outside of the region served by TVA.

Fortunately, to these anti-power-monopoly programs centering around our river basins the REA program was added.

This enabled over 4 million farms and other rural consumers to establish cooperative electric service including, where necessary to prevent monopoly-pricing of wholesale power supply, their own generation and transmission systems.

All these combined have done much to arrest the trend toward the all-embracing private power monopoly that Governor Pinchot feared.

The battle to hold these gains, in terms of the country's tremendous advance into the electric age which lies ahead, will face us in the 1960's.

THE NORTHEAST WITH ITS NIAGARA AND ST. LAWRENCE

When I addressed your convention 10 years ago I talked about the St. Lawrence and Niagara projects and my hopes that these two great public power developments would provide the necessary competitive influence to bring down the high power costs in the Northeastern States.

Now the St. Lawrence project has been on the line for more than a year, with my State of Vermont allotted 100,000 kilowatts of the output, and the great Niagara project will be delivering power within a year or two. But the grip of the private companies has

been so tight that the broad benefits I hoped

for have not yet materialized.

The recent report of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's Committee on Power Resources for the State of New York may give us an ex-

planation in two brief sentences.

The committee states (1) that "in the area east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, Federal power is practically non-existent," and (2) that "municipal and cooperative ownership of electric utilities is an extremely small factor in the power economics of the Northeastern States.

The latter statement is borne out by the fact that in 1958 the New England and Middle Atlantic States, with about one-quarter of the country's total population, had the advantage of only about one-fiftieth of the 130 billion kilowatt-hours sold to ultimate consumers by public and cooperative systems

This may explain the fact shown in the Pederal Power Commission typical electrical bills report for 1959, that, of the 10 States with the highest monthly bills for homes using 250 kilowatt-hours, 8 are in the North-

These eight States include all of New England, plus New York and Delaware.

The Rockefeller committee, in which three large New York power systems were represented, fully confirmed the fact that we are entering a new power era.

It reported that very large steam generating units would mean a material reduction in power supply costs but that only one system in the State could support such

units. It added, however, that statewide integraded operation may well function in the future with 800,000 to 1 million kilowatt

Remarking that installation of even a 500,000 kilowatt unit in New York would cost something like \$100 million, a figure approaching or far exceeding the present production investment of each of five of the seven New York companies, the committee added:

"Some form of joint ownership of such large facilities may become necessary." The report then continues with the fol-

lowing significant statement:

"To the power engineer it is obvious that, In theory the maximum economy and efficlency in developing the power resources of New York State could be attained by planning and operating the generation and transmission facilities as a single statewide system with strong interconnections to adjoining States.

"Such planning, with coordinate construction and operation, would permit taking advantage of the latest and most advanced technology."

THE BROADER PUBLIC INTEREST

We in New England, as well as consumers of electricity in all the Northeastern States, may well ask, should not this coordinated planning, construction, and operation of power systems, taking advantage of advanced technology, be extended on a regionwide basis?

This would enable us to get all the advantages of possible location of glant power producing stations near the coal mines, con-

struction of economical atomic power stations nearer the loads, development of river basin power for peak load and reserve purposes, and the diversity of loads offered where an entire region is included in power supply planning.

This, however, raises the broader problem of whether, in order to simplify regulation, regional bulk power supply should not be separately incorporated as a jointly owned undertaking.

Such regional wholesale power supply organizations could be set up with the cooperation of Federal, State, local public, and co-

operative, as well as private power systems. They should be made responsible for meeting the expanding power requirements of all systems selling electricity to ultimate consumers.

I am convinced that, after careful study of the whole situation, Congress must take the necessary action to facilitate development somewhat along these lines.

But, speaking directly to you, representatives of the country's important publicly owned local electric systems, I say that the biggest problem facing you and your fellow rural electric cooperatives, as we move into the new decade, is to determine how you are going to participate in the advantages of the technological revolution which is taking place in the power industry.

There is no question but that the full weight of private power influence will be thrown into the battle to deny to you the benefits which you should derive from your

regional bulk power supply organizations.

The old battle of the holding company era, exposed a quarter of a century ago by the Federal Trade Commission, is still go-

It will require the most carefully organized, hardheaded, power supply planning, leading to both joint construction and legislative action, to meet the challenge.

You can count on the support of many able Members of both Houses of Congress in going forward with constructive long-range plans which require Federal participation and rulemaking.

You can count on the support of many able well-worked-out comprehensive river-basin programs, including hydroelectric power and needed transmission, as contributions to the realization of such plans.

But, in cooperation with the rural electric cooperatives, you yourselves have got to take the initiative in developing the plans and point the way.

In a very real sense your success will provide the answer to a larger problem, the problem of how the millions of small consumers of electricity throughout this landfarms, rural and urban homes, small busi-nesses—are going to be assured the full ad-vantages of this power revolution, as against continued threat of giant power

This is so because, throughout the entire history of central station electric power, actual or potential public competition, even by little village systems has been the most potent force for better service at lower rates.

So I say, God speed you in building a constructive program during the years ahead.

Coffee With Their Congressman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, women all over our country are taking an active part in their Government and they are increasingly becoming the backbone of both political parties.

The contribution made by women in my own district and in other districts similar to mine is indeed something to behold. I read sometime ago with great interest in the April 29 issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch a most discerning and penetrating article by Clarissa Start. Miss Start's article tells how hundreds of St. Louis women are having coffee with their Congressman, my colleague TOM CURTIS, and are discussing important political questions with him at that

Because Tom Curtis has for many years had hundreds of such kaffee klatches in order to share with the ladies of the Second Congressional District of Missouri, comprising St. Louis County and South St. Louis, news about the many projects he is engaged in on their behalf, I thought this article would be of special interest to my colleagues. Under unanimous consent I include the article, as follows:

COFFEE WITH THEIR CONGRESSMAN-WOMEN DISCUSS POLITICAL ISSUES WITH THOMAS B. CURTIS—THIS TECHNIQUE IS FAST RE-PLACING STUMP SPEAKING BY CAMPAIGNERS

(By Clarissa Start) Mrs. Albert Adkins arose on Monday morning, got her husband off to work and

their two daughters, Susan, 16, and Gail, 13, off to school. Then she made the beds, washed the dishes, woke up 2-year-old Mike, went through the daily struggle to persuade him to eat breakfast, cleaned up the sugary cereal he dumped on his bed, dressed him, dressed herself, and—just a little breath-lessly—took off to have coffee with her Congressman,

Nine other housewives went through variations of the same routine before they reached the living room of Mrs. Harry Holmes, 5420 Delor Street, to meet Thomas B. CURTIS, Congressman from the Second District, at 10 a.m. From 10 until noon they questioned Curris on subjects that ranged from our country's defense program to wilderness conservation, from Hoffa and the teamsters to Saarinen and the arch.

Coffee with your Congressman-or Senator, or judge, or other elected official—is fast becoming a standard method of political campaigning. Whether it is the power of the women vote or the desire to get close to the constituent in the day of big Government, officeseekers from KENNEDY and HUMPHREY on the national scene to town council candidates in the suburbs are utilizing the kaffee klatsch. Conversation over the coffee cups is replacing stump speaking and Fourth of July oratory

"We held about 80 of these during the 1958 campaign," Congressman Curtis said. We hope to hold more this year, provided I hold out

"For the officeholder it's an ideal way to to talk to his constituents," he continued. "We have about 700,000 people in the Second District which goes all the way out to Pacific, Mo. I've felt one of the greatest problems in representative Government is keeping in contact with the people. People often feel Government is so bigwhat can they do? But they can do a lot."

Introduced by his hostess, Curris circled the living room, shaking hands with Mrs. Adkins, Mrs. Charles Dunn, Mrs. C. I. Linhart, Mrs. Robert Schneider, Mrs. Guy Jin-kerson, Mrs. Fritz Gerlach, Mrs. William P. Barrow, Mrs. Norman Lemme, Mrs. Barrett Carothers, and Mrs. Earl Halveland, whose toddler, Eddie, emptied his sack of toy cow boys and Indians on the floor to share with

Mike Adkins. Talking around the children and coffee cups, Curris began by impressing on the women the power of the individual.

"People say, 'Write your Congressman' as a kind of a joke," he said, "but that's just what people should do. I have two favorite stories that illustrate this point. One is about the woman who called me when her little girl swallowed a bottle of fingernail polish. She didn't call me first; she called her doctor and he told her to read the ingredients on the label. She got the bottle and there was no listing of ingredients. Fortunately the doctor was able to prescribe a general antidote and the child recovered. This mother called to ask me why ingredients weren't listed on the bottle. She thought that under the Pure Food and Drug Act they should be. I talked to the Pure Food and Drug people and they said the provisions had never been extended to cosmetics and they thought it would be a good idea. The American Medical Association agreed.

"It's taken 4 years but now there's a bill about to become a law that will correct this and it's just because one woman called her

Congressman.'

Another illustration is that of the mother who wrote to Curris during the Korean conflict complaining that her son had no blankets at camp. Curris was inclined to believe this was just a doting mama but investigated the case. The result was that a lieutenant general was removed from his post.

"So you see," he said, "people should never feel government is so far away that they

can't reach it."

CURTIS described his own work, the reason he and his wife, Sue, maintain their full-time residence in Webster Groves, instead of moving back and forth to Washington (too expensive with five children), why he thinks Congress should meet Monday-Friday for 4 months instead of Tuesday-Thursday for 7, and why one should think of the Congressman as an office rather than a person. "Ninety percent of a Congressman's work

oesn't depend on whether he's a Democrat or a Republican or even who he is, provided he runs his office to serve the people." he said, a statement which may shake party straight liners. "I have nine employees paid by the Government so I can answer your letters. Two of them are in our Clayton office 12 months of the year. People whose problems are too complicated for a letter can see me there."

It was time for more coffee and sweet rolls and also for questions. Mrs. Gerlach asked Curris about one of her special interests, preserving the wilderness areas of the United States, such as the area near Philadelphia being considered for a dam.

"This isn't just a Philadelphia problem," she said, "because, in these days of easy travel, all of us enjoy these wilderness areas where we can relax from city tensions."

CURTIS went into some detail describing the complicated problems involved in flood areas, in Missouri with the Meramec River as well as in other States. He advocated local study groups working with the Army engineers as has been done here.

"But you're right; you should tell your Congressman about your concern," he said. "The more information we have the more we can weigh the values. Some group is going to get hurt just as when highways cut through; that's the price of progress. We have to weigh the overall benefit and see if it's worthwhile."

Someone asked about the Jefferson Barracks area and Curtis said, "It would be tragic if we didn't convert it into a park." Another woman asked about the high cost of election and whether an officeholder was indebted to labor and business contributors. Curtis explained that he has a special finance

office and tries "never to know who contributes to a campaign."

"What chance is there of stricter laws to control labor racketeers?" another woman asked.

"I was strongly behind the Landrum-Griffith bill and Hoffa and Gibbons have said ever since that I'm against labor," Curis said. "This is untrue. I believe in labor unions and believe most labor leaders are good men with the interest of their people at heart. Labor unions run by racketeers as dictators aren't good for union men or the public. The way Hoffa and Gibbons were running things, democracy was gone from the union. Members were afraid to speak up at metings, afraid to ask for an accounting of their dues. All the Landrum-Griffin bill did was to return power to the individual union member.

union member.

"However," he added, "I don't agree with some of my fellow Congressmen who think Hoffa shouldn't try to beat us. I think he should become active politically to try to defeat anyone he doesn't agree with. All I ask is that others participate, too."

One woman asked about tax deductions for college expenses. Curris declared himself in favor of them.

"I think it's a better way of helping the cost of college education than scholarships," he said.

"Why are income tax laws so complicated?" asked one woman. "My husband told me to ask that."

"Tell your husband we'll welcome any suggestions from him about simplifying them. Actually we're trying to all the time."

What about the Republican Party in the South? Curris thinks it's growing, but maybe if we called ourselves Whigs we'd do better. What about the influence of mail? Individual letters wield a great deal, 4,000 identical postcards much less. Curris told of one girl who wrote, "They didn't give me a piece of paper like the others but they said I should write to you and \* \* \*."

How to decentralize taxation ("Every time the Federal Government collects taxes and returns them to you it costs 25 cents more"), income tax deductions ("I'm in favor of cutting the first bracket from 20 percent to 10 percent " \* there's a dignity in being a taxpayer, that makes people feel they're a part of government"), social security for working women ("This is one of the many inequities of our system"), liberalized work clauses for people over 65, health insurance for the aged, rehabilitation programs for veterans, and the Sarrinen arch.

"I refuse to be drawn into the question of whether it's good or bad, leaving that to the experts," Curris said, "but after looking the riverfront development over on this trip I'm convinced the view will be as beautiful as the Seine or Thames."

Mike and Eddie were rolling toy tanks along the top of the sofa.

"You know," said one of the women, "we haven't even asked about our national defense. Do you think it's adequate?"

"Very definitely, yes," Currs said, "and this is one place where your Congressman should know because he has access to secret information. You may ask then, what's all the hullaballoo about? Most of it is due to the Army, Navy, and Air Force each wanting more for itself and each with its spokesman. The Army, Navy, and Air Force separately couldn't whip Russia but all three combined have 10 times the military power of Russia—which we need because we're committed never to start a war and we must have the power to fight a war if we're attacked."

There were more questions about outer space, about Castro, about rumors of Russian bases in Cuba. At 5 after 12, Ruth Bowie,

of the Curris office, was tugging at the Congressman's sleeve reminding him of the next appointment.

As he prepared to leave, the women exchanged views on voting ("Tm an independent, I vote for the man, I think most women do," at least half of them said) and on the Congressman ("Isn't it wonderful the way he can talk on all those subjects without notes?"). As Curris started down the steps, Mike had the last word.

"Bye," he called enthusiastically, "bye."
CURTIS stopped in his rush for the car to
wave "bye."

After all, Mike will be a voter in 19 years.

Pulaski: Polish and American Patriot

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on October 11, 1779, Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski died on the American frigate Wasp of a mortal wound received as he led the Pulaski legion in the defense of Savannah, Ga. When only 31 years of age, he had already won international renown as a Polish patriot. He had the reputation of a brillian military leader under Gen. George Washington.

The memory of this man is inspiring. His place in the annals of history, based as it is on the well-merited honor of two hemispheres, stemmed from one basic fundamental of his character—a devotion to freedom. The leading motive of General Pulaski's life was liberty.

For this in Poland he fought valiantly, and was famous, before he was 25, for his ability, bravery, and leadership. In the struggle against the three invading powers, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, which resulted in the First Partition of Poland, he sacrificed his home and fortune, lost his father and brothers, and finally was driven from the country.

He then dedicated his talents and his life to the cause of American liberty. Known for the brilliance of his career to Benjamin Franklin and Lafayette, he was recommended to General Washington, who named him "head of the librse." He became the "father of the American Cavalry."

The American troops under his leadership came to the rescue of Washington's forces at Brandywine, lessened the blow at Germantown, fought in the battles of the winter of 1777–78, and as Pulaski's Legion defended Charleston, S.C., and Savannah, where he was mortally wounded.

Even in death he inspired his men with his valor, his gallantry, and his once self-styled "devoted zeal for the service of the States." After he had fallen in battle they fought on with a determination and bravery extolled by their French allies.

George Washington spoke of him as "a man of real capacity, experience, and knowledge." "Light Horse Harry" Lee wrote:

Pulaski—a name dear to the writer \* \* \* gallant soldier \* \* \* sober, diligent, and intrepid, gentlemanly in his manners, and amiable in his heart.

In mute witness to the debt, the respect, and the affection which the American people felt for General Pulaski there stands a statue in Savannah. Counties in 10 States have been named for him, besides cities and towns. A 1929 memorial exhibition in Newark, N.J., became a permanent part of the Museum of Newark. In that year, 1929, the U.S. Congress authorized a sesquicentennial celebration in memory of him.

As long as the battles for freedom are commemorated, Pulaski's name will be among the honored.

# Congressman O'Hara Reports to the Michigan Farmer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, one of the gravest problems facing our Nation arises from the economic squeeze in which the American farmer now finds himself.

It is a problem which has caused me as much concern during my service in Congress as any other single subject.

### THE SEVENTH DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

The congressional district which I have the privilege to represent is composed of Huron, Tuscola, Sanilac, Lapeer, St. Clair, and Macomb Counties in the Thumb of Michigan.

In the majority of these six counties agriculture is the principal industry.

The farmers of my district are both industrious and resourceful, and they farm productive land. Yet today they find themselves in an economic wringer as do farmers throughout the Nation.

When net farm income drops in Michigan by 30 percent between 1952 and 1959, and farm mortgage debt increases by 73 percent in the same period, we are all in trouble. In those same 7 years, 23,000 farms were closed down in our State, and the people that lived and worked on them have gone elsewhere in search of jobs.

This is not a pretty picture, and the national farm scene is much the same. For example, in the Seventh District, where many of our factories produce machines and products used on the farm, we have also felt the impact of the drop in purchasing power of the farmer to its lowest point since 1940.

Now, I should like to review some of the farm programs and policies considered by this 86th Congress, in which I have had the privilege to represent the Seventh District of Michigan. WHEAT

The wheat generally grown in the Seventh District is a soft white wheat which is not in surplus, as are the hard red wheats, and which has on several occasions in recent years actually been in short supply.

Most of our wheat producers are small growers, many of them operating under the 15-acre exemption.

The wheat bill before the House this year imposed upon all growers of soft white wheat an enforcible acreage allotment equal to the greatest number of acres planted in the last 3 years less 20 percent. The 15-acre exemption would also have been eliminated.

This amounted to penalizing Michigan growers for a surplus situation which they did not create and to which they do not contribute.

I, therefore, proposed an amendment which would have corrected this inequitable treatment. When my amendment failed of adoption, I voted against the bill which was defeated in the House.

While I favor legislation to reduce surplus stocks of wheat and to assist hard-pressed growers, I insist that such legislation deal fairly with all growers of all types of wheat.

#### MILK

On Wednesday, August 31, the House, with my support, passed and sent to the President S. 2917, a bill to set price support levels for manufacturing milk at \$3.22 per hundredweight instead of the present \$3.06 and for butterfat at 59.6 cents per pound instead of the present 56.6 cents.

The new price support level of 81 percent represents average market prices of the past marketing year and provides insurance against a price drop during the balance of this marketing year.

This bill was supported by the Michigan Milk Producers Association and other dairy organizations. Michigan Milk's president, Glenn Lake, estimates that the support boost will mean \$180 million to the Nation's dairy farmers, \$8 million of it to Michigan dairymen.

### BEANS

Bean price supports have been lowered from \$7.87 per hundredweight in 1952 to \$5.35 per hundredweight in 1959, a reduction of 32 percent, with serious impact upon growers.

Additionally, the problem of marketing Michigan beans in an orderly fashion to obtain the highest possible price has been complicated by maintenance of an unnecessarily early takeover date on beans under Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

I have repeatedly urged the Department of Agriculture to change the takeover date from the end of February to the end of April, without success. I shall continue doing so until action is taken.

# SUGAR BEETS

The question of allocation of sugar quotas under the Sugar Act has been dominated this year by foreign policy considerations involving relations between our Government and the governments of Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

It is my intention, when the Sugar Act is again up for amendment, to press for a 5-year extension, providing adequate quotas for our Michigan domestic beet producers.

#### MIGRANT LABOR

In the last hours of this session, the Senate passed, and the House accepted, a bill extending the operation of Public Law 78 under which Mexican nationals are permitted to enter the United States as farm laborers through next year, without change.

Earlier, the House had voted a 2-year extension which the Senate would not accept

I supported the extension of Public Law 78, but would have preferred a longer extension along with amendments to correct abuses of the program which have arisen, mostly in the five States of the South and Southwest in which about 90 percent of the bracero labor is used.

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

I was pleased to be able to assist the successful efforts of the Snover and Deckerville industrial development groups to bring small industries to their communities.

I would like to see much more of this and stand ready to assist other communities in such efforts in any way I can.

Earlier this year, I voted for the area redevelopment legislation setting up a program to assist in bringing new industries and new jobs to areas of substantial and chronic unemployment and to rural areas in which a proven need for supplemental income and employment opportunities exists. This would have helped especially in the Port Huron and Detroit employment areas.

Unfortunately, that bill was vetoed by the President, in part because he felt that "loans for construction in rural areas are incongruous and unnecessary." Michigan State has done some very successful work with their rural development program, and this bill would substantially assist their pioneering work in our rural Michigan counties.

Nevertheless, Congress should, I believe, persist in its efforts in this direction next year.

### FOOD FOR NEEDY

Last year I joined with Michigan's Senator Phil Hart, who serves on the Senate Agriculture Committee, in sponsoring a bill to establish a food stamp demonstration program. The Secretary of Agriculture, under this proposal, would operate six pilot demonstration food stamp programs in areas of high unemployment, both in rural and urban counties, to utilize the surplus production of our farms to help the needy.

We believed that this demonstration food stamp program, once underway, would once and for all time show the feasibility and usefulness of food stamps for the needy in all parts of our Nation. This proposal was passed in the Senate, but was changed before it finally passed the House to the extent that it did not direct the Secretary of Agriculture to get on with this food-stamp program, but simply gave him authority to undertake such a program if he wanted to. Secretary Benson said he did not believe there

was any need for a food stamp program, and to date has refused to use this authority which Congress gave him.

I intend to keep pressing for a sound program to get our surplus food into the stomachs of needy people in our country, as well as the hungry overseas.

FOOD FOR PEACE

The United States has no greater weapon in the cold war than the productive ability of our land and our farms. I have supported the programs under Public Law 480 to use our food surpluses and our abundant production ase an instrument of peace and friendship. But I believe that there can be great improvements in this program. Unfortunately the administration has fought every effort of those of us in Congress who want to improve this program. We could, for example, be using the foreign currencies received for the sale of our surplus commodities to build storage facilities for national food reserves in nations that have had serious deficits.

We would be helping to prevent starvation from famine or other disaster by having the food close at hand to the country needing it.

I have believed this type of program to be sound, and in the best interests not only of our farmers, but of our Nation and the peoples of the world. Efforts to enact such new programs for use of food surpluses overseas have been blocked by this administration. I will continue to work for expanded food for peace programs, and my support for them will be a continuing one.

FARMS AND THE ECONOMY

Mr. Speaker, all of us have a stake in achieving economic justice for the farmer. We cannot prosper as a Nation unless the farmer shares in our prosperity.

Yet net farm income in 1959 was 16 percent below that in the recession year of 1958. If farm income continues to decline, the demand for products of the mines, mills and factories of America will also decline. The inevitable result will be widespread unemployment and depression.

TOP PRIORITY

Mr. Speaker, the depression on the farm should be assigned top legislative priority in the next Congress. Simple justice demands prompt action to win for the farmer a fair price for the fruits of his labor.

# What Should Be Done About Monetary Silver Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

# HON. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an article written by Herbert M. Bratter, entitled "What Should Be Done About Monetary Silver Program."

This article appeared in a recent issue of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle. It has reference to S. 3410, a bill to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes, which I introduced on April 25, 1960, for myself and Senators Pastore, Bush, and Dodd.

When the 87th Congress convenes in January 1961, I shall not be a Member of the U.S. Senate. However, I trust that one or all of my able colleagues who joined me in cosponsoring this important monetary legislation will reintroduce legislation to repeal the silver purchase laws so aptly described by Mr. Bratter as "the anachronistic silver statutes."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT MONETABY SILVER PROGRAM

(By Herbert M. Bratter, Washington, D.C.)

A reading of the article on silver by Mr. Robert M. Hardy, Jr., in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of July 14 suggests that it is time to review the monetary silver laws now on the books in an attempt to rectify errors of past legislation. Mr. Hardy of course speaks the viewpoint of mine producers of the metal. His company, Sunshine Mining Co., of which he is president, is one of the country's largest suppliers of newly mined domestic silver to the U.S. Mint Bu-Mr. Hardy and his business associates, including a hired consultant, have been propagandizing in defense of the silver program and for a still higher price of silver for several years. This is perfectly legitimate and to be expected under our system of lawmaking. But it is also perfectly legitimate for others to examine with care the arguments of any vested interest.

Silver mines in this country have been benefiting from subsidy legislation in the guise of monetary legislation continuously since 1933 under one law or another. They don't like the word "subsidy" to be applied to these statutes; but subsidy it is all the same. The silver bloc's strongest friend in the Senate, CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona, has publicly stated that the silver purchase laws were passed to aid the miners. Under present law, procedures of newly mined domestic silver may sell it on the open market or, if they regard it to their advantage, the U.S. mints. If they sell to the mints, it is selfevident that they have a greater advantage in so doing than would accrue from selling on the open market. The accompanying table shows the top 10 corporate deliveries of newly mined silver to the mints in 1959. Of these, those most often heard from in defense of the subsidy are Sunshine and American Smelting.

Corporate deliveries of top 10 suppliers of silver to U.S. Mint, 1959

[In millions of ounces]

Anaconda Co	2.7
Bunker Hill Co	2.6
Kennecott Copper Corp	2.3
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp	2.3
Sunshine Mining Co	2.0
American Smelting & Refining Co	1.8
U.S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co	1.0
Hecla Mining Co	. 9
Polaris Mining Co.	.7
Magma Copper Co	.7
Source: U.S. Mint.	

THE SUBSIDY AND ITS RESULT

Imagine a solid cube of sterling silver measuring almost 62 feet in each direction. That is how much silver is today lying idle in Treasury vaults, some of it lying there since 1878, a monument to what is probably the most senseless and least justifiable subsidy in the history of American politics.

Nominally all this silver was acquired by the Treasury in carrying out a congressional monetary policy. Actually the motive was not concerned with our currency system, but with the enrichment of silver miners, hoarders of silver in the United States, and silver sellers everywhere in the world. Only a thin slice of the pie went to Americans, and at that most of these beneficiaries were not in the West, but in the East, where the big mining companies and their chief shareholders were domiciled. Among the foreign beneficiaries where Mexico, which soon after the silver laws were enacted, nationalized foreign oil properties; China, which sold us more silver than any other country, although the rapid scale of U.S. silver buying in 1934 and 1935 caused the Chinese and other governments officially to protest to the State Department; and India. Even Russia benefited from silver sales.

The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 was preceded in 1933 by other measures to "do something for silver." As executed in its early years the 1934 law proved to be a completely irrational foreign aid program that made the United States the laughing stock of the whole world. The wonder is that it happened in the 20th century and that the silver program is still solidly imbedded in our statutes.

In "The Coming of the New Deal" Arthur M. Schlesinger, the historian, appraises the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 in devastating terms. "Roosevelt," he writes, "surrendered to political blackmail on the part of the silver bloc. \* \* \* The Silver Purchase Act, in short, assured the producers of silver a lavish subsidy, while the Government received in exchange growing stocks of a metal which it did not need and for which it had no use." He adds:

"The silver policy represented the most remarkable—as well as the least remarked—special interest triumph of the period. A minor industry, employing in 1939 (after 5 years of subsidy) less than 5,000 persons, the silver industry, in effect, held the Government to ransom, extorting nearly a billion and a half dollars in the 15 years after 1934—a sum considerably larger than that paid by the Government to support farm prices over the same period. \* \* No legislation passed in the New Deal years had less excuse. 'Our silver program,' Morgenthau confessed in 1935, 'is the only monetary fiscal policy that I cannot explain or justify.'"

# IT ALL BEGAN IN 1878

In all the world only one country subsidizes silver mining through silver purchases: the United States. The first law for this purpose was the Bland-Allison Act of 1878. This called for the mints to buy silver and coin it into standard silver dollars. It was recognized at the start that the public would object to handling the millions of "cartwheels" which were to be minted under this law. So the law introduced the silver certificate, redeemable dollar for dollar in silver coins. The Bland-Allison "cartwheels" thus were forced into circulation by proxy. Other Silver Purchase Acts were passed to please the silver Senators and their allies in 1890, 1918, 1933, 1934, 1939, and 1946.

Today, as a result of these acts of Congress, millions of brandnew silver dollars coins with ancient dates lie in bags in the vaults, alongside endless stacks of bar silver—all held as security for the small denomination bills we use as currency. Mr. Hardy in his article states that "silver certificates are circulating

money which are backed by silver on deposit at the Treasury and are payable in silver on demand." Indeed, silver propagandists claim that the silver certificate is today the only U.S. money that is redeemable in metal, now that the Government does not pay out gold coin domestically. But this claim is both false and meaningless. It is false because under the law any form of U.S. currency is exchangeable for any other form of currency. You may obtain silver dollars with Federal Reserve notes or greenbacks as readily as with silver certificates. It is meaningless because no one wants to exchange paper money for heavy silver dollars containing only 70 cents worth of silver.

If all our \$1 and \$5 bills were marked: "This note is by law legal tender for its face value but is not redeemable in any way," the public still would accept them as readily as now, because we simply must have folding money to transact our daily business and, so long as the Government's printing presses do not run wild, any official banknotes will be acceptable. Few of us realize that almost every dollar bill we see came into being through the silver mining holdup. Foreign silver buying by the Treasury has stopped, but the domestic subsidy is now a permanent law.

#### SILVER UNDER ROOSEVELT AND EISENHOWER

To the historian it is ironical that the present silver subsidy got its start under the New Deal but today finds the Eisenhower administration its chief friend. F.D.R. was willing to do a little something for silver in 1933 as a reward to his western supporters, but he soon found he had to give those greedy interests a lot more. The New Deal eventually became fed up with the program. In 1942 Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., told a press conference: "I recommended twice now on the Hill this year that all the silver legislation be struck from the books."

Yet, in 1955, when the Senate held hearings on repeal legislation, the most important support for retention of the subsidy laws came from the Treasury Department in the person of Under Secretary W. Randolph Burgess. The silver bloc got all the ald and comfort it wanted from the testimony of Burgess and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin. This year, following the introduction on April 25 of the repeal bill S. 3410 by Senators GREEN, BUSH, Donn and PASTORE, a bill which Mr. Hardy's article derides as "raiding the Treasury of its silver reserves," the Banking and Currency Committee wrote to ask the opinion of the Treasury Department on the measure. The Treasury as yet has not seen fit to reply, knowing that without an opinion from the Treasury hearings would not be held. Presumably political considerations motivate Treasury Policies on this subject as much as ever, especially as this is an election year. In 1955, it is said, the Treasury's mentioned attitude was designed to aid a certain western Republican Senator, soon to be up for reelection. Of S. 3410's four sponsors, three are Democrats.

### SILVER ACT'S GOAL

Mr. Hardy cites the stated "goal" of the 1934 Silver Purchase Act. That goal was in fact abandoned by Secretary Morgenthau in fiscal 1942 and has not since been revived. It fits the definition of a "dead letter" in the statutes.

The present domestic silver subsidy stems from the President's proclamation of December 21, 1933, opening the mints to domestic newly-mined silver on terms far above the then market price. This proclamation put into effect the London Silver Agreement, which was negotiated—quite without authority—by Nevada's Senator Key Pitman. The proclamation, renewed various times, eventually was replaced by a permanent law

in 1939. The 1933 proclamation and its successors directly subsidized domestic silver mining; but indirectly, by removing the U.S. production from the market, benefited silver interests everywhere. Today and forever, unless the law is repealed, U.S. silver mines are guaranteed a Treasury market for their metal at a minimum price of 90½ cents an ounce.

SILVER SPECULATORS TRAIL DISCREETLY STOPPED

The generous 1933 proclamation did satisfy the silver interests and their allies, notably speculators in bullion. It just whetted their appetite for more. Inflationists like Oklahoma's active Senator Elmer Thomas and speculators like the Committee for the Nation, a propaganda group, and the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Mich., clamored for a bigger silver purchase law and for nationalization of the bullion they were hoarding. Father Coughlin charmed millions of radio listeners with his Sunday discourses urging action for silver, the while he was trading in the white metal under the name of Amy Collins. The Treasury, in a belated effort to block the senseless silver drive, compiled a list of silver speculators. The trail led right to the steps of the Senate Office Building. There it discreetly stopped. Nonetheless, the Congress passed the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, calling for silver purchases on a vast scale.

The 1934 act was a compromise that fell short of reviving bimetallism. Theoretically we still adhered to the gold standard. But the stated goal was to increase our stock of monetary silver until its monetary value should equal one-fourth of the value of our gold and silver combined. At the time the

ratio stood at 10.3 percent.

Today silver mining spokesmen in Washington insist that the Treasury may not diminish its silver hoard but must keep adding to it because the 1934 act was mandatory. But, being a compromise, the act also was discretionary. In the beginning the Roosevelt administration kept its bargain with the Senators and bought silver all over the world "enthusiastically"; so much so that the last silver standard countries exchanged their metal for American gold. Indeed, Morgenthau bought silver so enthusiastically that the world market price soared, the domestic proclamation price was given two big boosts, and foreign countries were economically injured as their circulating silver coins were drawn into the melting pot. Finally the administration tempered its enthusiasm. Purchases abroad were reduced and, by 1942, finally ended. The mandate of the 1934 act was quietly shelved in favor of the authorized discretion.

Under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 the U.S. Treasury acquired more than 2,160 million ounces of silver for which the sellers received \$1,084,000,000. Since the Treasury paid for the silver by issuing silver certificates up to the "cost value" thereof, it is argued that the program has cost the Treasury nothing. The silver purchase program has not been a charge on the Federal budget. Silver purchases are made with newly printed cer tificates. The silver certificates paid out, mostly to foreigners, have constituted an inflation of the U.S. stock of currency. the silver sellers ultimately spent here the dollar proceeds of their sales to the Treasury, the goods and services they acquired in exchange constituted the cost of the program to the U.S. economy. Moreover, under other silver laws U.S. mines have received more than \$700 million for newly mined domestic silver which the Treasury was obliged to buy.

SUBSIDIES TO MINES AND USERS COMPARED

While, thanks to American Treasury purchases, silver has been taken out of monetary use in many foreign countries, industrial uses for the metal have greatly increased. After World War II the metal had become

so scarce that silverware, chemical, film, and other manufacturers were forced by the existence of the silver-mining subsidy to seek legislation allowing the Treasury to sell idie silver to U.S. industry. The mining bloc finally consented to this, provided that the U.S. mints should be forever open to deposits of silver at the guaranteed price of 90½ cents an ounce. This was done. The domestic subsidy, previously limited, was made perpetual. Sales to industry, optional with the Treasury, were authorized at the same price. Thus, whenever silver sells in the market at above the mentioned price, any purchases which industry is allowed to make from the Treasury include a subsidy to the extent of the excess.

How this arrangement has worked out in practice the figures reveal. During the last 10 fiscal years mining companies found it to their financial advantage to sell about 288 million ounces of silver to the mints, while users found it to their advantage to buy some 30,700,000 ounces from the mints. The arrangement appears to have favored the miners by almost 10 to 1.

Ever since the Treasury started taking in silver in 1933, thereby reducing the market supply. American silver consumers have been paying more than necessary for the metal. Silver is an element of cost in a wide range of American industrial products, not only civilian but military.

#### UNIMPORTANCE OF SILVER MINING

Silver mining is an activity of rather minute importance to the American economy. Even in the Western States wheresilver is mined, largely as a byproduct of other metals, the output of newly mined silver is not of major consequence. In Nesilver is not of major consequence. vada, whose Senators led in the clamor for silver purchases in the 1930's the divorce crop was far more important. At that time our national production of silver was far less valuable than a long list of commodities not favored by Government subsidies. Among these were hay and forage, soap, cordage and twine, envelopes, chewing gum, linoleum, processed nuts, macaroni, spaghetti and noodles, lemons, strawberries, leather gloves. Even the glue and mucilage industry was more important than silver.

In the 7 silver States in 1933 silver produced was only 6.47 percent of the value of all minerals produced there; and equaled only 2.59 percent of the same 7 States' farm income. These percentages declined while silver was subsidized. In 1937 only eighty-five one-hundredths of 1 percent of the total accountable income of the 7 silver States came from their silver output. For the Nation as a whole silver was of microscopic unimportance. Newly mined silver in 1937 accounted for only 0.08 of 1 percent of the U.S. total accountable income. Yet this was the industry which has cost the Nation many hundreds of millions of dollars since 1933. How was this program put over?

# HOW SILVER BECAME SUBSIDIZED

The answer is simple. Seven States accounted for 14 Senators, or about a seventh of the Senate. Given the Senate's rules of debate, this bloc of Senators were in a position to hold up vital measures unless bought off. Because silver has been used as money for centuries, and because the great depression had awakened the always present inflation sentiment in the Farm Belt, the silver Senators were able by logrolling to gather votes from other Senators. And they were aided, as mentioned, by the propaganda of outside organizations and individuals motivated by the possibility of private gain. Lobbying efforts were intense. Even Father Coughlin, then a power in forming public opinion, told a reverent House committee absurdly that silver purchases would enable China to buy bathtubs, our shoes, and our shirts."

The accompanying list, drawn from U.S. Government compilations, reveals the striking unimportance of silver in today's economy. Every item on the list is of greater importance than silver. As a matter of fact, silverplated flatware and sterling flatware combined have more than double the importance of silver in the Government compilation. This is without taking into account silver holloware or any other silverusing products.

Relative importance of silver and selected commodities, December 1957, as calculated by Department of Labor

Silver	0.037
Silver-plated flatware	. 052
Sterling flatware	. 040
Strawberries	. 057
Snap beans	. 084
Hay	. 102
Hayseeds	
Macaroni	. 098
Corn flakes	. 040
Shrimp	. 052
Tomato catsup	.049
Thread	. 058
Pickles	.077
Flavoring syrup	. 364
Peanut butter	.074
Rayon satin ribbon	
Boys' dungarees	.045
Burlap	.078
Men's wallets	. 041
Toilet water	.039
Shampoo	. 049
Toothpaste	
Men's tennis shoes	. 084
Writing paper	. 095
Wastepaper-old corrugated boxes	.053
Gummed sealing tape	
Coin-operated phonographs	
Sofa beds	. 051
Rubber floor tile	. 038
Glass sauce dishes, household	. 062
Plate glass mirrors	
Pins, fasterners and similar notions	
rr z 1.5 fe de la cur y 1.5 fe de la granda d	

Source: BLS, whole price index: "Relative Importance of Individual Commodities, December 1957, Based on 1954 Weight Diagram. Issued August 1958."

## HARDY'S PLEA UNCONVINCING

Mr. Hardy's article calls the silver program one of the pillars of our monetary system; a bulwark. Gold, he says, is needed—in some way he does not identify—for larger denominations and silver for smaller. There is not the slightest basis in U.S. law for this strange distinction made by the mine president.

Mr. Hardy offers us some economic theories as to the intrinsic value and demand and supply. He says:

"Manufacturers in New England \* \* \* are
\* \* \* sometimes joined by various economists of the armchair variety whose advocacy of a totally managed currency stumbles when it encounters the principle of
intrinsic value, the only monetary theory
that has been successful throughout all the
history of mankind."

New sources of silver will have to be found, Mr. Hardy notes, adding:

"The age-old laws of supply and demand could bring that about [ah!] by an increase in the price of silver unless the proponents of repeal are able to stall the process by raiding the Treasury."

How Mr. Hardy would define an armchair economist we can only imagine. His own economic consultant is the only American economist known to the writer since 1933 who has defended the silver program. Probably all other economists sit in armchairs.

As for Mr. Hardy's reference to intrinsic value and demand and supply, there seems to be some inconsistency in his reasoning. The mercantilist economists of the 18th century believed—as does Mr. Hardy—that it

was good for a nation to import and hoard silver, but bad to export it. They preferred gold and silver to other forms of wealth. Thinkers of the 16th and 17th centuries conceived of value as inherent in things, as intrinsic. The evolution of an exchange and money economy changed this. Money, it was learned, is generally not wanted for itself, as millions of unredeemed silver certificates bear witness.

So, by the end of the mercantilist period value had come to be generally regarded as what Hany calls an extrinsic market phenomenon dependent upon exchange. Extrinsic value was seen to be dependent on demand and supply.

But enough of armchair economics.

#### THE SENATE BILL

Mr. Hardy's article argues that to accept the Senate bill, S. 3410, will put an added burden on an overstrained gold reserve, if Federal Reserve notes are substituted for outstanding silver certificates. This "would create more flat money," he adds, ignoring the fact that all silver certificates and standard silver dollars are and always have been flat money since 1878.

It should be noted that the bill, S. 3410, and its House counterpart, H.R. 11744, do not require the substitution of Federal Reserve notes for silver certificates. The bill relieves the Treasury of the present obligation to hold \$1 in silver as security for each \$1 of silver certificates. Instead of that 100-percent reserve, the bill would in effect let the Treasury reduce the reserve as low as it wishes. The bill, in fact, does not require the Treasury to hold any silver for the redemption of silver certificates. Instead, it provides, as does existing law, that silver certificates shall be exchangeable for any other form of lawful money. All our money domestically is flat money.

Mr. Hardy regards the bill as a silver users' raid on the Treasury. Such a charge, coming from a beneficiary of the mining subsidy, is ironical. The silver bloc engineered a succession of raids, not on the Treasury, but through the device of monetary legislation, on the general public. True, the authors of S. 3410 represent silver-using States; but this is not true of Representative Edgar Hiestand, of Californa, author of H.R. 11744.

# SILVER ACT'S GOAL AN ANACHRONISM

The 1934 Sliver Purchase Act's stated objective of building up our stock of monetary silver to one-fourth the total of gold and sliver is meaningless so far as our monetary system is concerned. In that system any silver reserves at all are an anachronism. When the act was passed the ratio was about 10.3 percent. In 1954, after all the silver buying, the ratio was up to only 15 percent, for meanwhile our gold stock had grown. Now that we have a balance of payments deficit and are losing gold to foreigners, the ratio has reached 18.4 percent. If we lose a few more billions of gold the silver-gold ratio will automatically reach the 1934 objective.

As mentioned, the Treasury by 1942 had given up pursuing that goal. But when Senator John G. Townsend, Republican, of Delaware, in 1940 was rallying the Senate behind his bill to repeal foreign silver buying, Morgenthau privately favored the measure, but his assistant Dr. Harry D. White, prevailed upon him to defend, in the interests of politics, a program "initiated for rather silly reasons and supported for sillier reasons." Led by Townsend the Senate twice voted to repeal the foreign silver program, notwithstanding the administration's position. Were the administration of 1960 to request repeal, the silver statutes would be readily expunged.

# PRESENTS A SILVER PROGRAM

What should be done about silver? New legislation should prohibit Treasury acquisi-

tion of silver bullion so long as there is any idle silver in Treasury vaults. Neither newly-mined domestic or foreign silver should any longer be subsidized by Treasury purchases, whether mandatory or optional. Instead the Treasury should be directed by law to meet its coinage needs for bullion out of past silver acquisitions.

The requirement that the Treasury keep a dollar in silver as reserve for each outstanding silver certificate should be repealed. There is no good reason why the silver dollar should be retained in our currency system.

To the extent that silver is not needed by the mints to satisfy the public demand for dimes, quarters, and half dollars, all surplus silver in the Treaurry should be gradually sold. The law should authorize and direct the Treasury to sell silver in its discretion, wherever and whenever advantageous to the Government.

The vast official silver hoard cannot be sold overnight without drastic effects on the silver market. But over a period of years it can be sold. The silver should not be indefinitely withheld from sale just because it would have to be sold at less than the artificial value at which most of it is carried on the Treasury's books. Nor does it follow from the foregoing that it would necessarily have to be sold at less than the cost to this country.

Any losses in terms of book value would in the first place offset seignorage or profit taken by the Treasury while putting the purchased silver into the monetary system at a valuation above the metal's cost. As necessery and as incurred through sales of silver, book losses should be charged against the budget, just as the seignorage was credited to the budget.

Whatever the Treasury can get for the silver in years to come will be better than what the Government is getting for surplus farm products, which are either given away as foreign aid or sold abroad for unspendable foreign currencies.

The Eisenhower administration, advocating as it does sound monetary policy, should have taken the leadership in seeking congressional elimination of the anachronistic silver statutes. But it has left this move to its successor.

# Resolutions of Beattyville and Jackson (Ky.) Kiwanis Clubs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, the people of eastern Kentucky are perhaps more aware of the need to protect their homes and their lives from devastating floods than are the people of any other section of this country. Representative of this deep interest are two resolutions adopted by the Beattyville and Jackson (Ky.) Kiwanis Clubs earlier this year. I ask that the resolutions be printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Rec-ORD, and I am happy to add that since the adoption of the resolutions, the Corps of Engineers has completed its survey of the Kentucky River Valley and has indicated the need for the Walker's Creek Dam on the North Fork of the Kentucky River referred to in both resolutions. One of the first orders of business in the new session of Congress will be the legislation authorizing projects recommended by the Corps of Engineers.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE BEATTYVILLE KIWANIS CLUB

Be it remembered:

Whereas a dam has been proposed on the North Fork of the Kentucky River approxi-mately 4 miles above Beattyville, Ky., known as the Walker's Creek Dam; and

Whereas there can be no cure for this region's economic depression until the rivers In eastern Kentucky are controlled; and Whereas the most critical project of those

proposed for eastern Kentucky is the Walker's Creek Dam: and

Whereas said dam will be a simple, one purpose, flood control impoundment on the North Fork of the Kentucky River just above the confluence of the North and Middle Forks of the Kentucky River; and

Whereas the people have been pleading for said dam for many years and the owners of the property to be inundated are the strongest supporters of this project; and

Whereas said dam would free many towns downstream from frequent floods; and

Whereas said dam would make it possible to develop large acreage of undeveloped lands for industrial purposes; and

Whereas Congress cannot authorize said dam until the U.S. Corps of Engineers issues a report on said dam: Now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the U.S. Corps of Engineers issue its report to Congress on said dam at once and that the Congress of the United States take action on this project which is very much needed and desired in eastern Kentucky.

Copies of this resolution are being mailed to Representatives in Congress and to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

W. P. Jones, President.

Attested:

C. M. Pay, Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF THE JACKSON KIWANIS CLUB

At the regular meeting of the Jackson Riwanis Club held on April 23, 1960, the Walker's Creek Dam was discussed and the following resolution was unanimously adopted; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Jackson Kiwanis Club
of Jackson K. harshy andorses the pro-

of Jackson, Ky., hereby endorses the pro-posed construction of the Walker's Creek Dam, which would be a one purpose, floodcontrol impoundment on the North Fork of the Kentucky River just above the confluence of the North and Middle Forks. The club feels that the construction of this dam would greatly enhance the business oppor-tunities, tourist trade, sportsman's interest. and improve the living standards and conditions in the area this dam would serve; that no great damage would result to the people along the streams to be impounded, but that great economic developments and benefits would result to the people of this area and especially Lee, Wolfe, and Breathitt Counties.

The Jackson Kiwanis Club takes this means of urging our Congressmen and U.S. Senators to request and use their best efforts to get the Army Corps of Engineers to issue its report on its feasibility survey of the proposed dam; that delay of this re-Port will impede the progress and development of this area, which is so often referred to as a "depressed" area; that the club has information that this report could now be made available so that the Congress could take such steps as it deems feasible toward the further authorization of the preliminary

work, and if approved could get the actual construction under way as speedily as possible. It was further voted that the Secretary of the Jackson Kiwanis Club forward a copy of the above resolution to the Honorable CARL PERKINS, Member of Congress, Washington, D.C.; and to the Honorable John C. Warrs, Member of Congress, Washington, D.C.; and to the Honorable John SHERMAN COOPER, U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C.; and the Honorable Thruston B. Mor-TON, U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C. Respectfully submitted.

RALPH W. HOLBROOK,

Secretary.

Congressman Stratton's Annual Report to the People of the 32d Congressional District of New York

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, once again, in accordance with my usual practice, I am taking this opportunity to report directly to the people of the 32d District of New York, whom I have the honor to represent in Congress, on some of the accomplishments of this 2d session of the 86th Congress, now drawing to a close.

JOBS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

This year, just as last, the major problem facing our people continues to be unemployment-severe and extended unemployment, created by the loss of jobs to the South, to the west coast, and, through mounting foreign competition, even overseas.

Early last January, at my request, the Special Senate Subcommittee on Unemployment came to Schenectady and held a day-long hearing into unemployment problems throughout our district. As a direct outgrowth of this hearing, the House in May, after some rather extensive parliamentary maneuvering, brought to the floor and successfully passed a bill to help distressed areas suffering from unemployment. I was a cosponsor of that bill and a leader in the fight for its adoption. The bill passed the House, largely on the basis of the impressive facts about unemployment in our district originally developed at that Schenectady hearing. This was a major legislative victory for our district.

Yet the victory was short-lived. The President vetoed the bill, in spite of a last-minute visit of mine to the White House to plead again for his signature. He killed as being too costly a bill that would have given the Nation's unemployment areas, so as to get back onto their feet, only 5 percent of the figure that is spent every single year to aid foreign countries. Personally, I would have been willing to support any bill the President would have signed so as to get some assistance law on the books. But time was just too short to enable us to get around all those complex parliamentary obstacles all over again. This bill certainly must become the number one item of unfinished business on the agenda of the next Congress.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR SCHENECTADY

One bright cloud on the horizon is the expectation that a new industry will move into Schenectady. This was made possible when the General Services Administration agreed in August to my request to sell the Niskayuna Tank Testing Plant to the Schenectady Industrial Corp. for use by this new industry, even though the offered price was well below the fair market value of the building. If Government surplus can be used to create new jobs for distressed areas. then we would be money ahead even if we gave it away.

OTHER JOB DEVELOPMENTS

Other Washington developments that have been designed to ease some of the heavy pressures of unemployment in our area are these:

First. A new Government contract on rocket research was completed for the Malta Test Station of the General Electric Co. This will keep the station in operation for several additional months. But we still need further Government work to make the fullest utilization of these facilities and the people trained to operate them. The House passed this session, with my strong support, the Brooks bill to encourage companies with large private research organizations like General Electric to participate in contracts for the National Space Agency on a par with smaller, Government-created companies. Unfortunately the Senate never took up the measure. It would have helped our area.

Second. The Defense Department. after a succession of requests on my part, finally consented to increase available housing facilities at the Schenectady General Army Depot by allowing the Army to acquire the Mohawk Manor Development on Duanesburg Road. This action will fill in the one major gap in the depot's present facilities, and will thus insure its continued status as a permanent defense installation. I feel certain that at a result more military missions and with them more jobs will be transferred to Schenectady in future months when other military installations in other parts of the country are closed down.

Third. When the House passed legislation earlier this year to ban retired service officers from exercising improper influence in the awarding of defense contracts, the bill that was finally adopted had wisely been stripped of those original provisions that would have banned all defense contracts to companies like GE and Alco with retired officers on their payroll. I succeeded in eliminating this harmful feature during our Armed Services Committee's consideration of the bill, and insisted that we make it clear that the valuable services of men such as Admiral Rickover, for example, would not be lost forever to the Nation's defense program in private industries like the GE Knolls Laboratory simply because they had retired from active service. A poorly worded bill, passed in the heat of debate.

could easily have done irreparable harm to Schenectady.

Fourth. Although the Navy persisted in their decision to close down the Scotia Depot, the General Services Administration has taken over the site as a Government facility, and still provides a sizable number of jobs to the area. As a result of my request, a number of former Navy personnel have been retained at Scotia to meet some of the heavy requirements of machinery transferral which had not been fully anticipated in the Navy's original decision. Where there is life there is hope. I am still hopeful we can keep these men on the job, and can convince the Navy and the GSA next year of the advantages of increasing job opportunities at Scotia by switching here other Government operations now being performed less efficiently elsewhere. I still refuse to believe that the decision of the Civil Defense Administration not to transfer more defense storage functions to Scotia simply because Schenectady is a "target" area is unwise and shortsighted, both from the point of view of defense as well as unemployment. This is a decision I believe can and must be reversed by the incoming administration.

Fifth. Throughout the year my office has been channeling to area businessmen and manufacturers periodic information about Government contracts coming up for bid. In this way I believe we have helped to increase the opportunity for local businessmen to get a larger share of Government work.

Sixth. I have introduced and fought hard for legislation to require that foreign governments making purchases in this country with American aid funds be required to spend those funds in unemployment areas like our own. Such a policy is vitally necessary to insure that Alco in Schenectady, for instance, gets a fair share of locomotive business being financed by American taxpayers' dollars. THE GROWING PROBLEM OF FOREIGN COMPETITION

Because much of the serious unemployment problem in our area, especially in Amsterdam and Fulton County, is the result of increasing low-cost foreign imports, the battle against this unfair competition has continued to occupy a very major part of my time and efforts.

Early last spring I testified personally before the U.S. Tariff Commission in support of the glove industry's request for tariff and quota relief. I told the Commission that if existing law could not grant such protection to the glove industry, then it would be hard to see how any industry could ever get relief. In spite of strong appearances by the manufacturers and labor representatives and the marshaling of a most impressive group of statistics, the Tariff Commission ruled against the glove industry. To me this is clear proof that the Commission is simply not performing the function it was designed by Congress to perform, and that the whole legal procedure which Congress originally drafted to protect domestic industries must be completely revised next year when the Reciprocal Trade Act comes up for renewal.

In the same way I have fought for a better break for the hard-hit carpet industry, and took the lead in the House in supporting the industry's very proper request that our State Department withdraw some of the present tariff concessions to carpet-manufacturing countries like Japan which have already taken away so many jobs from Amsterdam and elsewhere. Although the legislation on this matter did not get an opportunity to be voted on in the brief period of our special session, I feel confident that as an expression of wide congressional interest it should still have a healthy effect on our negotiators at the tariff discussions now going on in Switzerland.

I have also offered several other pieces of legislation intended to bring to the attention of Congress and the public the serious shape of the problem of foreign competition and to suggest some constructive answers. One such bill was H.R. 11418 which would limit imports from countries with a lower standard of living than ours but allow those countries to collect the tariff levies themselves provided they used them to help raise their own living standards.

All in all I feel we have made real progress in this matter. Congress is certainly more alert to the problem now than ever before. I feel confident that those of us who have worked together these past 2 years to protect American industries will be in a position to nail down a real victory when the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act comes up for renewal in the next Congress.

BUILDING AN INVULNERABLE DEFENSE AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

As a veteran of two wars, a member of the Naval Reserve, and a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I have long had a deep interest in building the strongest possible defense against Soviet aggression. Even the attacks made on me during my first few months in Washington by the Soviet propaganda radio because of my outspoken position on defense have not deterred me one little bit. This past year, for example, I led a successful fight in the House to put more money into our defense budget for Polaris submarines, a decision which was fully justified later on by the successful firing of the weapon from a submerged submarine in July.

I also took the lead in insisting that in view of the deterioration of some of our oversea land bases as a result of the U-2 incident, we needed funds in the budget for a new aircraft carrier. In spite of opposition from several key House leaders we won this fight too. But I have been profoundly disturbed to see the contract for this new ship taken away from New York State, where it belongs, and transferred to Virginia.

INFLATION AND A BALANCED BUDGET

The problem of inflation, the rising cost of living, with its impact on everyone but especially on those living on fixed incomes, continues to be of great concern to me. One of the best ways that the Federal Government can meet this problem, of course, is to keep its own financial house in order, balance its

budget, and pay off something every year on the national debt. I am happy to report to you that for the second straight year, during my tenure as your Congressman, the Federal Government has not only balanced its budget but has produced a surplus to be used to retire a portion of our huge Federal debt. As your Congressman I have repeatedly resisted spending proposals which I believed to be unnecessary or which would have had the effect of unbalancing the budget. I am proud that I have had a part in bringing about this sense of fiscal responsibility, and in insuring once again that the funds appropriated by Congress were less than those requested by the President.

### FARM LEGISLATION

Because our 32d District is one of the most important farm areas in New York State and the Nation, I have worked especially hard to promote legislation to help our farmers.

One major accomplishment in this regard was the defeat of the 1960 wheat bill, which would have seriously aggravated our present surpluses and would have put an even greater squeeze on the New York dairy farmer by increasing his grain costs. Not only did I cast my own vote against the wheat bill, but I also succeeded in enlisting the support of many Congressmen from the New York City area who have in the past usually supported the Midwestern As a result, the wheat bill was farmer. defeated in the House of Representatives by a sizable majority.

Another important accomplishment was the establishment by Congress this year of a special agricultural soil and water research facility within New York State at Cornell University. Some time ago Congress authorized creation of a series of these facilities in various parts of the country to help the farmer improve his production by eliminating harmful deposits in the soil and by increasing the ability of his soil to retain necessary water and minerals. One of these laboratories was scheduled for construction this year in the northeastern part of the United States. But we were not sure whether it would go into New York or into one of the adjoining States. All of the major New York State farm organizations, the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and the Dairymen's League, were united in their desire to have this facility located in New York. I was one of three New York State Congressmen selected to represent our full 43-member delegation in presenting the arguments in behalf of our State to the Appropriations Committee. We were successful in our request. The President has signed the bill into law, and the facility, which will be of great help to our New York farmers, is scheduled to be built next

Of course, the overriding problem confronting the farmers of our district during this past year has been the steadily declining return on milk. The consumer in the city still pays the same high price for milk, of course, but the farmer has

year I have taken these actions to help meet this serious farm problem:

First. Supported expansion of the school milk program to promote greater consumption of fluid milk.

Second. Introduced legislation to have the Government test out the effects of a milk advertising and promotion campaign

Third. Proposed an investigation into the feasibility of tying the New York-New Jersey milkshed in with the New England milkshed, so that more New York State farmers could profit from the higher milk prices paid to farmers in the New England area.

Fourth. Actively supported the bill increasing the price for manufactured milk. This is one of the first real breaks, by the way, for our New York farmers.

Fifth. Testified against a bill designed to permit flooding the New York milkshed with unlimited quantities of mid-Western milk and succeeded in forcing this unwise bill to be killed in committee.

Sixth. Took the floor to oppose action by Congress to destroy existing milk market orders in New York State, as is now being attempted in a pending Pennsylvania court case. Congress took no action.

Seventh. Joined in efforts by upstate New York dairy farm organizations to request Secretary Benson to postpone an October 3 hearing on tying New York milk prices into midwestern condensery prices. The hearing was deferred.

With rapidly sagging milk prices, the New York State dairy farmer is today facing a grim future. In my judgment it is time that our farm legislation be geared less to midwestern problems and more to the immediate and urgent needs of our own dairymen.

BLOCKING BIG DAMS IN OTSEGO COUNTY

Since coming to Washington I have, of course, been a consistent opponent of the Army Engineers plan to combat floods in the Susquehanna Valley by building large reservoir dams on much of the beautiful and valuable farmland of historic Otsego County. This year We made real progress by finally persuading the Army Engineers to put their big dam plan on ice and look for a new approach. At my request the Army agreed to resurvey the whole flood situation in the light of modern conditions, and Congress passed the necessary authorizing legislation. The survey itself will require some 3 or 4 years to complete and all indications are that it will have to find suitable alternatives to the old big dam idea.

### DISASTER AREAS

Incidentally, I was happy to be successful in getting the Army to move quickly into Oneonta this spring when the floodwaters hit, an action that later led to their agreement to undertake the overall survey. In similar fashion we were successful in getting the Army to reexamine the possibility of flood control work along the Mohawk River at Schenectady. I am also glad to have been successful in having Schenectady declared a disaster area after the tornado hit last June, with the result that

been getting less and less. During the Federal help was quickly made available to many tornado victims by the U.S. Small Business Administration.

HEALTH INSURANCE LEGISLATION

One piece of legislation passed by Congress which was plainly inadequate to meet the existing need was our health insurance bill for retired citizens. Both political parties have acknowledged its shortcomings, yet neither was able to get an expanded bill adopted in the limited time available during the special session. I am certain, however, that the next Congress will adopt an improved and expanded health insurance program. At any rate, the bill which was written into law recognizes at least the responsibility of the Government to help our older citizens meet these heavy medical costs. GENERAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In addition to the items already touched on, the session of Congress now drawing to a close has several other accomplishments listed to its credit which deserve brief mention: a new civil rights bill, insuring the right to vote without regard to race or color; a constitutional amendment to give the citizens of the District of Columbia the right to vote for President and Vice President: a pay raise for postal and other classified Government employees; a needed addition to the Schenectady National Guard Armory; flood control works construction for the South Chuctanunda Creek in Amsterdam, and a bill awarding a special congressional medal to the four chaplains, including the late Reverend Clark Poling of Schenectady's First Reformed Church.

### OVERALL VOTING RECORD

Throughout my legislative service, both in Congress and for the 9 years before that in municipal government, I have been proud of the designation once given to me by a newsman-"Independent as a hog on ice." Throughout this session of Congress, as in the previous session, I have endeavored to serve the interests of my district and my Nation without regard to consideration of narrow partisanship. Believing that I was elected to serve all of the people, I have opposed some measures supported by my party, just as I have supported others I believe to be sound. I was one of the few members of my party, for example, who refused to join in the partisan attack on President Eisenhower at the time of the U-2 incident. Having once served in time of war in the military intelligence field, I believed and still believe that in such matters the national interest should have priority over party advantage. Similarly, when the proposal was offered in the House to cite three outstanding officials of the Port of New York Authority for criminal contempt I voted against these citations, believing that any such contest of naked power between the Federal Government and the individual States ought never to be encouraged except as an absolutely last resort.

# REPORTING TO THE PEOPLE

Throughout this year, as in the past, I have endeavored to keep all of you posted regularly on developments in Washington-not only by means of our weekly newsletter, which many of you have commented on so very generously, but also through the medium of the press, radio, and television. All of these services have cooperated most generously in passing these reports along to you, and I appreciate their courtesies deeply. In addition I sent out this past spring a detailed questionnaire on legislative matters pending before Congress. and asked you for your advice and recommendations on them. The response to this questionnaire was tremendous, and your views and suggestions did prove most helpful to me in discharging my responsibilities as your elected spokesman in Washington. I am hopeful that this questionnaire can become an annual procedure.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, may I express my appreciation to all the people of my district for the support they have given me, and for the many encouraging words they have sent to me during these past two years as I have tried to work for their interests. It has been an exacting, a time-consuming, but also a tremendously challenging and satisfying job to be your Congressman. I am hopeful that the progress our district has made in these past 2 years will serve only as the groundwork for even greater achievement in the years ahead.

# Congressman John Brademas Reports on the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I submit for the Congressional Record my annual report on the work of Congress.

In a few weeks the American people will choose the party and the President to lead them in the 1960's. This fall Members of Congress will discuss their records with the people they represent. Here is a report from your Representative on his work and activities in the 86th Congress.

TOP PRIORITY: THE FIGHT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Since coming to Congress I have given top priority to working for measures to combat the evil of unemployment, still a serious problem in Indiana and the Nation. Unemployment represents human tragedy for the jobless workers and their families and lost production to the Nation at a time when Khrushchev threatens to "bury" our capitalist system by outproducing us.

My first bill, the area redevelopment bill, was twice passed by Congress but twice vetoed by President Eisenhower. Its purpose: to encourage more industry and new jobs in areas of chronic unemployment. I am confident the bill will

become law next year.

I also introduced bills to repeal the excise tax on autos and musical instruments to stimulate purchases; and a bill to help the U.S. rubber industry defend itself against a wave of imports of Japanese rubber footwear.

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE SUPPORTED

Senator Vance Hartke and I worked hard to stop the shutdown of Kingsbury Ordnance Plant in La Porte County and so were glad to arrange for the Senate Special Committee on Unemployment Problems to hold hearings in La Porte.

I also sponsored legislation to modernize unemployment compensation by raising benefits and extending weeks of payment, and I worked to raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 and extend its coverage to more workers.

HIGHLIGHTS OF AUGUST SESSION OF CONGRESS

In the August session Congress passed five major appropriations bills, the Antarctic Treaty, suspended the equal-time broadcasting requirements to permit the Kennedy-Nixon debates, a stop-gap housing bill, an antipayola bill, \$600 million in Latin American aid; the minimum wage bill died in Senate-House conference after the House conferes insisted on their version or none, but Senator John Kennedy said Congress would come back and pass a good bill in January, 1961.

REPUBLICANS OPPOSE HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ELDERLY

Congress passed a social security bill setting up a program of Federal grants to States for medical care for elderly persons on relief or in need. Only 1 Republican joined 43 Democratic Senators in support of Senator Kennedy's bill to provide health insurance through the contributory, pay-as-you-go, social security system, also endorsed by GOP Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. A solid block of Republicans and Dixiecrats killed the bill; the administration-endorsed "pauper" bill was then passed.

DEMOCRATIC 86TH CONGRESS CUTS \$2 BILLION OFF EISENHOWER BUDGETS

The 86th Congress cut \$2,093,048,591 off President Eisenhower's budget requests for fiscal year 1960-61. The President asked for \$148,704,982,935; the Democratic Congress cut the big-spending GOP administration's appropriations to \$146,611,934,344.

Administration opposition killed a plan to let self-employed persons, such as doctors and lawyers, deduct from taxable income a limited amount placed yearly in retirement funds.

EDUCATION: A SOUND INVESTMENT IN AMERICA'S

America's children need more schools and more teachers. The world's richest nation can afford to invest more in education. Latest figures show we need 134,-000 more classrooms and 132,400 more teachers. As a member of the House Education Committee, I worked hard in the 86th Congress for Federal support of State and local efforts to build more schools and improve teachers' salaries—whichever the States chose to do. I am strongly opposed to Federal control of education. I am just as strongly aware

that we cannot raise local property taxes much higher.

GOP-DIXIECRAT COALITION BLOCKS SCHOOL BILL

Both House and Senate passed school bills but the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition on the House Rules Committee refused to permit a conference to resolve the differences. I am confident that with a Democrat in the White House, a good school bill will become law next year. We can no longer cheat hundreds of thousands of American children, including many young Hoosiers, of a good education because of overcrowded classrooms and a lack of qualified teachers.

BRADEMAS SCHOOL LUNCH BILL CALLED EXCELLENT

Here are some other items on educa-

The Council of Chief State School Officers said my bill to improve administration of the national school lunch program, which feeds 13 million children daily, was "excellent" and offered "substantial improvements" in the law.

In June I was named to the advisory committee for the first Washington, D.C., seminar for college and university presidents.

I am also serving on the area committee for the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction which seeks to encourage the use of instructional television in classrooms.

CONGRESSMAN'S LIFE BUSY BUT REWARDING

Service in Congress is to me one of the greatest honors that can come to any American. Here are some of the fine experiences I have had:

Assisting CHESTER BOWLES, chairman of the platform committee at the Democratic National Convention, in Los Angeles in July.

Representing Methodist laymen in a nationwide TV program on the history of Methodism.

Receiving the Citizenship Award of the Democratic National Committee, the Ahepan of the Year Award, and the Outstanding National Achievement Award of Detroit's Hellenic Board of Trade.

GOLD MEDAL FOR DR. DOOLEY PROPOSED

Participating in a film, "Mr. Brademas Goes to Washington," showing the first weeks in the life of a new Congressman, used for schoolchildren in civics classes across the nation.

Meeting Dr. Thomas A. Dooley, the remarkable young doctor who brings medical help to the people of Laos, and introducing a bill authorizing the President to confer on him a special gold medal because of his inspiring service.

HAROLD HANDLEY'S GIVEAWAY

With letters I requested from State Senator Matt Welsh and Hoosier Democrats in Congress, I persuaded the House Appropriations Committee to restore nearly \$200,000 in funds for rural library service. Because GOP Gov. Harold Handley refuses to accept this money, Indiana is the only one of the 50 States not in the program. Handley's action is an outrageous giveaway of Hoosier tax dollars. I am glad Matt Welsh has promised to use the funds if elected Governor, and so return Indiana to the Union.

HELPING DISTRICT CITIZENS A GREAT THRILL

Helping citizens of the Third District gave me a great deal of satisfaction in my first term.

The Housing Act of 1959 contained my amendment to enable 320 South Bend families in the Southmore housing project to keep their homes.

My bill giving rent-free classroom space at Kingsbury Ordnance Plant to a LaPorte County school destroyed by fire also became law.

I helped secure \$7,800 in Federal funds for an Army Engineers study of Michigan City's harbor, the first step in major improvements.

MICKEY JOSEPH'S DAUGHTERS COME FROM LEBANON

Congress passed the Brademas-Hartke bill to let Mr. and Mrs. Mickey Joseph, of Michigan City, bring their two adopted girls from Lebanon.

His father in Michigan City has just advised me that Soviet authorities are going to let 18-year-old Gediminas Kavaliunas leave Russian-controlled Lithuania to join his family here. I arranged for Vice President Nixon to carry an appeal for the boy's release to Russia on his recent visit and I also sent a personal telegram to Nikita Khrushchev when he was here urging him to permit the young man to be reunited with his parents after 15 years of separation.

SOUND FARM POLICY STILL A BIG PROBLEM

The stalemate on farm policy between the Eisenhower-Nixon-Benson administration and Congress continued with no major change in farm law. There are no easy answers to the complex farm problem but I believe we must work toward policies that enable farmers to receive fair prices for what they sell without being forced into bankruptcy.

Cash farm income in Indiana was down about 8 percent in 1959 from 1958. For the Nation net farm income for 1959 was \$3.5 billion below 1952, a drop from \$15.3 billion to \$11.8. Yet the price of food to the housewife hasn't gone down—the cost of living has hit the highest peak in U.S. history.

HOOSIER GOP CHAIRMAN SAYS BENSON PROGRAM "NOT CLICKING"

So the Hoosier GOP State chairman may be right when he said recently that Benson's farm program "is not clicking." I believe we need an approach that will curb unlimited production and the falling prices that follow. We need to do more to use our surplus foods to wage war against hunger at home and abroad.

HOFFA: "DEFEAT BRADEMAS"

My vote for the Labor-Management Reform Act got me listed as one of the Congressmen Jimmy Hoffa wants purged at the polls.

A secret Hoffa memo, revealed by the press, called me a bad actor on the House Labor Committee and demanded my defeat. Although my Republican predecessor voted against a labor reform bill in 1958, I felt some legislation was needed to protect the millions of honest union members in America against the corruption of a few.

POLL ANSWERED BY 23.485

A substantial majority of the 23,485 persons who returned my questionnaire on issues favored Federal programs for education, depressed areas, health insurance for the aged, raising the minimum wage and extending coverage. The questionnaire was sent in April to most registered voters in the Third District.

KENNEDY and Nixon were top choices for President, with Democratic candidates getting 55 percent of the votes; Republicans, 45 percent. In the May 3 Indiana primary, Democratic candidates received 56 percent of the votes and Republican 44 percent.

CONGRESS PASSES ANTIBIGOTRY RESOLUTION

This year the House unanimously passed my resolution expressing the profound sense of shock and indignation at the wave of anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic demonstrations in Western Germany and other nations.

We all know, as I told the House, that when one man or one house of worship or one religious faith is today made the Object of attack, tomorrow another may feel the sharp lash of bigotry.

LETTER FROM LINCOLN

As a Protestant and a Democrat, I am in full agreement with the noble words of a great Republican, Abraham Lincoln, Who, a century ago, in a letter to a Kentucky friend in 1855, wrote:

Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a Nation we began by declaring that all men are created equal. except Negroes. When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read "All men are created equal except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics." When it comes to this, I shall prefer to emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty.

Abraham Lincoln understood the simple truth that all of us belong to some minority group.

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT"

The Declaration of Independence boldly declares that "all men are created equal" and are "endowed with certain unalienable rights." The task of securing these rights to all Americans, regardless of race or color, is one of the most crucial issues facing our country today.

Here is a summary of my work for civil rights during my first term in Con-

First Member of Congress to introduce the constitutional amendment guaranteeing the right to vote to all Americans, as suggested by the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame and a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Introduced both the Democratic and Republican proposals for registrars and referees to insure Negroes the right to vote in the South.

Served on a civil rights task force of Democratic Congressmen who sought to pass an effective civil rights bill against GOP-Dixiecrat efforts.

Helped preside over the Notre Dame Civil Rights Conference attended by Federal officials and other persons concerned with civil rights legislation.

Worked at Democratic National Convention on the platform committee which in either party's history.

SECURING PEACE AND FREEDOM

The greatest challenge to the American people is the securing of peace and freedom in the face of expanding Communist power. The common danger of mankind is war and the threat of war. But to work effectively for peace, we must restore American political, military and economic leadership in foreign affairs.

I believe that in the life or death area of foreign policy, a conscientious Congressman must vote in the national interest and put his political party second. My Republican predecessor in Congress supported President Eisenhower on foreign policy votes only 46 percent of the time. Although I am a Democrat, I have not once voted against President Eisenhower on a foreign policy issue, a 100 percent record.

EISENHOWER THANKS BRADEMAS FOR FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT

In fact, President Eisenhower wrote to me in May to voice his appreciation for a letter I had written him on behalf of a group of 28 Democratic Congressmen expressing our support of adequate funds for his mutual security program.

Republicans on the House Appropriations Committee, urging support of the mutual security appropriation bill this year, warned:

This is no time to kowtow to Khrushchev or be soft on communism.

I agree, and on June 17, 1960, I voted for this bill.

REPUBLICAN OPPONENT VOTES AGAINST EISENHOWER FOREIGN POLICY

But when my Republican opponent was our Representative in Congress, he cast his vote, on July 2, 1958 against President Eisenhower's mutual security appropriation bill and thus drove a knife into the heart of a program the President has described as "indispensable to our own and free world defense against Communist imperialism."

Some other activities of your Congressman:

I was glad to receive so many letters in support of my bill to create a Great White Fleet to carry surplus foods and medical help to disaster areas all over the world.

I strongly supported the point 4 Youth Corps idea, adopted by Congress, to provide for a study of the possibility of sending able young Americans abroad, at soldiers' pay, to serve our country in technical aid missions in the underdeveloped areas. It is in these areas that much of the battle for a free and peaceful world is now being fought.

BRADEMAS DELEGATE TO CONFERENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

The troubles in Cuba remind me of my recent visit to Latin America as a delegate from the U.S. Congress to the First Inter-American Parliamentary Conference in Lima, Peru, where I had the chance to talk with legislators from South and Central America. I served as translator for the chairman of our threeman delegation during a committee

drafted the strongest civil rights plank meeting on agricultural policy. My conversations with Latin American political leaders at this 16-nation meeting made clear to me that: First, economic development is the No. 1 problem facing these Republics; and, second, we must give much more attention than we have been doing to our relations with Latin America.

# Twentieth Anniversary of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, this fall will mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, an organization reflecting the thoughts and sentiments of 21/2 million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. Among the many objectives of this committee are coordinating and intensifying Ukrainian-American participation in the peace efforts of America, strengthening and propagating the American way of life; assisting and supporting the U.S. Government in the event of war, and cooperating in all respects with our Government in its national policies for the common good.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee is a member of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism and has actively assisted and cooperated with the United States, officially and privately, in its struggle to bring world peace and freedom. The committee has also maintained worldwide contacts with friends of the Ukraine, provided aid to the Ukrainian underground, and held as one of its policies the rejection of the common guilt of the Russian masses, made up of people of captive nations within the Soviet borders outnumbering all the Russians combined.

The committee is a completely American institution, made up of American citizens with a Ukrainian heritage or ancestry and it vigorously opposes the Communist regimes of China, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the other Communistdominated countries, since these regimes reflect the will of Moscow rather than representing the will of the people.

The ultimate goal of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is peaceful liberation and the necessary dismemberment of the Soviet Empire, stressing national self-determination and independence.

It is my privilege to congratulate the congress committee on the occasion of its 20th anniversary for its steadfast pursuit of these ideals and policies, its cooperation in all respects with the U.S. Government, and the encouragement it provides to the brave people of the captive nations who have not ceased fighting their oppressors.

Congressman John D. Dingell Reports to the People of the 15th District of Michi-

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of each Congress, I report on my stewardship to the people of my district.

During this session I served on the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

I maintain two offices to serve my constituents, one in Washington, D.C., and one in Detroit at 7310 Grand River Avenue, where I will again be available during the fall to meet with people of my district on their problems.

I. LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY THE HONORABLE JOHN D. DINGELL WHICH HAS BECOME LAW DURING THE SETH CONGRESS

H.R. 500: Outlawing bombing of churches, synagogues, homes, schools, and hystnesses

H.R. 3852: Eliminating the 50-year age requirement for permanent disability under the social security program.

H.R. 11591: Increasing salaries of Federal classified and postal employees by 7½ percent to 8.4 percent, and making permanent certain other Government pay raises.

H.R. 4261: Extending the life of the

Civil Rights Commission.

H.R. 12449: Increasing penalties for violation of the Migratory Bird Act.

H.R. 5191: Improving distribution of surplus food to needy families.

II. OTHER LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY HON.
JOHN D. DINGELL

SOCIAL SECURITY

H.R. 3851: To reduce retirement age for men to 60 and for women to 55.

H.R. 3854: To raise the amount which may be earned by social security recipients without penalty to \$1,800 per year.

H.R. 3897 and H.R. 5923: To provide for up to 60 days hospitalization per year and other medical care for social security beneficiaries.

H.R. 3853: To liberalize the definition of permanent disability which now excludes many disabled persons from benefits under the permanent disability section.

CIVIL RIGHTS

H.R. 351: An omnibus bill to outlaw discrimination in employment, voting, housing, and transportation, and to create a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission with strong enforcement powers.

H.R. 352: To authorize the Attorney General of the United States to file civil actions for injunction on behalf of citizens whose civil rights are threatened or interfered with.

H.R. 353: To outlaw lynching or violence because of race, creed, or color of the victim. H.R. 354: To establish a strong Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission to abolish job discrimination.

PROBLEMS OF THE AGED

H.R. 1167: To make it an unfair labor practice to discriminate against a worker because of age.

MINIMUM WAGE AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

H.R. 3558: To provide Federal standards for unemployment compensation and to guarantee unemployed workers two-thirds their weekly wage or half the average wage within their State, whichever is less, for not less than 39 weeks.

H.R. 6239: To increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour, and so to protect workers and industries in Michigan from low wage competitors in other areas.

NATIONAL CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH INSURANCE

H.R. 4498: As in previous sessions I sponsored a national program of contributory health insurance to make adequate medical care available to all on a prepaid basis with freedom of choice expressly reserved to both physician and patient.

RECORD OF THE BOTH CONGRESS

Liberals found this Congress most frustrating after the clear mandate of the people in the fall of 1958. The conservative coalition of Dixiecrats and Republicans, which has blocked much worthwhile social legislation since 1938, prevented enactment of minimum wage, school construction and housing legislation, as well as legislation to stimulate the sluggish growth of the economy, to help business and industry, and to provide jobs for our people. In this the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition had the leadership and open assistance of the Republican administration which rattled a constant veto threat over the heads of Congress

Particularly unfortunate was the betrayal of the aged by the administration and its coalition cohorts on medical care. The legislation passed ostensibly to furnish medical care to the aged, the highest of all groups in all phases of medical need, will do little for them. Matching Federal grants for the care of the needy aged on a strictly welfare basis are provided in the bill passed. The usual means test is required. In all probability, residents of States like Michigan will receive little direct benefit, except that the Federal Government will pay a portion of what is now paid by the State under existing welfare programs to furnish medical care to aged welfare recipients. It is questionable whether this will make improvement in actual quality of the care now afforded our needy aged.

The Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1960, principally directed at protecting the right to vote and it should be helpful in this. I am happy to say that not only was I a framer of the discharge petition which brought this legislation to the floor, after it had been bottled up by the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition but was active in every effort to strengthen the bill. The conservative coalition with the support of the White House and most of the Republican membership beat down most efforts to make

this legislation really meaningful. Provisions of my antibombing bill are included in this law.

At this time, although exact figures are not available, the Congress cut the administration's spending requests sub-The politically balanced stantially. budget of the 1960 fiscal year was achieved by juggling of expenditures of the year preceding and the year following. Among others, foreign aid expenditures not needed until 1960 were spent in 1959 Vital defense expenditures, and, indeed, many other necessary expenditures were put off by the Executive until 1961. Many bookkeeping changes were made to permit this balanced budget, including more than doubling the Federal Reserve's payment to the Federal Government from \$491 to \$1.093 million.

While this juggling was going on the President and members of his party in Congress were successfully opposing housing and urban renewal programs, aid to depressed areas, and school construction legislation.

The Congress appropriated sufficient money to meet foreign aid requirements, although it appears that the administration is seeking to make up for diplomatic failures by big expenditures. The collapse of American foreign policy in many areas, such as the Congo, Latin America, and the Far East was again a signal for increased foreign aid requests by the administration. The events of the past year have finally proved that the "grand tour personal diplomacy" does not work. I am hopeful that these failures may result in intelligent reappraisal of foreign policy and that emergency appropriations will not substitute for intelligent planning.

SOME IMPORTANT LEGISLATION ACTED UPON BY THE 86TH CONGRESS

Civil Rights Act of 1960: Authorizes Federal courts through appointed referees to safeguard voting rights; fixes penalties for obstruction of court orders and for destruction of homes, churches, schools, and businesses by use of explosives; and requires preservation of Federal election records for 2 years.

S. 722: To provide loans and grants for industrial redevelopment in depressed areas, as well as retaining unemployed workers. This was vetoed by the President and an attempted override failed.

H.R. 12667: To increase the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour over a 3-year period, and extend coverage to 4 million more workers. This was passed by the House and Senate, but killed in conference by Republican-Dixiecrat coalition.

Public Law 85-564: Extending the limit of \$293 billion on the national debt for 1 year,

H.R. 10128: To authorize a 3-year \$975 million program of aid to school districts for construction of schools. This was passed by both Houses but the conference request was killed in Rules Committee by Dixiecrat-Republican coalition.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES OF HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

Disclosures by me several years ago of irregularities in granting television licenses by the Federal Communications Commission, and my discussion of improprieties of conduct by members of that body has helped bring about stringent reform legislation. Cancellation of television licenses granted under questionable circumstances, and resignation and indictment of members of that agency, have also followed.

This year I helped bring about a thorough investigation of the Federal Power Commission, by disclosure of exparte contracts on members of that body. Lobbyists secured an excessive rate of return on gas delivered to the Detroit area by importer visits to commissioners. A thorough congressional investigation resulted, the Federal Power Commission reversed itself, and the people of this area were saved some \$16 million over the next 20 years.

I vigorously and successfully opposed other lobby attempts to damage consumer interests. I helped defeat an effort to weaken the food and drug law to permit cancer producing additives in foods. I joined with a few colleagues in successfully defeating a nationwide so-called fair-trade bill which would have cost consumers over a billion dollars a year in additional costs on food. appliances, drugs, cosmetics, and household items. This bill would have repealed the antitrust laws, and opened businessmen to intimidation, coercion, and improper pressure. It would have vested in special interests license to fix prices and gouge merchants and consumers alike.

I have taken a particular interest in conservation of wildlife and natural resources, and have drafted strong legislation to clean up our rivers and waters and make them again safe for home, industrial, and recreational use. I took part in enactment of every piece of conservation legislation which was passed this session.

It has been an honor to represent my people in the House of Representatives for the past three Congresses, and I hope my efforts will merit their continued approval.

## Rules Committee "Roadblock" Invites Smashing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, Washington Post Columnist Robert C. Albright, in an article in the June 26, 1960, issue of that publication observes:

A history-making fight to break the House Rules Committee's vast veto power over legislation now appears to be a 1961 certainty, no matter who is elected President in 1960.

In view of the widespread interest in this subject, Mr. Speaker, I include the full text of Mr. Albright's article:

RULES COMMITTEE "ROADBLOCK" INVITES SMASHING

## (By Robert C. Albright)

A history-making fight to break the House Rules Committee's vast veto power over legislation now appears to be a 1961 certainty, no matter who is elected President in 1960.

At least one major Democratic candidate for President is known to regard the veto power as a threat to the sort of legislative program he would like to lay before his first Congress. There is reason to believe that other presidential prospects take much the same view.

The struggle to remove the traditional House roadblock to legislation has been shaping up for months. It became inevitable last week when the Rules Committee finally lowered the boom on the Federal-ald-to-education bill, a Democratic leadership must.

The surprising thing about it is that the committee by its own act may have numbered the days of its absolute sway. Chairman Howard W. Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, and his coalition majority on the eight-member group until recently had been using their great powers quite cautiously, even with a certain diplomatic tact.

In the case of the civil rights bill, for example, their strategy had called for delay rather than a provocative "No." Even when the committee blocked the since-vetoed depressed areas bill, House Democrats had been able to get legislation to the floor and pass it by using special Calendar Wednesday procedure.

Right up to last week, the committee used one rule of thumb—never strain leadership patience too far. It had begun to look as if shrewd old Howard Smirth was playing his cards just right to avoid a blowup endangering his powers. Then came the flat school bill "No," and that may have changed the score.

The next President, whoever he may be, wouldn't be the first to have House Rules Committee trouble and to try to do something about it.

After his first famed 100 days of unequaled legislative action, Franklin Roosevelt fretted constantly about the pigeonholing action of a Rules Committee coalition headed by former Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York. O'Connor, a brother of Roosevelt's former law partner, Basil O'Connor, first angered F.D.R. by refusing for more than a year to report his pioneering wagehour bill. It was under O'Connor that the committee first came to be known as the third House of Congress.

Instead of trying to revise House rules, President Roosevelt met the challenge by setting out to purge O'Connor from Congress. The remarkable thing is he succeeded in defeating O'Connor in the 1938 elections, although every other one of his purge attempts failed.

The only other striking victory over the formidable House rules coalition occurred in the triumphant wake of President Truman's 1948 election.

Before the 81st Congress was 2 hours old, administration forces shattered the power of the Rules Committee to block Truman bills by overwhelming approval of a so-called 21-day rule, which set up a device for bypassing the committee.

Speaker RAYBURN helped put the reform through the House, and Mr. Truman drove up to Capitol Hill to congratulate him.

## DISCREETLY SUPREME

The device cramped the style of Rules Committee, but only temporarily. After a 2-year interlude, the coalition came back in

force with enough votes to strike the 21-day rule from the books.

The Rules Committee coalition has reigned supreme ever since, although it has operated with considerable discretion. After the 1958 elections, when there were rumblings of another House revolt against its powers, Speaker Raybuan himself staved off a crackdown by promising House liberals that, one way or another, key House bills will be moved.

The Rules Committee's shattering blow at the school bill on Wednesday, however, may have ended this long period of truce. Just now, there is no move to revive the comparatively ineffective 21-day rule. But the next session is expected to see a rash of direct measures to curb the powers of the committee, with under-the-counter support from the next President himself.

At least one noncoalition member of the Rules Committee is exploring new means of keeping the House legislative traffic channels clear. One of the more interesting proposals would require the entire membership of the Rules Committee to be "elected" in much the same way that House Democrats now elect members of the blue-ribbon Ways and Means Committee.

If the House ever adopts anything that drastic, the rules won't be changed, but the entire personnel of the committee could be.

#### ADJOURNMENT DELAYED

Repercussions from the school bill turndown not only may have long-range consequences—the short-term effects could prove equally dramatic. What troubles lawmakers immediately is that it could put a serious crimp into plans for a preconvention adjournment.

The school bill is one of a quartet of measures Democratic leaders are are determined to pass, in one form or another, before they adjourn sine die.

The fact that Mr. Eisenhower may veto every one of them doesn't disturb them a bit. If they don't get the bills, Democrats say that they can make very good use of the issues in the campaign ahead.

This is not only true of the school bill. It would certainly apply to the potboiling medical care for the aged legislation, which is scheduled to be salvaged in the Senate. And Democrats also have no thought of adjourning until they've laid a minimum wage bill and a housing bill on the President's deek

Just when it seemed that Congress might make it as early as July 4 or 5, the Rules Committee refused to drop the other shoe. Now all bets are off on adjournment by any "day certain."

Painful as it sounds, there is even some bleak speculation about Congress returning for a week of work between the conventions.

# Congressman Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Reports to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure once more to report to my neighbors and constituents of the 10th Congressional District on my activities as the Representative in the 86th Congress, just concluded.

As a Congressman, it is my aim to represent all of the people, regardless of their needs or political affiliations. I consider this my primary responsibility. During the last Congress, as during each of my prior terms of service, I have faced every bill, every program, and every legislative proposal with one test: Is this in the best interest of the 10th Congressional District and of the Nation.

The past 2 years have been busy, sometimes frantic ones. It is possible to include only some of the highlights in this report. Unhappily, as my report below will show, some of the programs for which I fought, such as the minimum wage bill, did not materialize. Important advances were made in the social security laws, but much still remains to be done.

On the credit side of the ledger, a landmark civil rights bill, based on a report which I prepared, was enacted into law. I was in the forefront of the successful fight to give further protection to the small businessman. And I have been greatly encouraged by the response to my proposal to create a Senior Citizens' Bureau, as well as to other planks in my legislative program.

No less vital was the time spent in helping my constituents with their personal problems. I shall continue to help in every way possible, for I believe it is the right of every person to petition his Congressman. Whether the problem is big or small, I know that, for the individual concerned, it is very important.

Aware that an alert, well-informed electorate is the surest safeguard of democracy, I submit the following report to you. Your comments in the past have been helpful and most welcome. I solicit your continued reactions, your views, and your suggestions as to my stewardship.

THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD LEADERSHIP

Ten years ago we were fighting the Communists in Korea; today they have ventured into our own backyard. This startling turn of events makes it imperative that we reevaluate our foreign policies and objectives. The crises of the past year—Korea, Japan, Cuba, the collapse of the summit—call for a new American offensive, based on imagination, boldness, and decisive action.

I have long urged that we reexamine our attitude toward our neighbors to the south. Although we waited for the Cuban crisis to do so, we have at last undertaken just such a reexamination. I am pleased to report that one of the major accomplishments of the summer session was the approval of a program for the development of Latin America and the reconstruction of Chile.

As important as economic aid, in my opinion, is getting our true image across to the peoples of Latin America. I have long been concerned with launching sister city programs to strengthen inter-American relationships, in my capacity as chairman of the National Citizens Committee for Columbus Day. I have also been meeting with officials of the U.S. Information Agency to explore what else we can do to reach the Latin American man in the street.

Because the struggle between democracy and communism in the next decade will focus largely upon the uncommitted

and underdeveloped nations, I have strongly supported maximum appropriations for foreign aid. I believe we could be far more effective in this field as well, however, if we reexamined our programs, put them on a definite, long-term basis, used our funds to build mutual respect, instead of buying friends, and supported projects which were truly responsive to the needs of the local citizens.

Communism will fail only if this country remains the strongest nation in the world. Disturbed by the testimony of countless military experts who warned that we will not retain our military supeiority unless we intensify our efforts, Congress appropriated almost \$40 billion for defense. Congressional prodding also spurred a reexamination of our missile program. We must provide for the defenses we need, not those we think we can afford. A missile lag is something we can afford least of all.

Diplomacy, as well as defense, can decide the cold war. So that we may be prepared on the diplomatic front, I have strongly urged the establishment of a Foreign Service Academy. This academy, I believe, can provide us with a pool of highly skilled, highly trained talent from which we can draw the very best men and women to represent us abroad.

Finally, I have continued to press for the establishment of a permanent U.N. police force, a plan I have been promoting since 1950. The Congo crisis points up once again how valuable such a peace force might be.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

Our Nation's strength lies not only in the defense program, but in the guarantee of fundamental rights and liberties.

As in the 85th Congress, I again authored the report which resulted in the Civil Rights Act of 1960—the first breakthrough in civil rights legislation in 80 years.

The act of 1960 will secure some of our most sacred rights for all of our citizens.

IMMIGRATION
As a member of the Judiciary Commit-

tee, I am pleased to report that the committee engineered legislation to reunite families, help many alien orphans, and admit homeless refugees, a most appropriate step forward in thir world refugee year.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND OUR SENIOR CITIZENS

Several good amendments to the social security laws were passed this year, including a moderate increase in the income limitations. As one who has pressed for removal of the income restrictions entirely, I must point out that the job has just begun. We must change the law so that those retired people who are willing and able to work will not be penalized for doing so.

Important changes were made in our disability laws. I am particularly pleased with this because I pointed out many of the serious deficiencies in the social security disability program in testimony before the Ways and Means Committee last fall.

During 1959 Congress launched a new program to provide housing for the elderly. Through a modest beginning, this marks a significant first in a sadly neglected field.

I have been deeply encouraged by the fine response to my suggestion to establish a Bureau for Senior Citizens. I intend to intensify my efforts on this program, for I feel a bureau is essential if senior citizens are to have the spokesman they need.

LABOR

Congress adjourned without taking action on the minimum wage bill.

As one of those who strongly supported adequate minimum wage legislation, I was deeply disappointed.

We must remember that we cannot regard ourselves as a prosperous nation until each and every one of our citizens has the right and opportunity to earn a living wage.

#### SMALL BUSINESS

My work on the Antimonopoly Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee is concerned with protecting the small businessman and the consumer.

Most recently, the subcommittee was instrumental in getting legislation to restrict bank mergers, which will help small banks—often the small businessman's chief source of credit—to stay in business.

I authorized the report which resulted in the Clayton Act finality bill—hailed by the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission as the most significant piece of antitrust legislation to come out of this Congress. This law is important to consumers and small businessmen alike, because it gives us a new weapon against deceptive business practices, price discrimination and unfair competition.

Just last year, the subcommittee was responsible for a decrease in long-distance telephone rates—saving users \$50 million a year. We are now working on still another decrease.

PAYOL

Perhaps one of the most important achievements of this session, and one which had my strong support, was legislation to restore integrity to the radio-TV industry. Those who become involved in payola and other dishonest practices will now be subject to severe criminal penalties.

## OBSCENE LITERATURE

My personal fight for stronger laws against smut peddlers has stimulated wonderful support, both from my constituents and from my colleagues in Congress.

As a result of my urging, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee has promised to schedule hearings on my program early next session. At that time, I have been assured, a complete investigation of the entire problem will be undertaken. I am most hopeful that stringent, effective legislation will be a prompt result.

## EDUCATION

It has been officially estimated that 10 million of our children receive an impaired education because they go to school in inadequate, overcrowded classrooms. We cannot continue to tolerate this neglect of our greatest national re-

source. Nor can we continue to ignore the challenge of the Soviet Union, which places far more emphasis on education than we do.

An equitable program to expand our educational facilities has been a firm part of my legislative platform. Unfortunately, those of us who were so committed were unsuccessful in the last Congress. I do not think I need add that I intend to continue my fight in the future.

#### MEDICAL RESEARCH

Although I am not on the Appropriations Committee, I have taken an active interest in the yearly budget for medical research. This year considerable progress was made, as we increased the appropriation over last year's by about 40 percent.

Who knows what diseases might already be conquered had we invested perhaps 40 percent more in our health and our lives over the last decade.

#### VETERANS

Of particular interest to the veteran is the extension of the GI home loan program, which had my vigorous support.

I introduced legislation to provide pensions on a more equitable basis for widows and children of veterans of World War II and Korea; such a provision was included in the pension bill enacted in 1950

Reported out of committee, although not finally approved, was a measure to set up a court of appeals for veterans who are denied claims by the Veterans' Administration. I cosponsored this legislation and testified on its behalf before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

## FOR THE GARDEN STATE

Of special interest to the commuter is the new New Jersey-New York Transportation Agency, set up to handle our commuter problems. At the request of New Jersey State officials, I introduced the bill granting congressional consent to this agency, and steered the bill into law.

I have received the personal thanks of the chairman of the State Tercentenary Commission for my efforts to secure House approval for the New Jersey tercentenary bill. Under this legislation a Federal Tercentenary Commission will help New Jersey celebrate her 300th birthday.

As in prior years, I continued my efforts to focus attention, on the Federal level, on the nonresident tax on New Jersey commuters. It looks now as though at least some relief may be forthcoming early next year.

Immediately after learning of the decision on the Essex East-West Freeway, I contacted the Bureau of Public Roads to press for reconsideration. In the myriad of correspondence, telephone conversations and conferences which have followed, with officials of both the Bureau and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, I have urged the Bureau to consider the civil defense advantages of a depressed highway, because this factor, when added to all the others, should certainly be enough to justify the expenditure of additional Federal funds.

During our last meeting, the Chief of the Bureau agreed to reconsider the depressed design in the light of all these considerations. As soon as there is any definite word, you may be sure that I shall inform the district.

#### OTHER ISSUES

I have repeatedly stressed the overwhelming need for an adequate urban renewal program. A great deal more must be done to restore our cities and provide for balanced suburban development. I shall continue to work for programs to eliminate blight, solve urban transit difficulties, meet other problems such as air and water pollution, and rehabilitate our cities.

So that you may know where I stand on issues other than those mentioned above, I might mention that I introduced legislation to establish a U.S. Peace Agency; to combat waste and inefficiency in Government spending; to prevent our servicemen stationed abroad from being tried by foreign courts; to revise and standardize our unemployment compensation system; to provide an additional tax exemption for the physically handicapped; and to improve the immigration laws. I cosponsored the captive nations resolution which was approved last spring, and also introduced a bill to set up a separate Captive Nations Committee of the House. After several years, my efforts to award Medals of Honor to the four chaplains-one of whom was Father Washington of Arlington-were finally successful. The Department of Defense is now preparing an appropriate design.

Your letters are most welcome and deeply appreciated. Whether they discuss legislative issues or personal problems, I feel they help me become truly responsive to the needs and opinions of the people I am proud to represent. I hope you will continue to give me the benefit of your views and suggestions.

## Voters Hold Solution to Farm Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. GRACIE PFOST

OF DAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, since coming to the Congress in 1953, I have become increasingly alarmed over the cost-price squeeze in which our Nation's farmers find themselves. Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of the First Congressional District in Idaho which I have the privilege to represent.

I grew up on a farm in the Boise Valley, and the great depression which swept the land in the early 1930's and brought harder times to my parents than they had ever known.

Through sheer grit and hard work, we managed to hang on to our farm while many of our neighbors went under. Twelve years of Republican rule had

added up to poverty, despair, and foreclosures, so that the coming of President Roosevelt and the New Deal was like a breath of fresh air on a tired land. And the Democratic Party with such constructive programs as the REA, proved equal to the challenge of those depression years and farmers were again able to hold their heads up in dignity and provide a better life for their families.

But now, after another era of Republican power, the farmer again finds himself slipping into an abyss of despair.

The Benson regime was established in the Nation's Capital in 1953. It came in on a wave of promises that saw headlines in the newspapers which read: "Ike Favors More Farm Props and 100 Percent of Parity," and "Ike Offers Plan for Farm Price Boost." Little did the Nation's farmers who read those headlines so hopefully know what was in store for them. The record, some 8 years later, speaks for itself.

Thousands of once proud, independent farmers have gone bankrupt and have been forced to leave the land which belonged to their forefathers.

The net income of farmers last year dropped to the lowest level—in relation to volume of their sales—than in any year since the Department of Agriculture began keeping records. And worse yet, his income so far in 1960 is 8 percent below the depressed level of 1959.

The per capita annual income of farm families last year—and that includes Government payments along with earnings for off-farm work—plummeted to less than one-half that of nonfarm families.

And what is the overall picture for the last 8 years, comparing 1960 with 1952? It is a sad commentary, indeed. Farm prices are down 17 percent and the farm parity ratio is down 21 percent; net farm income is down 24 percent and the purchasing power of that farm income is down 29 percent, the lowest since 1940; farmers' debts stand at a record \$24 billion and the farm population has declined 3.1 million since 1952.

All of this is cold arithmetic. The cost in human terms—in poverty-ridden rural families, in hungry and ragged children, in loss of pride and dignity and a sense of purpose and accomplishment—cannot be measured.

It is the same story everywhere—a cost-price squeeze which has been sapping the very vitality of our farmers. Secretary Benson has taken control of the farm program out of the hands of the farmer and given it to people "who farm the farmers," as someone described them. These middlemen who reap the profits at the expense of the farmers have been richly rewarded by Mr. Eenson. But it has confounded him also by piling surplus upon surplus, and the drain on the taxpayers has been heavier with each passing year.

With more than \$5 billion being spent annually by Secretary Benson in his patchwork farm program, it is no wonder that he has managed to spend more money than all the Secretaries of Agriculture combined since the Department of Agriculture was founded back in the

Today it takes 41.7 bushels of corn to buy the same suit of clothes that 26 bushels would buy in 1952. It takes 216.7 bushels to buy an electric stove compared to 153 bushels in 1952, and 38.6 bushels to buy a chair for the house compared to only 17.1 bushels 8 years ago.

As prices have steadily fallen, farmers have been impelled to produce more to make up for the loss. The result has been mountainous surpluses, which have further depressed prices. This, in a nutshell, is the fallacy of the Benson program. The tragedy it has wrought could not be spelled out in simpler terms.

When Democratic Farm Belt members of the Senate and House rebelled and tried to pass legislation designed to help the farmer, we were met with veto after

veto by the President.

Legislation to restore parity to 90 percent in 1955 fell by an Eisenhower-Nixon veto. In 1958, "hold the line" legislation—Senate Joint Resolution 162—to prevent Secretary Benson from lowering the farm price structure was vetoed. A major wheat bill which sought to cut acreage and raise parity was enacted in 1959, but it was vetoed. A new tobacco bill was voted, but then it also was vetoed. Last year, Congress passed a bill to restore the authority over REA to the REA Administrator, thus to forestall the Agriculture Secretary from crippling that very important agency to farmers, but this, too, was vetoed.

Agriculture is our basic industry. We are the best fed nation on earth. Our farmers have made it so. The productivity of our farms is today the greatest stabilizing force in the economy of the free world. The Communists have put satellites above the earth, but they cannot begin to match the productivity of the people tilling the soil of America.

Mr. Speaker, the fate of 21 million farmers is at stake in the November election. I have deep faith in the wisdom of the American voters. The decision is up to them to place in power in Washington an administration and a Secretary of Agriculture who will be sensitive to the needs of rural America and who will actively work to bring a new measure of prosperity to the farmer.

Why Education by Airborne Television?
The Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I have been most interested in the development of what has been described as an exciting new adventure in education—airborne television instruction.

At the present time I am serving on the area committee for the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction. The State of Indiana is one of the States which is participating in a unique pilot experiment to determine the effectiveness of using airborne television to broaden the range of educational offerings available to many schools and colleges.

Because I believe that many Members of Congress who also have a deep interest in education may not be familiar with the concept of airborne television instruction, I should like to insert in the Congressional Record the following information from a brochure which describes the beginnings of what promises to be a great stride forward in providing new resources for American education. The excerpts from the brochure, published by the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction, follow:

WHY EDUCATION BY AIRBORNE TELEVISION?

The Nation's schools and colleges face the dual challenge in the coming years of educating far more students and giving each student a much better quality education than ever before.

Educational expenditures will have to increase, but it takes more than money to solve the problems posed by this challenge. It requires important innovations that will increase instructional effectiveness and improve the relevance and quality of the curriculum.

Only a fundamental breakthrough in education, as sweeping as past breakthroughs in science, industry, and agriculture, can provide the boost in educational quality that is needed, all across the curriculum and all across the country at a cost that can be met.

Television represents one powerful new tool which can help schools and colleges develop these innovations. Like movable type and the printed page, however, television is simply a medium of communication. Its utility to education will depend primarily on how wisely it is used, on the quality of what is communicated, and how television instruction is integrated with other learning experiences in the school.

The Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction represents a promising opportunity to harness television to bring the highest quality of education to millions of youngsters, in large and small communities alike, more quickly and at less cost than by any other means available.

Television also can lift many burdens from the classroom teacher and allow the teacher to work more intimately in individual and group learning situations with the students. Used at its full potential, television also may permit salary increases for school faculties as their duties are redefined and more nonprofessional chores are shifted to assistants and interns.

## TV TEACHING IS EFFECTIVE

The effectiveness of television as a powerful medium of school and college instruction now has been clearly established, though much remains to be learned about the best ways of employing this new educational tool.

In the 1958-59 school year, 569 public school systems and 117 colleges and universities in America used television for direct instruction in regular courses involving more than 500,000 schoolchildren and 100,000 college students.

Despite the sometimes primitive technical conditions and other handicaps under which these early instructional television experiments have operated, the results have been promising. In the bulk of cases, there has been no significant difference between how much students learned by television and

how much they learned by conventional instruction.

It now has been demonstrated that television is an effective means for giving far more students access to unusually talented teachers, and for giving students rich learning experiences, such as scientific demonstrations, that cannot possibly be provided in ordinary classrooms.

#### BUILDING UPON PRESENT SYSTEMS

Educational television stations and closedcircuit TV systems in schools have laid the basis, educationally and technically, for the great stride forward made possible by an airborne system.

By elevating the ETV station a few miles above the earth, its geographic coverage is greatly expanded, enabling it to reach a large majority of schoolchildren beyond the telecasting limits of ground-based ETV stations, particularly in small towns and rural areas where educational help is needed most.

On the ground or in the air, however, a single open-circuit channel faces difficulties in attempting to serve a significant portion of the whole curriculum or grade spectrum. A typical 12-grade school system offers anywhere from 100 to 175 separate courses, some divided into differentiated sections according to student ability. A single television channel can provide only 12 half-hour units of instruction in a 6-hour school day, enough for only one-half hour per day at each grade level. The disparity between broadcasting potential and size of curriculum is even greater at the college level.

A ground-based, closed-circuit system with six simultaneous channels can overcome this limitation, but the cost is prohibitive when the students to be served are in classrooms which are widely dispersed geographically. Again, this difficulty is overcome when the multichannel system—starting with two channels and containing the potential for six—becomes airborne.

The single channel, ground-based ETV station and the multi-channel closed circuit system each has its role to play in the full development of instructional television, regionally and nationally. Each adds an element of flexibility to the service provided by a regional airborne system. Different schedules can be followed. Local needs and professional planning more sensitively can strengthen the regional airborne program.

By economically expanding the reach and variety of instructional television, the airborne television system holds promise of making a substantial contribution toward improving the quality of American education.

## FEASIBILITY DEMONSTRATED

In a 3-year experiment soon after World War II, the Westinghouse Electric Corp. developed and demonstrated the technical feasibility of airborne telecasting by delivering a satisfactory signal from an airborne transmitter operating at 25,000 feet to receiving sets as far away as 225 miles, where terrain conditions were favorable.

Recent engineering studies, drawing upon the technical findings of the Westinghouse Stratovision experiments, have laid the basis for the Midwest program to telecast over two channels, and the eventual possibility of as many as six simultaneously from one aircraft. Such a system will enable the telecasting of courses by an outstanding faculty to schools and colleges over most of the territory within a radius of some 150 to 200 miles. A second standby aircraft will assure high reliability of operation regardless of weather conditions and equipment break-down.

Thus will be made available, at relatively low cost, a top quality faculty and a broad and rich curriculum to a vast number of students both in small rural schools and in large urban schools.

For example, within a radius of 200 miles of northcentral Indiana there are more than 5 million students in over 13,000 separate About one-third of these are in locations. school systems of less than 2,000 pupils which for the most part are too small to provide a satisfactory education under present conditions

These schools and pupils can be served by the transmitting aircraft except where terrain and similar obstacles cause reception blindspots, especially on the outer edges of the circle.

THE PROGRAM'S POTENTIAL

MPATI's schedule will begin initially with the telecasting of instructional programs over two channels. If this pilot operation proves successful, it would then be possible to expand the service to six simultaneous programs.

Eventually, an airborne TV system transmitting six simultaneous programs could provide 72 separate half-hour units during a 6-hour school day. This makes it possible to provide high-quality televised programs covering a considerable portion of the entire curriculum of a school system at all grade levels, even allowing for some repetition of programs at different hours to provide greater flexibility of scheduling for individual schools.

In addition, it might be possible to broadcast special programs before and after the regular school day, such as "advanced standing courses" for bright high school students and in-service assistance programs for teachers.

Throughout the experimental period of the project, MPATI will work with educators and lay groups in the six-State region to develop an appropriate form of organization and method of continuing financial support to sustain the program permanently after June, 1962. This, of course, is subject to renewal of channel allocations by the FCC. Such a permanent organization could be created by an interstate educational compact and pooling local and State school resources for the management and finance of the airborne TV program. It might also take the form of a voluntary association of local school districts. Time and study will be required for leaders in the region to determine what form of organization best fits their needs.

If the airborne experiment proves success ful, it may serve as a pilot project for similar regional undertakings in other sections of the country. It has been envisioned that eventually a relatively small number of aircraft could provide coast-to-coast educational television coverage.

The system might also have implications for speeding up the educational process in underdeveloped nations by enabling them to jump the illiteracy barrier.

MEMBERS OF AREA COMMITTEE LISTED

Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons for the initial effectiveness of this experiment is the able area coordinator of the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction, Edward L. Doyle, at the University of Notre Dame, and the following members of the area committee of the MPATI, all outstanding citizens of horthern Indiana: Frederick K. Baer, E. B. Benson, Mrs. Sol Boorda, Hon. John Brademas, Mrs. Robert F. Burns, Donald Carlson, James F. Connaughton, Donald A. Dake, Clarence F. Dineen, Ph. D., Irvin S. Dolk, Albert L. Doyle, C. Emmett, Eller, Alex Jardine, Ph. D., Melvin L. Mosier, James E. Murphy, Mrs. Robert L. Oare, Robert W. O'Connor, Haskell B. Osborne, Harold E. Oyer, J. E. Rice, Ph. D., Milton S. Ries, Jack M. Ryder, Ph. D., Franklin D. Schurz, Robert W.

Strickler, Ph. D., Rt. Rev. John S. Sabo. John A. Toth, Miss Barbara K. Warner, John F. Young, Ph. D., and John J. Young, Ph. D.

# Congressman Joseph E. Karth Reports to the Citizens of Ramsey County

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES . Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, at this the close of the 86th Congress, I feel it my duty to review the events, the achieve-

marked the last 2 years. Our district, Mr. Speaker, with 422,000 people is one of the largest in Minnesota. I am proud to serve my friends and neighbors as their Congressman and to

ments and yes the failures which have

report to them. ST. PAUL SOUTH ST. PAUL PLOODWALL

I was particularly gratified to have had an important part in winning for our district the first appropriation amounting to \$500,000 for construction of the long dreamed of and planned floodwall project along the west bank of the Mississippi. Approval of these funds by Congress has already set into motion multimillion-dollar plans for an industrial park and redevelopment which will mean new jobs and business for an important area of our district which has too long been held back from realizing its potential and too long had to put up with human misery and great financial loss.

I will continue to press for additional funds for this important project until it is finished.

ACTIVITIES IN SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS COMMITTEE

When committee assignments were made I received an appointment to the new Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House which has in its legislative jurisdiction outer space, including exploration and control thereof. science scholarship, scientific research and development, and astronautical research and development-including resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

The committee also has legislative jurisdiction over these Government agencies: Bureau of Standards, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Council, and the National Science Foundation.

During this Congress the committee conducted 27 investigations covering topics ranging from the exploration of the bottom of the sea to Army plans for construction on the Moon. Extensive hearings involving untold hours of testimony were held on 17 different subjects ranging from a broad review of the Nation's space program to that of research on mechanical translation. This committee's importance is well recognized since Congressman McCormack, Democratic leader, and Congressman MARTIN, a high-ranking Republican. serve on it as their only committee assignment.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

A strong America-strong in defense. strong in industry, strong in moral purpose, and strong in friends through the world—is the only guarantee to peace.

In 1952 we had all of these, but since then a failure in administration leadership has caused our country to suffer diplomatic defeats in Japan, Indochina, Egypt, and the Near East, Hungary, South America, Cuba, and now in the

The bookkeepers in the Budget Bureau now dictate our global defense strategy and the weapons which are to be built.

While the Constitution severely limits the actions of Congress in international relations, we have given the Chief Executive everything he has asked, and more, in maintaining our defense. But while the Congress appropriates funds to defend America the Executive can and does "freeze" them, and our overall strength is lessened.

The Congress, too, has supported substantially the requests for foreign economic and military assistance, although with many misgivings that too much of the money will be badly spent in poorly planned projects and in supporting discredited and even corrupt foreign governments

Most Ramsey County citizens would. I am sure, consent to spend such funds as Americans can reasonably afford in preserving the peace with honor.

I hope, too, that the next administration will give serious consideration to such legislative proposals as mine to establish within the Government a permanent National Peace Agency of top experts devoted to researching the conditions of permanent and honorable peace and to the means of achieving

RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNMENT FINANCES

It has become a regular practice now for the administration to accuse Congress of fiscal irresponsibility in many instances where Congress has disagreed on programs involving expenditures.

The record should show that during this last session of Congress the administration asked for about \$73,846 million to run the executive department but the Congress finally reduced this staggering sum by \$212 million. For the two sessions of Congress (1959 and 1960) the Congress cut the administration budget requests by well over \$2 billion.

Let the record also show who the spenders are: This administration's first budget totaled \$57 billion; its last, \$84 billion-or \$27 billion more. When the administration took over, the public debt amounted to \$266.1 billion; when it leaves the debt will be about \$286.3 billion, or \$20.2 billion higher than when it took office.

Let the record also show that on this debt the present administration will be paying this year \$13 billion more in interest than the last year of the previous administration.

I think the record should show that because of this high interest rate policy, the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen by 10 percent during the past  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years.

#### AMERICA'S FAILURE TO GROW

The administration's tight moneyhigh interest policies have stunted the economic growth so that in midyear 1960 the employment and business growth outlook of our country is not good. Steel mills are producing at half their capacity and about a fifth of the Nation's production machinery is idle. Over 5 percent of the labor force continues to be unemployed while millions of other workers have only parttime jobs.

LABOR

Under the pretext of driving crooks and racketeers from the country's labor movement, conservatives in both parties managed to pass the Landrum-Griffin law which more than ever handcaps legitimate and decent trade unions and puts them over all sorts of legal hurdles.

The rank and file of labor continued to suffer from the hostility of the administration in their efforts to soften the effects of the Taft-Hartley law in regard to picketing and the open invitation to unscrupulous employers to move to low-wage, right-to-work States. Every worker and employer in my district should be vitally concerned with this problem of lost jobs and lost industry.

Fair Labor Standards Act amendments which were introduced to raise the Federal minimum wage and to extend coverage to millions of workers not now included, were defeated in the conference committee.

## RAILROAD WORKERS

Benefits for railroad workers and their families were improved under the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Compensation Act.

## GOVERNMENT WORKERS

Congress responded to the desperate need of postal workers and classified Government employees for improvements in wages by passing a law increasing their income by 8.4 percent for postal workers and 7½ percent for others.

## OLD-AGE HEALTH CARE

The big issue of the 86th Congress was the controversy over the establishment of a Government program to finance the cost of health care for aged persons—16 million of whom are now 65 years and over.

Several approaches were proposed. One, as part of the social security system which would provide hospital benefits to the aged and involve a slight increase in social security tax; the second would give subsidies to private insurance companies and be paid out of regular Federal taxes; and the third method called for a joint State and Federal program covering only the aged who demonstrate that they cannot afford medical care—this would be financed out of regular State and Federal taxes.

The last of these was finally adopted with many misgivings on the part of those who sincerely want not a political issue but actual, adequate care for sick, old people.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Included in the omnibus bill to amend the social security law was:

An important amendment which eliminates altogether the 50-year age requirement for disability benefits—now a person is covered whenever he becomes totally disabled. Another provision which in effect lifts the income limitation on outside earnings of social security recipients from \$1,200 a year to about \$1,350.

EDUCATION

Assistance for America's schoolchildren became a political casualty when school construction legislation was bottled up in the rock-ribbed conservative House Rules Committee which ordinarily tells the House what legislation can be considered. A bill giving assistance to our short-changed schools passed the Senate earlier.

#### SMALL BUSINESS

The 86th Congress closed gaps in legislation to protect small business from illegal price discrimination and make it possible to compete against large companies.

A bill was passed allowing small business wholesalers of gasoline to pay the excise tax on gasoline actually sold by them. Previously these wholesalers had to pay a tax on all the gasoline he bought and as a result was penalized when he lost gasoline through spillage and evaporation.

Congress again showed its willingness to help small business by increasing the lending authority of the Small Business Administration first, from \$500 million to \$575 million and then again by another \$150 million. We also voted changes to make it easier for small businesses to obtain long-term equity capital.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

An important milestone was made in the last session in the progress of our Nation to achieving the full rights of citizenship for all our people. The 1960 legislation was drafted to help Negroes win voting rights in areas of the South which have long in the past completely disfranchised otherwise qualified citizens. I hope this act will be enforced with full vigor and dispatch.

## THE VETO AND THREATS OF VETO

The Nation—and the people of Ramsey County—suffered from a negative government. The administration and the Republican leaders in Congress thwarted many legislative measures for building our nation by the threat of the veto or sustaining a veto—making it necessary for the advocates of worthy programs to have over two-thirds of the votes of the Congress to prevail.

Some of the legislative programs which were lost to the country by veto or a threat of veto were:

First. An adequate Federal housing program: U.S. taxpayers receive, with interest, repayment of loans—public housing has never lost a dime.

Second. School construction program: There are few things more important to America than the education of its youth—Ramsey County would have profited from Democratic sponsored education bills.

Third, Realistic farm legislation: Present program costs have risen almost 500 percent at the same time farm units have decreased by 900,000 and farm income has decreased 24 percent.

Fourth. Distressed area program: Loans would be granted on a matching basis to areas which are permanently economically distressed and have high unemployment.

Fifth. An expanded water pollution program: Within a few years, unless we work at the problem, we will be without an adequate supply of safe, fresh water for our growing population.

Sixth. Effective old-age health care without the stigma of a pauper's oath: There are 16 million persons now over the age of 65—many of them in need of medical care which they cannot afford or get—unless they become charity cases.

It is my fervent hope that the next Congress working with a do-something administration will get our country off the dead center of inaction and stagnation so that we again can assume the leadership that the world has so long expected of us as a people.

# Congressman O'Hara Reports on the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, as the 86th Congress draws to a close, it is appropriate that we take inventory of our legislative efforts. It is appropriate, too, that as representatives of the people we should report to those whom we represent. I am therefore taking this opportunity to speak to the people of the Seventh District of Michigan on the activities of the 86th Congress.

This Congress has been subject to a great deal of criticism because it did not accomplish more than it has, and indeed it has not accomplished as much as many of us had hoped. On the other hand, this Congress has had to deal with more controversial issues and has carried out its deliberations in a greater atmosphere of crisis than perhaps any other peacetime Congress in history.

Our efforts have been hampered by a Rules Committee whose only purpose at times seemed to be to prevent consideration of any but the most innocuous measures. In spite of this handicap, the 86th Congress accomplished a great deal of which we can be proud.

## LABOR REFORM

The most outstanding achievement of the 1st session of this Congress was the labor reform bill. In spite of extreme pressures brought to bear by some elements of labor and management, the measure which finally emerged was substantially sound and well worth the ef-

Much remains to be done in this area, however. The need for corrective and improving amendments to the labor reform bill are already evident. The provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act dealing with national emergency strikes are inadequate and unworkable. The National Labor Relations Board has been conducting an investigation of the Kohler strike for over 6 years, and only within the last month has a decision been rendered. Investigation shows that the average time elapsed between the filing of an unfair labor practice complaint and the rendering of a decision by the NLRB is 21/2 years. Justice so long delayed is hardly Justice at all. Congress must next year address itself to the problem of expediting the procedures of the Board and of the courts in dealing with labor disputes.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The social security bill had some very necessary and admirable provisions. Social security beneficiaries can now earn more without a loss of benefits, and for those who do earn more than the new limit the loss in benefits is substantially reduced. The requirement that a worker must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for disability benefits has been eliminated. As a result of this year's amendments a great number of older people will now qualify for benefits who would otherwise be excluded. Starting next year a parent who works for a son or daughter, outside the household, will be covered. All of these changes are steps in the right direction.

I had hoped to be able to report a general health insurance bill for the aged as one of the accomplishments of this Congress. Unfortunately, the bill which we passed, while it pays lipservice to the health needs of the aged, continues to withhold adequate protection. I voted for it with reluctance and only because it establishes a precedent which we can elaborate any additional to the aged.

elaborate on and strengthen next year. The system we have set up is bound to fall of its own weight. In the long run the only practical way to provide adequate health protection to our elder citizens is to let them pay the premiums in the form of social security taxes while they are earning wages and able to do so. To say that such a proposal is socialism is utter nonsense. One could say with equal accuracy that our public schools, fire departments and parks are socialistic because they represent a community effort financed through public taxation.

## EDUCATION

The House Rules Committee stymied our efforts to provide more Federal assistance to hard-pressed school districts. Both the House and the Senate passed school construction bills, but the committee refused to let the bills go to conference, and they died with the adjournment.

I am reminded of what George Washington once said:

In a country like this if there cannot be money found to answer the common purposes of education, there is something amiss in the ruling political power, which requires

a steady, regulating and energetic hand to correct and control it.

Some Federal funds are flowing to local school districts, however. In recent years the State of Michigan has received about \$44 million for construction and operation of schools in areas where there is substantial Federal activity, around such installations as Selfridge Field and the Detroit Arsenal. Similarly, some Federal funds are flowing to our schools under the National Defense Education Act. It is worthwhile noting that under both of these programs Federal assistance has been provided without Federal interference or control.

With passage of the Library Services Act, we insured continuation of joint Federal-State efforts to extend public library services to our rural communities

#### MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION

Many of us had hoped to raise the minimum wage and to extend coverage to many workers not protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act. A bill was passed by the House and another by the Senate. The conferees could not agree, and the committee broke up without even reporting to their respective Houses. As a result we had no minimum wage bill.

This was the work of a coalition of northern and southern conservatives. It was, however, a success only for the southern Congressmen, who sought to help the South attract northern industry on the basis of a regional substandard wage scale.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

Throughout the past year distinguished experts have questioned the adequacy of our national defense effort. While there were some who insisted our defense organization was the strongest in the world, there were many others, I among them, who felt that budget considerations had been placed before our defense needs.

American superiority in many fields is unquestioned. The atomic submarine and the development of the Polaris missile will vastly increase our striking power. The development of rocket warfare, however, raises serious doubt about the usefulness of big Navy carriers and the effectiveness of our expensive oversea bases.

Defense Department officials have admitted the existence of a missile gap. Testimony before congressional committees made it clear that we also lack adequate means to carry out a conventional military operation. Inadequate manpower, outmoded equipment, and insufficient transport would hamper any limited-war effort should we need to act.

In this regard I should like to make it clear that I derive no personal or partisan satisfaction from calling your attention to this tragic situation. Acknowledgment of the strength of our enemies is not treason, however, and a recognition of our own weakness is a necessary first step in the elimination of that weakness.

I do derive satisfaction, however, in informing you that this year the Congress appropriated \$600 million more for defense programs than had been requested. The bulk of these funds will be used to step up missile development and to modernize our Armed Forces.

Obviously, our defense problems will not be solved simply by the expenditure

of more public funds.

Administration of the Department of Defense has been hampered by a lack of continuity over the last 8 years. We have had three different Secretaries and eight different Deputy Secretaries, each with his own policies, each with his own advisers, and each with limited experience. The much-needed overhaul of the Department of Defense will not be achieved unless administrators at the top policy level serve a reasonable period of time so that continuity of command is maintained.

Even more critical, however, is the need for elimination and revision of wasteful procurement practices. More and more the Defense Department has moved away from the competitive bid procedure to a greater utilization of the so-called negotiated bid. There is ample evidence that we are not getting our military hardware at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayer.

For 2 years now I have fought against policies that virtually prohibited utilization of publicly-owned arsenals and pepots for the production of military hardware. Partly as a result of my efforts, Chrysler Corp. was finally granted a contract for the production of tanks at the Detroit Tank Arsenal in Centerline. Until that contract was let, the taxpayer was paying three-quarters of a million dollars a year to maintain that plant in idleness.

## THE BUDGET

The most recurrent argument of this Congress has been the level of Federal expenditures and who is responsible for all of the spending in Washington.

It must be admitted that Federal expenditures are at an astronomical level, and the need for these expenditures is clear only if we understand for what the money has been spent.

For fiscal 1960 we had a budget of over \$70 billion. Of this, almost \$42 billion was spent for national defense: \$3 1/2 billion for the foreign aid program which is related to our national security; \$21/2 billion was appropriated for atomic energy development and research; \$51/2 billion for the cost of veterans benefits, past, present, and future; an additional \$9.2 billion was spent in fiscal 1960 to pay the interest on the national debt, the greatest portion of which was incurred in fighting World War II. As you can see, over 70 percent of our entire national budget went to pay the cost of past wars and to protect ourselves in the event of possible future wars.

An additional \$5½ billion was spent on the farm support program. The rest, about \$10 billion, paid for all other important functions of the Government, including the frequently criticized welfare programs.

During this Congress the President's spending requests were reduced by \$2,093 million. For my part, I supported

the reduction in Federal expenditures. As I told you before, however, I did vote for additional funds for national defense. I also voted for additional funds for expanded Government research into the causes, control, and prevention of cancer, heart disease, arthritis, blindness, mental illness, and other crippling and killing diseases.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Under our Constitution the sole responsibility for initiating policies and executing programs of an international character resides in the President. While it can to some degree influence Executive decisions in this area, the power of the Congress is strictly limited. In spite of these limitations and in spite of the natural reluctance of the Congress to interfere with the actions of the President in the conduct of our foreign affairs, a number of important congressional actions have taken place.

The Congress established the office and approved the appointment of a comptroller to oversee the mutual security program. It placed numerous specific restrictions on the disbursement of funds under our foreign aid programs. It conducted careful and thorough investigation of administrative practices and policy decisions in the field of foreign relations.

The approval of U.S. participation in the International Development Association and the establishment of the Inter-American Development Bank are evidences of congressional desire to change the emphasis in our international assistance programs from grants and gifts to loans.

The Antarctic Treaty limiting the use of that continent by all nations to peaceful purposes is perhaps a forerunner of more extensive international agreements to demilitarize areas of the world toward the goal of eventual disarmament and world peace.

## HOUSING

An omnibus housing bill designed to halt the decline in home construction and to make more money available to low- and middle-income home buyers failed to clear the Rules Committee. In a last-ditch effort, however, Congress did pass a stopgap measure to extend the home-improvement loan program of FHA and two other housing programs which would otherwise have lapsed.

## AREA REDEVELOPMENT

For the second time in 3 years the President vetoed a program authorizing loans and grants for the relief of chronically depressed industrial and rural labor surplus areas. I find it difficult to understand the President's position on this measure. It was not a handout or a giveaway bill, but an effort to help economically distressed areas in this country to help themselves in the same way we are helping underdeveloped countries around the world.

## GENERAL AND MISCELLANY

The Congress enacted a civil rights bill aimed at safeguarding the voting rights of all Americans.

Basic new safeguards against the introduction of cancer-producing ingredients in our food products were enacted. A measure was passed requiring the labeling of hazardous and poisonous products used in the home so that parents will know to keep them out of the reach of children. Home accidents in which children had swallowed such products had reached a total of 600,000 a year.

Additional funds for the highway program were provided, but Congress refused to accede to the President's request for another increase in the gasoline tax.

An amendment to the Constitution was approved giving the residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for the President and Vice President. The Michigan Legislature will no doubt ratify this amendment when it meets in January.

Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program for the distribution of surplus commodities to the needy by means of a food stamp plan. So far, however, he has not taken steps to use this authority.

These are a few of the achievements of the 86th Congress. More than 740 public laws have been enacted in this Congress. Obviously I have not mentioned all of them. Nor have I dealt as extensively as I would have liked with many of the subjects I have mentioned. If you have questions concerning my position on any legislative matter, please feel free to write me in care of my Fraser office, 32909 Utica Road.

#### PERSONAL REPORT

In addition to my legislative duties I have undertaken a great deal of other work in connection with my responsibilities as your spokesman in Washington.

I have acted on a number of occasions as a liaison man for municipalities seeking to procure Federal assistance for water pollution programs and for school districts applying for funds under Public Laws 815 and 874. I have attended numerous conferences with Department of Defense officials in an attempt to bring a greater portion of Government defense contracts into our area. Over 500 people have sought and received my assistance in substantiating their claims for social security and veterans' benefits, and in helping them solve the many problems which individuals have with agencies of the Federal Government.

To keep you better informed of my activities in Washington, I have published a newsletter, issued press releases and recorded statements for the use of radio stations in our district. I have taught civic lessons in many of the high schools in our district, and I have at every opportunity met with and spoken to social and service groups, both to explain my own position on legislative matters and to keep them better informed of the workings of the Federal Government.

In representing you in Washington I can honestly say that I have done my very best. I have diligently striven to maintain an independence of mind and to avoid undue influence by any group or special interest. I earnestly hope that my efforts have met with your approval.

The Democratic Platform Plank on Rural Electrification, as Adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Los Angeles, July 12, 1960

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, in a few weeks the American people will exercise the greatest privilege of a free nation. We will choose the party and the President and Vice President to lead us in the years that lie ahead.

Our two parties have lengthy traditions behind them, traditions that should give the voter a clear picture of where the parties stand on the major issues of the campaign. One of the most important issues in the election of 1960 is the farm problem. In turn, one of the most significant aspects of the agricultural issue is the rural electrification program.

Because I had the privilege this year of serving at the Democratic National Convention as assistant to the chairman of the platform committee, my distinguished colleague and friend from Connecticut, the Honorable Chester Bowles. I was able at firsthand to watch and participate in the drafting of our platform.

I am very proud of the plank of the Democratic Party on the rural electrification program. In Indiana the Republican Party has bitterly opposed the development of the REMC's, which have done so much to make life better for farmers and their families. Indeed, the Republican Party's attitude toward REA is symbolized by the fact that the Republican Party platform of 1960 devotes only one sentence to the rural electrification program.

Mr. Speaker, as Chairman Sam Rayburn of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, you were in many ways the father of REA. I know you must be proud of the forthright and forward-looking plank on this great program contained in the Democratic Party's 1960 platform.

The text of that plank follows:

The rural electric cooperatives celebrate this year the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Democratic Congress has successfully fought the efforts of the Republican Administration to cut off REA loans and force high-interest-rate policies on this great rural enterprise.

We will maintain interest rate for REA co-ops and public power districts at the levels provided in present law.

We deplore the administration's failure to provide the dynamic leadership necessary for encouraging loans to rural users for generation of power where necessary.

We promise the co-ops active support in meeting the ever-growing demand for electric power and telephone service, to be filled on a complete area-coverage basis without requiring benefits for special-interest power

In every way we will seek to help the men, women, and children whose livelihood comes from the soil to achieve better housing, education, health, and decent earnings and working conditions.

All these goals demand the leadership of a Secretary of Agriculture who is conversant with the technological and economic aspects of farm problems, and who is sympathetic with the objectives of effective farm legislation not only for farmers but for the best interest of the Nation as a whole.

## The 86th Congress Sets a Forward Course

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to present my analysis of the 86th Congress and invite every American, especially the good people of the Second District of West Virginia, to read it word for word.

America is awakening to the fact that all is not well with our Nation either at home or abroad. Our enemy, communism, is getting bolder and more threatening day by day. Congress has been impressed by events on the international Scene and by the testimony of military and economic experts who challenge the administration view that we are in good shape. Much of the time and attention of the 1960 session has been spent in devising means of combating the dangers Which threaten us. Matters of particular interest to the people of the Second West Virginia District may be summarized as follows:

Defense, space, security: Concern over the No. 1 worry—defense—has raised the total authorized expenditure in that category to \$46.6 billion, more than \$600 million above the President's request. Some \$15 billion of this will be spent on submarines, missiles, aircraft, and other military equipment; \$4.6 billion will go to research and development in atomic energy fields. In addition to these military appropriations, Congress enacted no less than six important measures to strengthen our relative position in the vital matter of defense. If appropriations are used immediately for the purpose intended, they should help to restore our prestige abroad and blunt the edge of insults to which we have been subjected in recent months.

International affairs: It is no less important to assist our friends in the free world than to look after our own defense interests. To that end, Congress provided \$1.3 billion for economic and technical assistance and other special activities in a long list of allies and potential allies, as well as \$2.7 billion for strictly military assistance. The mutual security program was extended for 1 year. In the last days of the session, a special fund of \$600 million was set up for assistance to our Latin Ameri-

can neighbors to the south. These programs are all designed to help raise economic conditions in the recipient nations to the point where freedom and self-respect can maintain strong governments devoted to resistance to any foreign domination. Other action of significance on the international front included: Extension for 2 years of the President's authority to control exports of strategic materials; funds to effect U.S. participation in International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property: a bill authorizing the President, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Surgeon General of the United States to conduct an international cooperative program in health research, planning, and training; a resolution reaffirming the sense of Congress that upon achievement of disarmament agreements the United States should join with other countries in a program for peace. The last two of these matters embody programs on which I have worked ever since I came to Congress. I have introduced a number of bills providing for international study of methods of cancer control, in particular, and for the establishment of a Department of Peace in the President's Cabinet. Both of these matters deserve positive consideration and action. Congressional agreement on my proposals is now a fact.

Domestic economy: As defense is the No. 1 problem in our foreign relations, lag in economic growth at home creates serious domestic difficulties. The 1960 session of Congress acted on a wide range of subjects in this field. Your Representative spent many hours in promotion of three measures. The first of these was the depressed areas redevelopment bill, which would have provided technical assistance and loans for setting up or relocating small business enterprises in areas of substantial unemployment, a service similar in nature but much less expensive than economic aid for foreign countries. This bill was specifically tailored for conditions in West Virginia and in other depressed areas scattered over the country. The bill was passed twice by the Congress and vetoed each time. Another bill, under my cosponsorship, authorizes comprehensive development of national forests for timber uses. grazing, land and mineral resources, and recreation. Some 50 Congressmen joined in introducing similar bills, showing the widespread popularity of the idea. Forests constitute one of the most valuable assets of West Virginia, and their scientific development and use will add significantly to the local economy. This measure was finally approved by the President. A third bill for which I was cosponsor created an Office of Coal Research to find new uses for our fuel resources. Other matters affecting the domestic economy to which I gave special attention include: The creation of an Agricultural Research and Development Commission to find new industrial uses for farm products; the establishment of an Office of Water Pollution Control and an appropriation to assist local governments in sewer construction-vetoed;

amendments to the Small Business Investment Act extending credit to small business enterprises and increasing its working capital; authorization of \$1 billion for each of the next 2 years in Federal aid for highway construction, of which West Virginia will get a share. The public works authorization of \$1.4 billion for flood contral projects and improvements to navigation contain more than \$21 million for programs in our State

Labor: The millions of unemployed in the United States furnish eloquent evidence that our boasted prosperity does not extend to important segments of our population. Jobs ought to grow as fast as available workers, and I have no apology for my intense interest in projects and programs, both public and private. which will furnish job opportunities and increase the earnings of workers. \$21 million for flood control and locks and dams in the rivers of the State of West Virginia provide work opportunities in an otherwise depressed area. Congressional authorization has been given for the expenditure of some \$79 million for the Naval Radio Research Station at Sugar Grove, W. Va., in Pendleton County. This includes an appropriation for this year of \$17,800,000, with other millions yet to come. Scientists say the Sugar Grove project will be the "Eighth Wonder of the World." The National Radio Astronomy Observatory of the National Science Foundation, located at Green Bank, Pocahontas County, W. Va., is now being constructed at a cost of some \$10 to \$12 million. This installation is employing highly skilled and well-paid workers. The Internal Revenue Service Computer Center at Martinsburg in Berkeley County will soon be under construction at a cost of approximately \$3,500,000. Approximately 289 acres of ground in Jefferson County have been secured to develop an Army Communications Center. The Bureau of Mines Station at Morgantown now employs 224 persons, with a payroll of \$58,640 every 2 weeks and with a total authorization of over \$2 million annually.

I have worked diligently with all Government agencies to reactivate the Morgantown Ordnance Works and I have been assured by high Government officials that the chances are good for putting the plant back into operation. In the early 1950's, when operations had ceased at this chemical facility in Morgantown, I worked diligently and was successful in having the Army lease the plant to private enterprise and operations were resumed. Airport improvements at Morgantown have been approved and \$671,000 in Federal funds allocated to complete the job. A new Federal building is being constructed at Martinsburg at a cost of \$1.400,000. At least nine new post offices in the Second District have either been constructed or are currently scheduled for construction. These are located at Petersburg, Kingwood. Shepherdstown, Romney, Moorefield, Westover, Star City, and Paw Paw. New offices for Elkins and Morgantown are on the planning list.

Incidently, these post offices under a new plan are being constructed by private enterprise under a long-term lease to the Government. They will therefore be subject to local taxation and add to the tax base instead of subtracting from it. With the assistance of Federal appropriations, for which I voted and actively worked, hospitals have been built or planned for Romney, Petersburg, Webster Springs, Philippi, Kingwood, Morgantown, and Martinsburg. The fish hatchery in Randolph County was established by a bill for which I was cosponsor. The Elkins Airport bill saved the city of Elkins approximately \$100,-000. The armory at Keyser is nearing completion, and the Elkins Armory will soon be constructed. Both of these armories were made possible by Federal matching funds for which I worked ceaselessly until they were made avail-

In 1958, the most recent year for which complete figures are available, total Federal payments in West Virginia for oldage and survivors benefits, for veterans' programs, railroad retirement and unemployment plans, and unemployment insurance amounted to the impressive sum of \$450 million. All these projects and benefits turn loose money in the Second District which is used for the procurement of an endless variety of goods and supplies, for the employment of workers, and for new and important services. And every one of them involves constant alertness and attention on the part of your Congressman.

Veterans: No fewer than 10 important items of veterans' legislation emerged from the 1960 session. The list will indicate the nature of the benefits and services provided, and will demonstrate the fact that our ex-servicemen have been neither forgotten nor neglected. They are: Extension for 2 years of authority for direct and guaranteed loans to veterans for homes, farms, or business: waiver of premiums on national life insurance policies for certain totally disabled veterans: permission to convert or exchange national life insurance policies to a new, modified plan; additional compensation for disabled veterans with more than three children; additional compensation for certain disabled veterans; provisions for the services of optometrists to veterans with service-connected eve conditions; authorization for involuntary retirement after 20 years' service of Air Force and Army officers who fail to meet selection requirements for promotion three or four times; incentive pay for service on nuclear-powered submarines; amendments to the Reserve Officers Personnel Act to equalize promotion opportunity in various branches of the Armed Forces; and posthumous awards to the four chaplains.

Numerous other bills engaged the attention of Congress, but failed to reach final action during the 1960 session.

Health, education, welfare: In these fields, obstructionists in the administration and among some ultraconservatives in Congress cut off forward-looking action on several important matters. A realistic proposal for health care for the aged was watered down, but pushed

through in the best form that could be had at this time. Threats of a Presidential veto precluded any satisfactory school-aid bill. A new minimum wage bill suffered the same fate. Constructive action on a number of matters was taken, the list including such items of District interest as the extension of the special milk program for school children, with an increased appropriation of \$10 million: tightening of control over use of coal-tar coloring in food, drugs, and cosmetics: redefinition of certain narcotic drugs, with tightened control over their manufacture and sale; new regulations to curb the use of the mails to distribute obscene and fraudulent matter.

Miscellaneous: A bill which I cosponsored authorizing the purchase of Storer College and other land at a cost of \$300,000 for addition to the Harpers Ferry National Monument will add materially to the attractiveness of this historic site, which already entertains more visitors than any other monument in the United States except one. Serving the needs of these tourists adds significantly to the prosperity of the locality.

As a disabled veteran of World War II and the father of six children who are attending the public schools of West Virginia, I assure the people of the Second District, whom I have the honor and the privilege of representing in the Congress-as well as every American-that I will always continue to work and fight for those things which will strengthen our Nation and make it a better place in which to live and to bring up their children and mine.

Every Member of the Congress is responsible for his actions to his own conscience, to his constituents, to this incomparable Republic, to world opinion, and, in the last analysis, to that Supreme Power which guards our destiny and shapes our ends. In this spirit, we sub-mit our record, both individually and collectively, to those who must be our judge.

Report by Congressman Laurence Curtis to the People of the 10th Congressional District of Massachusetts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LAURENCE CURTIS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, with the adjournment of the 86th Congress, I give an accounting of my stewardship as Congressman to the people of the 10th Congressional District of Massachusetts, comprising nearly one-third of Boston, wards 4, 5, 10, 12, 19, 20, 21, Newton, and Brookline. This is my first report of this nature, although I have made newsletter reports published in the local papers.

THE COLD WAR

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs on which I have served for 3 years, is the committee most closely concerned with the nonmilitary aspects of the cold war. The cold war underlies and affects most of the other problems, domestic and foreign, confronting our country. The defense effort and other cold war activities cost the American people more than half of its hard-earned tax dollars. I, therefore, report first on my work as a member of this committee.

My votes have been cast with these facts in mind: the realization that the present nonmilitary aggression against the United States is war; that threats of rocket retaliation against us have been voiced by Chairman Khrushchev; that Americans must have strong hearts and steady nerves, and that it may be necessary to risk war in order to avoid certain war: that once a country gives in to threats, it remains subject to blackmail, and is on the road to appeasement which can lead only to eventual war, or surrender and enslavement.

I have supported the President's foreign policies and foreign aid, known as mutual security. I have seen this program in action while on a study mission with other members of the committee to the Far East and around the world last year. I believe that technical cooperation and economic assistance must receive greater emphasis, with less emphasis on military pacts and military assistance. I believe that more of our aid should be handled on a multilateral basis in cooperation with other free world countries.

The great objective is to show the people of less developed areas who are striving to raise their standards of living that they can do so in freedom rather than by succumbing to false but to them alluring doctrines of communism. Should they choose the path of slavery, centers of hostile power may develop even in our own hemisphere. The balance of world power could swing against the free world and endanger our own national security.

A STRONG DEFENSE

I have been discussing the nonmilitary aspects of the cold war, with which the Foreign Affairs Committee is particularly concerned.

As to the military threat against the free world, I have supported a strong defense, and have consistently voted for appropriations for that purpose. I have voted for increased appropriations where the amounts requested by the President had been cut by the Committee on Appropriations.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND CUBA

As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I was glad to support the action of that committee aimed at promoting peace in the Middle East. Amendments to the mutual security law sponsored by that committee upheld freedom of the seas and condemned economic warfare-blockades and boycotts. This was, of course, aimed at the illegal blockade of Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal and the economic warfare waged against Israel by her neighbors.

The amendment provides that our principles in opposition to these practices shall be applied in the administration of

foreign aid.

The mutual security legislation also condemned discrimination against American citizens based on race or religion. This was aimed particularly at the Middle East, where such discrimination has existed.

The situation in Cuba was also taken up in this legislation. It prohibited the use of foreign aid funds to countries directly or indirectly selling arms to the Castro regime or giving or loaning military or economic aid.

#### DOMESTIC ISSUES

Civil rights legislation, to protect the constitutional rights of minority groups, has had my strong and active support. Two great acts on civil rights have recently been passed by the Congress. When the 1957 act was before the Congress, I was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary which was handling the legislation and so was in a good position to give the measure strong support. I was glad to take part in the debates on this year's bill, voicing strong support.

Both bills were focused on protecting the right to vote. This is a key right because, if widely exercised, it can unlock the door to the protection of other rights. Other rights were also acted upon, such as protection from bombings. There have also been strong advances in the protection of civil rights through administrative action. All of these advances have had my undivided support.

The immigration laws are still marred by the taint of some discriminatory provisions. I have supported efforts to amend them and have filed bills seeking this objective.

On the other domestic issues, I have on the whole followed the President's leadership, avoiding the extremes on either side. I supported the more moderate approach to the minimum wage legislation and medical care for the

The blll passed by the Congress on the latter subject goes further than many People realize, and will be a big step forward in the long battle against poverty and underprivilege.

The other approach to the problem, favored by many, which keyed the medical care to the old age and survivors insurance program, did not in fact come before the House for vote. The House Ways and Means Committee, which had jurisdiction, and which is of course dominated by the majority party, decided not to bring forward a bill keyed to social security insurance, and floor amendments were not in order.

I was glad to support other changes in the social security law which were enacted this year. One made it possible for beneficiaries to receive disability insurance benefits before attaining 50 years of age. Another increased the \$1,200 earnings limitation for persons Who have retired on Social Security by about \$150. I had filed a bill to raise the limit to \$2,400, and regret that the provision adopted did not go further. This subject will probably be taken up again next year.

I have voted for and supported bills giving Federal aid for school construction, housing, and slum clearance. have opposed overcentralization of power in Washington, and shall refer to this in connection with a bill I filed to protect

agencies formed under interstate compacts from unwarranted Federal interference.

I have cast my votes in a direction which I believed would promote a free economy, sound money and wise governmental economy.

## MASSACHUSETTS PROBLEMS

Problems affecting Massachusetts have of course received my special attention.

Some of the Federal aid programs have a tendency to drain money unfairly from Massachusetts taxpayers for the benefit of other sections of the country whose industries are in competition with ours.

Massachusetts people are of course ready to do their fair share on problems of truly national interest and national importance, but it is necessary to be constantly on the alert to see that Federal aid is not taken advantage of by other areas whose combined legislative power is great, to the disadvantage of Massachusetts.

I have opposed Federal aid programs which I believed were going too much into local problems to the disadvantage of Massachusetts. I have taken the floor in debate to oppose the "formula for distribution" of Federal aid when I felt it was unfairly weighted with factors which resulted in discriminatory treatment of Massachusetts. This must be a constant battle.

Some of the problems affecting Massachusetts must also be handled on the administrative level rather than through legislation. Many times the entire Massachusetts delegation, Democrats and Republicans, have taken action in support of procedures which will be helpful to Massachusetts. I have joined wholeheartedly in these efforts, and have also personally taken up these problems with the departments concerned.

The problems to which I refer relate to such matters as: Tariff protection of Massachusetts industries; protection of small business, which is of particular importance in Massachusetts; freight rates which are discriminatory against the port of Boston; the allocation of Federal sugar purchases which can be unfavorable to the local candy industry and other Massachusetts consumers by forcing them to purchase less advantageously from the Chicago market largely fed by beet sugar than they could purchase from local refineries handling cane sugar imported by sea; limitations on imports of residual oil, which hurt our

## VOTING RECORD

Beliving that most people would be interested in key votes on important legislation, I am including here my record on certain votes picked by the New York Times as the key rollcall votes of the 86th Congress. The New York Times picked 11 such votes before the House in 1959, at the 1st session of the present 86th Congress, and 9 before the House in 1960 during the 2d session. Here they

NEW YORK TIMES KEY ROLLCALL VOTES, 1959

(The first paragraph after each number was copied from the New York Times. The further description of the issues was compiled by Congressman CURTIS.)

1. Hawaii statehood:

March 12, 1959: Passage of bill. Passed: Yea, 323; nay, 89. Democrats: Yea, 203; nay, 65. Republicans: Yea, 120; nay, 24.

CURTIS voted for Hawaiian statehood.

2. Airport construction:

March 19, 1959: Passage of first House bill. Passed: Yea, 272; nay, 134. Democrats: Yea, 242; nay, 25. Republicans: Yea, 30; nay, 109.

This bill provided Federal aid for airport construction in amounts opposed by the President as excessive. Curris voted against

The amounts were subsequently greatly reduced by a committee on conference between the two branches, and the bill was enacted and signed by the President. Curris at that time voted for it.

3. Rural Electrification Administration: April 30, 1959: Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds vote required). Failed to pass: Yea, 280; nay, 146. Democrats: Yea, 274; nay, 4. Republicans: Yea,

This bill sought to strip the Secretary of Agriculture of important controls over the Rural Electrification Administration. It was vetoed by the President. Curris voted to sustain the veto.

4. Tennessee Valley Authority bonds:

May 7, 1959: Passage of bill. Passed: Yea, 245; nay, 170. Democrats: Yea, 238; nay,31. Republicans: Yea, 7; Nay, 139.This bill provided for further expansion

of the public power facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority by permitting self-financing by TVA. It was opposed on the ground that the bill provided insufficient Federal financial and budgetary control. CURTIS voted against the bill.
Subsequently the bill was improved by

Senate amendments, was enacted and signed by the President.

5. Wheat program:

June 18, 1959: Adoption of conference report. Rejected: Yea, 202; nay, 214. Dem-ocrats: Yea, 195; nay, 71. Republicans: Yea, 7, nay, 143.

This bill was opposed on the ground that it would intensify rather than improve the problem of surplus wheat. It was later vetoed by the President. He said: "The proposed return to the discredited high rigid price supports would hasten the complete collapse of the entire wheat program." CURIIS voted against adoption of the conference report, which was in effect a vote against the bill.

6. Foreign aid authorization:

Foreign ald authorization:
 June 18, 1959: Passage of bill. Passed:
 Yea, 271: nay, 142. Democrats: Yea, 182;
 nay, 83. Republicans: Yea, 89; nay, 59.
 This was the mutual security (foreign

aid) authorization bill. It made moderate cuts in the amounts requested by the President. It was opposed mainly by those desiring deeper cuts. Curis voted for it.

7. Housing:

June 23, 1959: Adoption of conference report. Adopted: Yea, 241; nay, 177. Demo-crats: Yea, 222; nay, 51. Republicans: Yea, 19; nay, 126.

This was the first of three housing bills. It was opposed by the President as excessive in many respects, and was later vetoed. Curris voted against the adoption of the conference report, which was in effect a vote against the bill.

Subsequently, a second bill, also regarded the President as excessive, was passed and vetoed. Finally, a bill more in line with Presidential policy was passed and became law, and Cuarts then voted for it.

8. Federal-State law conflict:

June 24, 1959: Passage of bill. Passed: Yea, 225; nay, 192. Democrats: Yea, 111; nay, 162. Republicans: Yea, 114; nay, 30.

This was the so-called States rights bill, H.R. 3, relating to preemption. It sought to limit the Supreme Court in its interpretation of Federal statutes in relation to possible conflicts with State statutes. It

was opposed mainly on account of its retroactive effect, being applicable to past as well as future statutes, which opponents claimed would unsettle past decisions and require relitigation. Curris voted against the bill. It was not acted upon by the Senate.

9. Labor bill:

August 13, 1959: LANDRUM, Democrat, of Georgia, and GRIFFIN, Republican, of Michigan, amendment to substitute for the committee bill the language of their bill, containing curbs on secondary boycotts and organization and recognition picketing, and giving the States power to handle "no man's land" labor disputes. Agreed to: Yea, 229; nay, 201. Democrats: Yea, 95; nay, 184. Republicans: Yea, 134; nay, 17.

This was the crucial House vote on the labor reform bill which subsequently became law. It was to substitute the stiffer Landrum-Griffin bill for the bill which had been reported by the House Committee. Substitution prevailed. The bill as so amended was passed by the House. After slight mod-ifications by a committee on conference be-

tween the branches, it was enacted and signed by the President. Curris voted for substitution.

10. Public works appropriation:

September 2, 1959. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass: Yea, 274; nay, 138. Democrats: Yea, 263, nay, 6. Republicans: Yea, 11; nay, 132.

This was the first "pork barrel" bill, providing money for hundreds of rivers and harbors improvements, flood control, reclamation and power projects all over the coun-It was vetoed by the President as excessive, principally on account of 67 unbudgeted new starts, which would have involved large future commitments. Curris voted to sustain the veto.

11. Public works appropriation:
(Second bill.) September 10, 1959: Passage of the bill over the President's veto (twothirds majority required). Passed: Yea, 280; nay, 121. Democrats: Yea, 260; nay, 5. Re-

publicans: Yea, 20; nay, 116.
This was the second "pork barrel" bill, passed with little change after the first one was vetoed. It still contained the 67 unbudgeted new starts. The President again vetoed it, but it was passed over the Presi-dent's veto. Curis voted to sustain the

NEW YORK TIMES' KEY ROLLCALL VOTES, 1960

1. Water pollution veto:

February 25, 1960: Motion to pass, over the President's veto, amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act raising Federal grants to the States for sewage plant construction to \$90 million a year. Two-thirds majority, or 271 votes, required for passage. Rejected: Yea, 249; nay, 157. Democrats: Yea, 234; nay, 27. Republicans: Yea, 15; nay, 130. CURTIS voted nay. I favored the President's more moderate approach.

2. Civil rights:

March 24, 1960: Motion to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1960, making obstruction of integration in the schools a crime and providing Federal referees in voter-registration disputes. Passed: Yea, 311; nay, 109. Demo-crats: Yea, 179, nay, 94. Republicans: Yea, 132; nay, 15. Curris voted yea.

3. Aid to schools, Powell amendment:

May 26, 1960: Powell, Democrat, of New York, amendment to the School Construction Act of 1960 barring Federal funds to segregated school systems. Passed: Yea, 218; nay, 181. Democrats: Yea, 100; nay, 160. Republicans: Yea, 118; nay, 21. Curris voted yea. I did not want money of Massachusetts taxpayers to be spent on segregated schools. 4. Aid to schools, passage:

May 26, 1960: Passage of school bill as amended, authorizing \$325 million a year for 4 years for school construction. Passed:

Yea, 206; nay, 189. Democrats: Yea, 162; nay, 97. Republ Curris voted year. Republicans: Yea, 44; nay, 92.

5. Foreign aid:

June 17, 1960: TABER, Republican, of New York, amendment to mutual security ap propriation, 1961, restoring \$200 million of a \$400 million cut in the President's foreign aid requests. Passed: Yea, 212; nay, 173. Democrats: Yea, 15; nay, 138. Republicans: Yea, 107; nay, 34. Curtis voted yea.

6. Health care for aged:

June 23, 1960: Omnibus social security bill providing increased benefits under existing programs and authorizing Federal grants for medical care programs that may or may not be established by the States for needy persons 65 years of age and over. Passed: Yea, be established by the States for needy 381; nay, 23. Democrats: Yea, 244; nay, 16. Republicans: Yea, 137; nay, 7. Curtis voted

7. Wheat:

June 23, 1960: Farm Surplus Reduction Act of 1960, raising price supports and reducing acreage. Rejected: Yea, 171; nay, 236. Democrats: Yea, 162; nay, 100. Republicans: Yea, 9; nay, 136. Curris voted nay.

8. Minimum wage:

June 30, 1960: Kirchin, Democrat, of North Carolina, substitute for committee amendments to Fair Labor Standards Act, reducing increase in minimum wage from \$1.25 to \$1.15 an hour and limiting extension of coverage. Passed: Yea, 211; nay, 203. Democrats: Yea, 90; nay, 176. Republicans: Yea, 121; nay, 27. Curris voted yea.

9. Pay raise veto:

July 1, 1960. Motion to pass Postal and Federal Employees' Salary Increase Act of 1960 over the President's veto. Two-thirds majority required for passage. Passed: Yea, 345; nay, 60. Democrats: Yea, 256; nay, 13. Republicans: Yea, 89; nay, 56. Curris voted

CURTIS' FIGHT TO PROTECT MASSACHUSETTS ACENCIES FROM UNWARRANTED FEDERAL IN-

The fight for home rule and against unwarranted Federal interference must be a continuous one. Government should be kept close to the people, and local control of local matters is a cornerstone of American democracy. Federal power has a tendency to feed on itself. The danger of overcentralization of governmental powers in Washington needs continual watching.

In support of these principles, I filed a bill to protect an agency formed under an interstate compact, to which Massachusetts was a party, from unwarranted Federal interference.

This interference was threatened because Congress had insisted on its right to investigate the Port of New York Authority, an agency formed under an interstate compact, and the principle relied upon was broad enough to pose a threat to other agencies.

In the New York case the right of investigation was challenged by Governor Rockefeller, of New York, and by Governor Meyner, of New Jersey, and by the Port of New York Authority itself. Three officials of that authority who refused to produce certain documents were cited for contempt of Congress.

The New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission informed me that it felt that the assertion of Federal power in the New York case presented a threat to that Commission. I filed a bill to protect that Commission from unwarranted Federal interference.

In the New York case, the claim that Congress had the right to investigate was based on the requirement of the Constitution that States shall not enter into interstate compacts without congressional consent. My bill seeks to make it clear that the consent heretofore given to the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Compact shall not carry with it any right of the Congress to investigate or regulate the acts of the Commission formed under that compact.

This bill raises an important question of Federal-State relations. The main purpose of interstate compacts is to find a way of avoiding the constant growth and concentration of Federal power, and to make provision for the States to assume responsibilities and act effectively in matters of local concern as to which State cooperation was desirable. purpose is prejudiced, if not defeated. by the claim that the Congress has the right to investigate and regulate the activities of agencies formed under interstate compacts.

While my bill was filed too late for action in the last session, it brought this problem to public attention and has received much favorable comment.

OTHER CURTIS BILLS

It is the practice of some Congressmen to file many bills. These are often repetitions of other bills already before the Congress on subjects of popular interest. I have not followed that practice, but have limited my bills to matters of special interest to the district, or to matters which I felt were otherwise insufficiently covered.

Among Curtis bills of general interest, the objectives of which were favorably acted upon, were the following:

To reduce from 65 to 62 the age at which a single woman can qualify for admission to a low-rent housing project and the age at which a woman can qualify her family for admission to a project designed specifically for elderly families. This provision was included in the housing bill of 1959.

To control bombings, usually manifestations of racial discrimination. This objective was included in the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

A House resolution honoring and congratulating Arthur Fiedler on his 30th anniversary as conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra. It was passed by the House, no Senate action necessary.

To increase social security earnings limitations to \$2,400 per annum. This was included in greatly reduced form in the Social Security Amendments of 1960.

A resolution to express indignation of Congress with the desecration of places of worship. This objective was partly included in the bombing provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

## PRIVATE BILLS

During the 2d session of the 86th Congress in 1959 and 1960, I filed 15 private bills. These relate to individual problems and seek special legislation regarding immigration matters or private claims against the Government or by the Government against the individual. They usually seek an exception to some law or regulation which would create hardship if literally applied.

These are difficult bills on which to secure favorable action, but the action on the Curtis bills was gratifying:

Five of the Curtis bills were enacted; One was passed by the House but not by the Senate:

The objective of one was accomplished

by administrative action;

Several were filed too late for action by the 86th Congress and will be brought up again next year.

This was an unusually favorable batting average for this type of legislation.

I believe that one of my major duties is to see to it that constituents are fairly treated in all their dealings with the Federal Government. I have maintained offices open the year around in both Boston and Washington for every possible service to constituents. I have conducted periodic meetings with constituents in every section of the district.

My newsletter published in the local press seeks to keep people in touch with matters of interest in Washington and report on my activities. I write these letters myself, and do the necessary research myself.

CONCLUSION

In closing this report, I express my appreciation to the people of the 10th District for the honor and privilege of representing them in the Congress of the United States.

# Current Status of the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JAMES C. OLIVER

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Speaker, our national security is indispensably tied to maximum economic growth. Equally, indispensable, therefore, to our national security is the development of electrical power. As we well know, this kind of energy is the lifeblood of industry. Not only is electrical power the lifeblood of industry, but we further know that the growth rate of any industrial economy is determined and measured by the growth rate of electrical power development. A less than maximum rate of power development results in a less than maximum rate of economic growth. This is a situation we just cannot afford, especially When we are reminded that the Soviets are estimated to be well ahead of their schedule of hydropower development and that by 1975 if they merely remain on schedule, their hydropower output may equal our own.

I am calling these items to your attention, prefatory to my remarks on the current status of the Passamaquoddy project because it would seem that I would be remiss in my duty to the peo-

ple of my district and State and the Nation if I did not indicate the vital importance of Quoddy not only to the economy of the State of Maine, but to the national economy as well, especially when we reflect upon the rapid advancement of the Soviets.

What then is the present status of the Quoddy project? I am pleased to note that solid commitments are now being made to the development of this project. As an example, Mr. Speaker, I would insert the following:

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM: THE RIGHTS OF MAN

(Report of the committee on resolutions and platform as adopted by the Democratic National Convention, Los Angeles, July 12, 1960)

The Republican administration would turn the clock back to the days before the New Deal, in an effort to divert the benefits of the great natural energy resources from all the people to a favored few. It has followed for many years a "no new starts" policy.

It has stalled atomic energy development; it has sought to cripple rural electrification. It has closed the pilot plant on getting oil from shale.

It has harassed and hampered the TVA.

We reject this philosophy and these policies. The people are entitled to use profit-

ably what they already own.

The Democratic administration instead will foster the development of efficient regional glant power systems from all sources, including water, tidal, and nuclear power, to supply low-oost electricity to all retail electric systems, public, private, and cooperative.

The Democratic administration will con-

The Democratic administration will continue to develop "yardsticks" for measuring the rates of private utility systems. This means meeting the needs of rural electric cooperatives for low-interest loans for distribution, transmission and generation facilities; Federal transmission facilities, where appropriate, to provide efficient low-cost power supply; and strict enforcement of the public-preference clause in power marketing. The Democratic administration will sup-

The Democratic administration will support continued study and research on energy fuel resources, including new sources in wind, and sun. It will push forward with the Passamaquoddy tidal power project with its great promise of cheaper power and expanded prosperity for the people of New England.

It was also a pleasing and happy experience for me to hear the remarks of Senator John F. Kennedy:

THE DREAM OF PASSAMAQUODDY

(Excerpts of address by Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat, of Massachusetts, at Maine Democratic Party issues conference banquet, Augusta, Maine, Sunday, November 15, 1959.)

Let us examine the impact of this coming revolutionary decade on the State of Maine, selecting only one vital area: The demand for electrical energy. By 1970, this State alone, according to official estimates, will need 405,000 more kilowatts of capacity than all existing and planned private power sources can possibly supply. Without this added power, your industrial development, your competitive status, your business costs and home conveniences, will all lag behind other parts of the country. But there is an answer—an answer now based on a solid, factual study—and that answer is a dream 40 years old that must now become a reality: Passamaquoddy.

The recent report of the International Passamaquoddy Engineering Board fully justifies all the years of urging, planning and hoping. Soon after I took my oath of

office as Senator, nearly 7 years ago, I urged an immediate study of the economic feasibility of harnessing these huge tides which surge and recede every day through Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays. I said then that such a study was urgently needed if we were to plan and prepare for the pressing power needs of Maine and all New England. And it is clear from this recent report that to tap this fantastic flow of 70 billion cubic feet of water each day would be a tremendous spur to the economic growth of Maine, and New England and the entire United States.

I do not say that it is a simple undertaking. It will require vision and effort and leadership—more than we have been accustomed to in recent years. It will take money—more than many would like to spend. But if we have leaders who are willing to look ahead—who are willing to spend money now in order to reap vast returns in the future—then we can look forward to a new supply of 550,000 kilowatts—to some 1 million tourists a year coming to view one of the most spectacular products of modern technology—to the attraction of innumerable new industries with growing power needs—and to the regeneration of the whole economy of Maine and Washington County in particular.

I know something of Maine's economic problems—for we see them in Massachusetts as well: the problems of the hard-hit textile and fish industries, the problems of chronically depressed areas, the problems of transportation, unfair competition and so-called "economic old age." But I also know the advantages which Maine possesses: a highly skilled and well-educated labor force, easy access to oversea raw materials, and abundant supplies of fresh water. Combine these assets with a tremendous new supply of power at Passamaquoddy and Rankin Rapids—and new industries will flock to Maine

This is not a relief measure, born of the Great Depression, that we are talking about. It is not a visionary dream—or an expensive pork-barrel project. We are talking about a great national asset, like TVA, the Grand Coulee Dam or the St. Lawrence Seaway. It is, moreover, a great undertaking in peaceful international cooperation. For New Brunswick and all of Canada also need power to expand their economies. As in the case of the seaway, their needs and their problems will also be considered along with our own in determining the precise form this project will take.

But even if the United States must go it alone, the combined Passamaquoddy and Rankin Rapids projects will not meet all of Maine's power needs by the year 1980. And if the power is to be shared with Canada, it will not even fulfill your additional needs in 1970. In short, there is no time to be wasted. The money, the labor, the plans and the contracts and the equipment—on all of these a start must be made in the near future.

It will be a breathless undertaking—one of the most impressive wonders of the modern world. It need not—it should not—be a partisan undertaking. Both parties have played a role. There is work enough for all—the benefits from this project will be withheld from none. But this bold undertaking will require progressive leadership, unlimited vision and tireless determination—and these are the qualities which this Maine Democratic conference is talking about tonight.

My own efforts of recent date to expedite the realization of Quoddy was to arrange for a meeting in my office on Monday of this week. The story of that meeting is best described by the following news release:

Congressman James C. OLIVER, Democrat, First District, Maine, announced today after a meeting in his office, "That there is no question in my mind that there is a sincere conviction on the part of all present today that the Passamaquoddy tidal power project will be realized at a time not as remote in the future as some would have us believe."

OLIVER further added, "The results of the meeting were encouraging in that there was an opportunity to become better acquainted with the mutual problems involved."

OLIVER said that "an informal discussion

OLIVER said that "an informal discussion of this kind often leads to frank talks and this was the situation in my office today."

Present at the meeting were Congressman Frank M. Coffin, member of the Subcommittee on American and Canadian Affairs; Congressman Robert Jones of Alabama, chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Works; Congressman Frank Smith of Mississippi; Congressman Joe Evins of Tennessee, member of the Appropriations Committee, E. A. Bacon, Chairman of the U.S. Section of the International Joint Commission; and Francis Adams, member of the U.S. Section, International Joint Commission; Gen. Samuel Sturgis, who works in a consulting capacity with the board which made the Passamaquoddy tidal power project survey; and, finally, John Roach, of the Army Engineers, who has been identified with Quoddy from the early thirties.

OLIVER said that "the purpose of the meeting was to indicate to the U.S. members of the LJC that there is decidedly favorable interest on the part of Members of the House of Representatives, as well as to develop with the members of the LJC some understanding of the problems involved in negotiating with their counterparts of the

Canadian section of the IJC.

OLIVER finally added as to purpose that it was his idea and Congressman Frank Coffin "to gather some indication of any specific action which they might be taking in the next few months, which would be helpful in getting the IJC report expedited."

On Wednesday, I sent the following letter to Hon. E. A. Bacon, Chairman of the U.S. Section of the International Joint Commission:

AUGUST 31, 1960.

Hon. E. A. BACON,

Chairman, U.S. Section, International Joint Commission, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thanks for your courtesy and cooperation in participating in the meeting on Monday in my office when the present status and current problems incident to the negotiating of an agreement with your Canadian counterpart on the IJC of the Rankin Rapids-Quoddy report were discussed.

I hope that you were similarly impressed as I was with the sincere interest of Congressman Jones of Alabama, Congressman SMITH of Mississippi and Congressman Evins of Tennessee in the project and their desire to cooperate in expediting a favorable report and recommendations by the Commission.

I agree with Congressman SMITH and the implied support of Congressman JONES that we should proceed on the basis of U.S. underwriting of this entire project. I realize that this entails consent of the Provincial or Dominion governments of Canada or both that we may build on their soil and in their sovereign waters.

However, this should not prove too difficult to achieve because of the direct quid pro quo which obviously falls into Canadian laps as a "windfall" resulting from the downstream benefits on the St. John River, which is created by upstream storage, necessary to the Rankin Rapids installaYou will recall that General McNaughton, your counterpart on the Canadian section, in his testimony before the External Affairs Committee of the House of Commons on Wednesday, March 14, 1960, stated, on page 152, "Rankin Rapids is one of the possibilities of firming up the tidal power, but we have to persuade our friends who live on the St. John River above Fort Kent to build a dam at Rankin Rapids or perhaps a smaller dam at Big Rapids in construction with another at Lincoln School and between them to make available something like 1¾ to 2½ million acre-feet of storage.

That storage water would be released through an installation at Rankin Rapids or Lincoln School in the United States and would be used to regulate the flows of the St. John River, and enable an increased installation to be made at Beechwood for which, on our recommendation the government of New Brunswick has already made provision, would, also, enable a couple of other plants to be installed \* \* \*" and (2) on page 159. "I have nothing new to report on the St. John River except to say that we cannot go ahead with our Beechwood Mor at site run of river plants until we get storage. But we hope that someday our U.S. friends will see fit to undertake in cooperative arrangement the development of the Rankin Rapids and the Lincoln School."

These statements of General McNaughton, in my opinion, underscore the value to Canada of the Rankin Rapids storage capacity which is a must if Beechwood expansion and additional downstream projects are to be undertaken on the St. John in New Brunswick.

Why, then, should we not proceed on the assumption that Canadian cooperation in the matter of authority for us to build on their tidelands and soil is clearly and justifiably indicated?

It is my opinion that the Rankin Rapids—Quoddy project as a unilateral undertaking of the United States can be far more favorably presented to the Congress than could any alternative proposals involving long, complicated and, I feel, impossible negotiations with the Canadians. Single U.S. sponsorship of the project might include reciprocal interchange of power when and if mutually advisable. Perhaps it should be borne in mind that the Canadians do not need to participate in the power output of the project once their own plans for expansion of Beechwood and additional installations on the downstream of the St. John have been made possible by the Rankin Rapids—Quoddy proposal.

The recreational, navigational, and highway connection benefits which would automatically accrue to the people of New Brunswick would add to the downstream windfall, once we have completed this project.

These are some of the conclusions which I have reached as a result of our several discussions, and I present them to you for what they may be worth. It is my hope that they make some sense for you as well.

In closing, let me apologize for burdening you with additional correspondence and to express my deep and sincere appreciation for your willingness to consider our problems in Maine in respect to Quoddy with such an open and tolerant understanding. I feel certain that, if the deserving people of Maine are to benefit from the untold benefits of this great natural resource project during this generation, then we must act forthwith. I feel certain that the good people of New Brunswick are of similar mind, General McNaughton to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Let me repeat, I am available for any and all possible cooperation which in your opinion may be constructive and in the best in-

terests of the Rankin Rapids-Quoddy project.

Sincerely.

JAMES C. OLIVER, Member of Congress.

P.S.—I have taken the liberty to send copies of this letter to our friends John Roche, Congressman Frank Smith, Congressman Joe Evins, Congressman Robert Jones, Congressman Frank Coffin, Francis Adams, General Sturgis, and Roscoe Emery.

In discussing the current status of Quoddy, I would also call to your attention the relation of low-cost power to industrial development:

SOME NOTES ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF LOW-COST POWER TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A recent survey by the publication Mill & Factory indicated that in the decade 1950 to 1960 New England was the only region in the country suffering a decline as an industrial market. In contrast, the Tennessee Valley region enjoyed a 21-percent increase; the Pacific coast, also a region of low-cost electricity, gained 53 percent.

raine coas, also a region to however the tricity, gained 53 percent.

As a contrast, let us look at the recently published 10-year (1950-60) report of the Tennessee Valley Authority. During the decade \$2½ billion was invested by private industry in expanding existing industries in the TVA area and in building new ones. One hundred thousand new jobs were created. Industrial use of electricity increased from 7.5 billion kilowatt-hours to 16.38 billion

kilowatt-hours.

A more recent and more direct example of the lure of low-cost electricity was provided last month (August 1960) by the Bonneville Power Administration. Bonneville announced earlier this year that an additional 300,000 kilowatts of firm and secondary electricity would be sold to industry. Last month, Bonneville reported that the power had been allocated to provide for the establishment of two new electroprocess industries and plant additions for two existing industries. Investment in new plant facilities alone is expected to approximate \$140 million, as a result of this power allocation.

The impact of new jobs on a community has been measured by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in nine counties enjoying rapid industrial growth, two of them in the TVA area. According to the chamber's publication, "What New Industrial Jobs Mean to a Community," each 100 new factory workers bring a total of 296 new people to the com-munity; create 112 more households, and \$590,000 more personal income per year. Of this income, \$360,000 goes into retail sales. A further breakdown shows that \$70,000 of this would go to grocery stores; \$30,000 to eating and drinking places; \$45,000 to department stores; \$25,000 to clothing stores; \$50,000 to automobile dealers; \$20,000 to gasoline service stations; \$15,000 to lumber vards and building materials dealers; and \$105,000 to other stores. The 100 new factory workers also would bring four more retail establishments into the community and would create jobs for 74 other workers in retail trade, construction, professional and related services, transportation, government, and other trades and services.

It is not surprising that TVA's 100,000 new jobs were accompanied by a rise in per capita income (average) from \$890 in 1950 to about \$1.296 at the close of 1958.

The Governor of Washington State, Albert D. Rosellini, recently summarized the benefits which Federal multipurpose development of the Columbia River has brought to his State. In summary, these benefits were: A high degree of electrical living among the people; industrial diversification and expansion which have been a direct benefit of low-cost power. He reported that the aluminum companies which played such a vital role in

our war effort were the first major industrial users of Bonneville power. Subsequently, other industries have been added, ranging from carborundum reduction to chlorine manufacture. "These industries have stabilized our economy, increased taxable income, and have provided badly needed diversifica-

tion of employment," he said.

A good example of industry following lowcost power can be seen at the St. Lawrence project. In a report by the New York Power Authority (28th Annual Report, Feb. 9, 1959) it is pointed out: "Industrial and commercial development and expansion in the north country are directly attributable to the St. Lawrence power project. Alcoa, pioneer in the use of electric power embarked on a \$25 million program of modernization and expansion. Reynolds Metals is constructing a new plant scheduled to employ 1,000 workers while Chevrolet Motors is building a casting plant expected to provide employment for 700. At Rouses Point the Quebec Lithium Corp. has scheduled a new plant where 800 will be employed. These construction projects, costing well over \$100 million have not only provided employment for local labor but commerce for area merchants and businesses, while related activities in new motels, hotels, shopping centers, gas stations, and other service businesses have contributed heavily to the further growth of the St. Lawrence Valley's economy."

Finally, in order to develop a proper perspective as to the meaning of Quoddy When related to the Maine economy, I would refer you for your study and thoughtful consideration to a statement presented in testimony before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, March 3, 1959:

#### AN UNTIDY GRAVEYARD

(Statement filed by Benjamin J. Dorsky, president, Maine State Federated Labor Council, AFI-CIO, Bangor, Maine)

REPORT ON WASHINGTON COUNTY IN THE STATE OF MAINE

The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency now conducting hearings on area redevelopment legislation should, in the judgment of the organized labor movement in the State of Maine, have before it the attached rather startling report on a littleknown depressed section of our State. This report on a depressed area, described as an "Untidy Graveyard" has been prefaced by a competent student and observer who knows the county from firsthand experience and who has studied sufficient documentary material to verify the conclusions which the naked eye plainly reveals.

We, the officers of the Maine AFL-CIO, believe that Washington County, Maine, should be studied in depth by trained observers representing the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. We are confident that further investigation would prove that the situation we describe is in fact worse than

We depict it to be.

The existence of even one such spot as Washington County in these United States makes it imperative and urgent that the Congress adopt legislation which will attempt to mitigate and finally correct such conditions as are set forth in the statement we offer herewith.

Situated in the extreme northeastern part of the United States exists a strange phenomenon. It is no exaggeration to say that in Washington County, Maine, exists an untidy graveyard, its inhabitants belonging neither to the living nor the dead.

Here are just a few of the essential facts about Washington County and its people. What we set forth here are not stories from some melancholy bygone day and age; these are cruel, hard facts about life in one American county today.

The families in 6 of the 217 counties in the Northeastern States had median income of less than \$2,000. Three of these six countles are located in Maine. Washington County ranked next to the lowest.1 Sixty and threetenths percent of Washington County families have incomes of less than \$2,000 a year.1

Subsistence living is also seen in the way people in Washington County spend what little money they have. It goes for the necessities of life-food and general merchandise. The only two luxuries that are extensively enjoyed are television and the auto-

Again in the Northeastern States, the average value of farmland and buildings was \$11,684. Only two counties have houses the value of which averaged less than \$4,500. These are Piscataquis and Washington Counties, both of which are located in Maine.1

Restricting ourselves to comparisons within Maine, Washington County has the lowest percentage of persons employed in manufacturing, the fewest per capita number of hospital and nursing home beds, the highest rates of illegitimacy and unemployment and maternal deaths. Again, among the Northeastern States, 21 counties had nonfarm single-family houses that averaged less than \$4,000 in value. Three of these were in Vermont, nine in Pennsylvania and eleven in Maine. In only Washington County the median value of houses was less than \$3,000.1

Again, among the Northeastern States, 10 of the 217 counties were such that less than 40 percent of their dwelling units had hot running water, a private toilet and bath, and were not dilapidated. Four were in Pennsylvania. The remaining six were in Maine. Washington County consistent again was the most primitive.

The low average of the gross wage for manufacturing in Washington County is \$3,047. The gross wage for manufacturing statewide is \$3,551.

The textile, paper, and hard goods plants within Washington County which are the only industries which provide steady employment account for only 40 percent of the labor force engaged in manufacturing.

For a 3-month period during the winter months in 1956-57 almost half of the entire Washington County labor force was unem-

During the winter months of 1957 and 1958 more than half of the Washington County Labor force was unemployed.

All of the industries in Washington County, all but lumber, paper, and poultry, are highly seasonal and insecure.

For instance, their sardine plants operate for the period from the latter part of June through September; the blueberry seasona few weeks in August and early September.

Returning to income analysis again for Washington County, it is startling to note that the model income for families is between \$1,000 and \$1,499.1 Eight and sixtenths percent of Washington County families earn less than \$500 per year.1

Only 57.9 percent of Washington County children who entered the ninth grade from the years 1953 through 1957 completed their high school years.

In 1954 more than half of the commercial farms in Washington County received gross income of less than \$2,500.

As of January 1959, according to figures released by the Maine Employment Security Commission, estimated unemployment was 3,590. Of this group 2,339 are covered for unemployment compensation. hundred and thirteen of that group have exhausted their unemployment compensation. Average weekly payments in unemployment compensation made for the year 1958 were \$21.53.

Only 19 percent of Washington County schoolchildren participate in the school-lunch program.<sup>2</sup>

Injury frequency rates in manufacturing in Washington County for the year 1956 were 24.3 percent as compared to 19.2 percent for the State of Maine, and 12 percent for the Nation."

Workers in manufacturing organized under union contract were 18.5 percent in 1956 as compared to 43.5 percent for the State of

Aid to dependent children payments per 1,000 population for the year 1957 in Washington County was 70 percent as compared to 41 percent in the State of Maine. An examination of the level of income in the Washington County communities suggests a real correlation between the level of income and the aid to dependent children payment In all of the three categories of the public assistance program, old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the disabled-the rate here is again high when compared to the overall State percentage.

The preceding is merely a random sampling which points to the overall hardships endured by the over 35,000 inhabitants of Washington County. It is still difficult, however, to depict the social climate and accompanying problems which subsistence living and consequent social isolation has produced

One observer who visited the county summed it up this way. "These people keep going by virtue of hope alone. They hope for better times—that an economic miracle of some sort will occur. They hope that maybe somehow or other job opportunities will improve."

For the most part, the population lives in scattered coastal communities. Another observer visiting Washington County and going from one community to another, talking with shopkeepers, professional people, and in one community, a minister, factory workers, clerks, school children, and others, found that the people of the county are incessantly hopeful of a change for the better. One gas station owner, when queried with the question as to what high school graduates do, said they have two choices—"They either "They either leave the State or go into the service."

A shopkeeper had this to say. "There is absolutely nothing for young men and women to do here—absolutely nothing." A sardine factory worker put it this way when asked, "What do you do for a living?" 'Nothing." He further indicated that he had one more unemployment compensation check to draw. When it was pointed out that his new benefit period would begin on April 1, he said, "I didn't work enough last year to draw anything after April this time."

A restaurant operator said, "Things are slow and I don't mean this year; they have always been. It doesn't seem that we can even hope for a change any more. Some people haven't learned yet that we have always had it bad, and I'm convinced now we always will. It's sort of funny, You'd think we would have enough sense to just pack up and leave, but we have our roots here." The minister had this to say: 'It's hard for people to live a good moral life when they can't even feed their bodies. You wouldn't believe it, but the only way some people get through the winter here is on a straight clam diet. If we didn't have the sea at our front yard, we just wouldn't be able to even subsist."

The shopkeeper made this comment on the high migration of young people out of

<sup>1 1950</sup> Census Bulletin PB 19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> September 1957 Report to Nutrition Com-

mittee on School Lunch and Special Milk.

Census of Maine Manufacturers 1956 Department of Labor and Industry Bulletin

Washington County: "I know these youngsters. My own boy would give his right arm, and I mean it, his right arm, if he could come back and find a job and live in the county. But there's nothing for him here and nothing for any of the others either. The only thing they can do is to work a few months in the sardine factory and draw State checks during the winter."

A variety store manager in the town of Eastport said: "People here make their income working a few months in the fish factory and drawing State aid checks of various sorts." This comment was repeated time and time again. Welfare payments and unemployment checks are an integral part of the moneys which people use to live on in Washington County. It is a strange thing to find that the "public dole" should be regarded as an integral part of income.

It is strange, too, when one compares the average income of fishermen in some of the many fishing towns in the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada. For example, the 45 active members of the fishermen's cooperative of Port Bickerton, a fishing village of 90 families on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, last year had an average gross income of \$10,500. It should be noted before they woke up to the possibilities of group effort, their highest income was not over \$1,000 and most of the fishermen received only \$200 to \$300 a year. Here is a possible way out for the fishermen, not only along the coast of Washington County, but for the entire coastal area wherever its inhabitants are oriented toward the sea and its resources.

The visitor is struck by the dreadful shabbiness of the people's dress in the towns where unemployment is acute; it was reminiscent of Tobacco Road. One interview was particularly humiliating for the observer. The man's jacket had been taken from the inner lining of a coat and wrapped around his body and secured by a rope. Aware that cigarettes might be considered luxury in the community, the observer offered the man his pack. The man, 26 years of age, refused the gesture, saying, "I'm afraid not. I had to give them up some time ago. They are just too expensive and now I just can't afford to smoke anymore."

Just how do the people in Washington County feel about rural and industrial development? A word should be said about the industrial barons of the county and their effect on the growth of industry. This is a very difficult problem to get at but it would seem to be a safe conjecture that there has been for decades deliberate sabotage by this group to circumvent any attempts to develop the county. We know, of course, that in this area of Maine there has been for some time a surplus labor pool.

We know too that some types of industries hire as cheaply as possible and are able to do so because of the low level of industrial development and the constant surplus labor pool. During one trip through Washington County a particular textile mili was pointed out by one of the town residents. This plant, we were told, had once been situated elsewhere in Maine, and paid prevailing wages. To escape from the necessity of paying just ordinary standard rates of pay this plant folded up and came to this area of Maine where the workers would, without question take whatever pay the employer wished to give.

Interviews seem to indicate that there are two groups in Washington County. The larger group which favors industrial development and the smaller group of industrial barons who strive to conserve the status quo and its consequent economic and social problems.

The information would be worthwhile if the wage rates, particularly for the fish processing plants, were available for analysis. But such is not the case. The Labor and Industry Department of the State of Maine, although permitted by law to request such information, has falled to exercise its statutory authority and make such a survey. The high injury frequency rates in manufacturing in Washington County suggest at least sympathy between the Department of Labor and Industry of the State of Maine and the industrial barons of the county.

Any report, even such as this, as brief and sampling as it is, would not be complete if it didn't make mention of the proposed Passamaquoddy Hydro Development which would be a key dynamic forward thrust for Washington County as well as the whole State

Attention should be called to the answers to questions which were made by the Maine State Department of Education; the purpose of which was to determine the vocational needs of the county. Given the low standard of living, acute unemployment, distressing social problems, the results of this survey would at first glance seem to be disturbing and puzzling, since the survey indicated that the people of Washington County were not interested in the development of personal job skills in relation to the needs of a variety of industries. The results were puzzling because they seemed to indicate that these people are some type of a zero quantity.

Why? There is data, even at this time, that has been developed, which, if interpreted, might suggest the answer as to why the Vocational Needs Survey showed a negative attitude on the part of Washington County people toward the development of personal job skills. Might it be suggested here something that has been known to educational people for some time-that the learner is the center of the learning process, that the curriculum in programs must be built around the learner's basic needs. Therefore, it would seem reasonable to suggest that any rural development programs must be geared to the real needs of the people rather than develop a program of frills, which, although they may be nice things in themselves, have no conscious value to these people and their unanswered needs. Another reason which might be suggested to explain the negative attitude of the people of Washington County to the Vocational Needs Survey is that they are living in a type of economy far removed from challenging and stimulating personal devel-

The low percentage of persons employed in manufacturing, the few per capita, number of hospital and nursing home beds, the high rates of illegitimacy, unemployment, maternal deaths, the bare subsistence standard of living, the low value and ill-equipped homes, and other almost incredible economic and social features of Washington County were mentioned earlier in this report. It is easy to suggest a real correlation between the level of income created by the lack of industry and these problems. Washington industry and these problems. Washington County strikes one as an untidy graveyard whose inhabitants belong neither to the living nor the dead—where hope is dying or dead. This is another way of saying that the pattern of living of its people is a reflection of a static and binding economy. It is assumed that people are people wherever they may be found—that at the moment of conception they inherit the promise of creative greatness. We must probe deeply into the problems of the people of Washington County and ask ourselves why this promise of creative greatness has been thwarted.

Years of Frustration and Failure

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, we are about to conclude the 2d session of the 86th Congress. It is a good time to look back at what we have done, to review the bills we have enacted and to place upon the record the reasons for the failure to enact other bills. It is also appropriate to direct attention to the conduct of the executive departments of our Government during this Congress.

As a proper prelude to these remarks I have placed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record the statements I have made upon the conclusion of the work of each prior Congress in which it has been my honor and privilege to serve. I believe they demonstrate that I have approached my service not as a Democrat, which I am proud to be, but as an American.

I make this statement now, as an American, to alert all of those who agree with me to the opportunity of returning me to this high office, knowing full well that I hereby give notice to those who disagree with me that theirs will be the privilege of voting to return me to private life.

Immediately after the 1952 election, and again after the 1956 election, most of my Democratic colleagues joined me in pledging the Eisenhower-Nixon administration our wholehearted support in acting in the best interests of our country.

Throughout all of these 7½ years we have done just that. We have not been the loyal opposition. We have been a responsible, coordinate body of our Government. We have never opposed for the sake of being contrary. We were ready to follow the path that led to what was best for our Nation. We had no leader in the White House and none in the second in command. When we sought to lead we were abused with vitriolic, unreasoned and illogical vetoes.

Ties that could have been broken by a Vice President's vote in favor of progress found the vote favoring reaction and opposing progress.

Just as the 80th Congress has found its niche in history under the title of "the do-nothing Congress" this Eisenhower-Nixon administration will go down as "the could-not-have-done-worse administration." Its voice of experience is the voice of frustration and failure

The record of this Republican Eisenhower-Nixon administration is so bad that more and more candidates running for office under the Republican Party's label will disown their party and try to disassociate themselves from it in order to get elected.

The Republican cry throughout this Congress has been that the Democratic program, the Democratic Party philosophy, is fine but they, the Republicans,

<sup>\*</sup>M. M. Cote, director of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, delivered in Madison, Wis., May 10, 1958, a speech entitled "A Plea for Democracy."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Vocational Needs Survey, 1958, Maine State Department of Education.

know better how to implement it. Unfortunately, too frequently they have voted contrary to the way they talked. All too often they were joined by those Democrats from the southern part of our country who are just as reactionary

as most Republicans.

When Democratic Congresses had Democratic Presidents and Vice Presidents we moved forward. We were not scourged with vetoes. All we needed was a majority of each House of Congress and a President in smypathy with our goals, in fact, setting our goals, and we had good, sound, responsible Government

If we had had a President, or even a Vice President, who took the trouble to find out what the people wanted or what was good for the people, either of them, President or the Vice President, could have delivered enough Republican votes to help us do the job. It is useless to consider where they were or why they were missing when this aid was needed. The sad fact is that they were nowhere to be found when they could have been

so helpful

I have heard the taunts that the Democrats in Congress could have passed any legislation they wanted because two-thirds of each House were Democrats. That just is not so. At no time did the Democrats in the Senate, even counting all the southerners, constitute a two-thirds majority. The nearest they came to that was a count of 66 to 34, which was one short of two-thirds of the 100 Members of the Senate. In the House we were never that close. 283 to 154 was as close as we got in this Congress. We failed to override vetoes by from one to six votes. The result was, instead of rule by the majority we had rule by just more than one-third plus a veto.

Those are the reasons why we have had no aid to depressed areas, no aid to education, no aid to housing, no real liberalization of our social security laws, no increase in minimum wages, no good farm bill, no sufficient liberalization of our immigration laws, no proper conservation and water pollution control bills, and an insufficient, unworkable and improperly financed bill for medical care

for the aged.

We authorized and appropriated more money than requested for national security and defense. We believe that the lives and liberty of Americans cannot be measured by dollars and no sum is too great to preserve them. But a seenothing, hear-nothing, learn-nothing Eisenhower-Nixon administration has refused to spend that money. They have talked big and acted little. That is why our entire defense and missile program is outdated.

Our loss of prestige throughout the World, among our friends and neighbors, is bad enough. It is, however, as nothing when compared to the real danger that now besets us. What answer can they give us? They know that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are no barrier to trouble in the Middle East and the Far East. But we do not even have those oceans separating us from the troubled areas at our backdoor and at our front-

door-in Cuba, in Panama, in Central America, and in South America.

While talking about containing communism, they have permitted it to move in upon us. Imagine the cries of treason. and worse, if a Democrat were President.

During all this time, while prating about keeping us safe from our enemies. this Eisenhower-Nixon team has been demanding that we fight inflation at home by spending less. How have they done Let me tell you.

During 7 years of the Truman administration the cost of living rose just over 1 percent. Under Eisenhower and Nixon it has been pushed up 11 percent.

Everyone can see that 4 percent unemployment is dangerously near a depression. Eisenhower and Nixon have pushed unemployment up to almost 6 percent.

They have pushed up the interest rate on GI mortgages more than 25 percent and on Government-guaranteed FHA mortgages almost as much. They have pushed up the interest our Government pays on the public debt almost 50 percent, to \$9 billion a year.

Bankruptcy rates are the highest they have ever been in the history of this country. But the Eisenhower-Nixon administration ordered a curtailment of loans to small business while continuing to grant more and bigger favors to big business.

In 7 years the Eisenhower-Nixon farm program has cost the taxpavers \$26 billion, 5 times more than in the entire 20 years prior thereto. In those same 7 years the Eisenhower-Nixon administration received and spent more billions of dollars than in all the prior administrations put together, starting with President Washington and ending with President Truman.

Had enough? I have.

Any doubts or questions about any of the foregoing will be quickly resolved by dropping a note to me at Room 1305, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Three Thousand Large But Poor Families To Be Dispossessed by Republican Municipal Governments in Nation's Capital by Urban Renewal and Other Federally Assisted Programs; Members of Minority Groups Move From Slum to Slum Because Downtown Land in U.S. Cities Is Considered Too Valuable for Poor People To Live on by Business-Dominated National Republican Administration

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in an annual report submitted to the Housing and Home Finance

Agency, the Office of Urban Renewal in Washington, D.C., estimates that in the 2-year period from January 1960 through December 1961, 3.019 families in the Nation's Capital will be dispossessed by these activities: urban renewal, 915; highways, 275; code enforcement, 1.165; condemnations, about 300; additional public housing, 206.

The Washington (D.C.) Post tells us

The family with many children and little money is going to have a hard time finding a place to live in Washington for some time to come

This was one of the points made in the anual report by the District's urban renewal office to the Urban Renewal Administration.

The Reverend Robert G. Howes made a study of the urban renewal program in the Nation's Capital, a study which was commissioned by the National Conference of Catholic Charities. He testified-with the approval of the auxiliary bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Washington-before Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives on April 26, 1960.

He said at that time:

Not only has the Redevelopment Land Agency raised densities and eliminated needed housing in southwest Washington, but the serious prospect has been raised that much the same thing may be underway at what was called last fall when the archdiocese of Washington protested it through the director of Catholic Charities, the northwest renewal project. The excuse is pleaded that downtown land is too valuable for the poor people to live on it. Surely, in a democratic society, such an argument will not stand long.

At another point in his testimony about the tragedy of urban renewal in Washington the Reverend Robert G. Howes pointed out:

Urban renewal was not created because of the needs of the city, but because of the needs of the citizen. I suspect that if you went about the country asking various peo-ple what urban renewal is all about, you would get a lot of different answers. You would be told that urban renewal is intended to save downtown business, or to clear up traffic congestion, or to restore worn-out areas to the tax rolls, or to create the city beautiful, or to get rid of unsightly slum buildings.

All of these things are worthwhile dividends of an urban renewal program. none of them are the things that initially impelled the Nation to launch first the slum clearance and urban redevelopment program and later to broaden it into urban renewal. This program came into being because of people. It took account not just of the economic costs, but even more of the social cost of decaying neighborhoods and urban communities. This is what most of us used talk about when urban renewal was starting. You don't hear much of that kind of talk anymore, and I think that's disturbing. As we get more and more involved in the demanding and complicated undertakings that urban renewal entails, we seem to have less time for the people whose hopes we are trying to fulfill.

Mr. Speaker, it is shocking, I think, that in this great and rich land of ours downtown land in our cities in considered too valuable for poor people to live on by this big-business-dominated Republican administration so that under the Republican-controlled urban renewal programs in slum areas, and other federally assisted programs, members of minority groups, and large but poor families move—not to better homes—but to other slums.

The Washington (D.C.) Post and Times Herald of August 15, 1960, reported that a leader in the NAACP, the Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy—

Bitterly attacked the city's urban redevelopment program last night, calling it a device to dispossess Negroes of housing sites that can be used more profitably for luxury dwellings.

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice held a 4-day meeting at St. Louis University the week of August 28, 1960, and held that there was little synchronization between the Federal agencies, administrations and authorities in the field of public housing.

The New York Times reported on August 29, 1960:

Because of this situation, one speaker said, members of minority groups who must leave a slum area because of a fcderally supported redevelopment project often find that they have no place to move except to another slum neighborhood.

About 250 persons, most of them representatives of Roman Catholic interracial councils throughout the Nation, attended the 4-day meeting here at St. Louis University.

I include as part of my remarks an article from the Washington (D.C.) Post and Times Herald by James R. Carberry, staff reporter, entitled "Housing Dim for Large Poor Families":

Housing Dim For Large Poor Families (By James R. Carberry)

The family with many children and little money is going to have a hard time finding a place to live in Washington for some time to come.

This was one of the points made in the annual report by the District's urban renewal

office to the Urban Renewal Administration. The report said that this year and next about 3,000 families will be dispossessed in the District. The figure breaks down this way: Housing code enforcement, almost 1,200 moves; slum clearance, 915; condemnations, about 300; new highways, 275; and additional public housing, 206.

The urban renewal office, in a report prepared under the supervision of Assistant Engineer Commissioner Thomas K. Fullerton, said only about 2,150 housing units will be available to the families displaced in 1960-61.

About 750 are in public housing as a result of turnover. Another 700 are in new public housing. The remainder are in new and rehabilitated housing.

rehabilitated housing.

All figures assume that the families displaced are not given special treatment; that except for public housing they must get their living quarters in competition with everybody else.

"There appears to be no deficit of available housing," the report states. The problem is that some poor, large families can't even pay the nominal rents charged for public housing. If they can, they often are not able to fit into the size of the units available.

"As a result they apparently cannot be rehoused without subsidization and at present there is no adequate system to handle them," the report concluded.

It said the problem is being studied with the Redevelopment Land Agency and the city's relocation service.

## Report to Ohioans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN E. HENDERSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday September 1, 1960

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, at the close of this, my last year in Congress, I desire to continue a previous practice of summarizing the legislative activities of the year, particularly as they affect the people of the 15th District of Ohio whom I represent here. These Ohioans are joining with the millions of other Americans in paying the gigantic cost of supporting the Government and are naturally interested in knowing how their money has been appropriated and what laws have been enacted to increase further this burden upon them. Then, too, they would like to know in what respects the Congress has acted to restrict their freedoms or regiment their activities. The people of southeastern Ohio are not dreamers, but they are not entirely despairing in the thought that Congress might enact legislation which would remove some of the bonds which restrict their freedom of action or lessen the burden of taxation. Legislation in the latter category, unfortunately, seems to be reaching the same point of virtual extinction as the whooping crane

## HOW MUCH WAS APPROPRIATED?

One of the most important functions of the Congress is to appropriate funds for the operation of the Federal Government. During the past session, the Congress focused its attention on the projected fiscal needs for the 12 months beginning July 1, 1960 as well as for funds to supplement the requirements of Federal agencies during the first 6 months of this year. In 19 separate bills, the Congress appropriated \$73.634,335,922. These are bills which provide for operating funds. They do not reflect additional millions in backdoor financing, a method devised by the Congress to avoid the yearly review of expenditures by the Appropriations Committees of Congress, and the payment of the interest on the national debt which has now reached \$9,316 million annually.

The cost of this \$73.6 billion Federal appropriation to the people of the 15th District of Ohio is approximately \$414 for each of the residents of our 7 counties. The average taxpaying family of four therefore, can expect its share of the cost will be \$1,656.

By far, the greatest amount of these funds were set aside for national defense expenditures in one form or another. While the total cost of our national defense is not reflected only in appropriations for our military forces alone, the funds consigned for the Department of Defense for the next 12 months were \$39,337,867,000. This is, of course, a sum far in excess of the total amount required to operate our entire Federal Government only a few short years ago. Thus it is apparent that the price of prepared-

ness and national survival in the world today is tremendously high.

What else did we do besides spend money?

A partial answer to this question can be found in the groundwork laid for spending additional sums in the future. Many of the 417 bills passed during the 124 days of the session carry with them the expectation or requirement that funds will be appropriated to carry out the purposes of the legislation.

It would require much space to explain and analyze in detail all of the bills which were passed. However, it is sufficient for this purpose to outline briefly some of the more important measures enacted into law. They are as follows:

CIVIL RIGHTS

The 1960 legislation authorizes Federal courts, through appointed referees, to safeguard voting rights to all citizens; fixes penalties for the obstruction of court orders and for flight to avoid prosecution for vandalism. It also requires the preservation of Federal election records for 2 years and authorizes arrangements for education of servicemen's children in areas where public schools are closed by disputes over school integration.

INCREASED PAY FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

This measure brought an across-theboard pay increase to all Federal employees.

REDUCED CABARET TAK

The reduction in the cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 percent was virtually the only tax reduction to emerge from the past session. Without belittling this congressional action and regardless of our attitude toward places of entertainment, there has been no question that this tax has done great harm to the music profession and to the performance of live music in the Nation.

## TAX EXTENSIONS

A number of taxes due to expire were extended for 1 more year. Among these were the 52 percent corporate income tax rate and the existing schedule of excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, automobiles and parts, passenger transportation, and telephone calls.

## NATIONAL DEBT LIMIT

Legislation authorized raising the temporary limit of \$293 billion for the national debt for 1 year to June 30, 1961.

## INCOME TAX DEDUCTION

An amendment to the Internal Revenue Code permits an income tax deduction of all medical expenses incurred by any taxpayer as part of the care of a dependent parent over 65 years of age.

## VETERANS' LOANS

The authority for direct and guaranteed loans to veterans for homes, farms, or businesses was extended for 2 years to July 25, 1962.

## LIBRARY SERVICES

The present Library Services Act was extended for 5 years (to June 30, 1965) to provide mobile library facilities for rural areas.

## COAL RESEARCH

Special legislation created an Office of Coal Research to find new uses for coal, encourage production and conservation, and otherwise stimulate the industry.

What can we be thankful for?

Once again, by chance, miracle, or by deft legislative maneuver of the minority, many costly and irresponsible schemes were defeated or falled to receive final favorable consideration. In many such instances, the Nation should be grateful. It is one of the excellent commentaries upon the American law-making process that legislative pitfalls—sometimes called safeguards—are available to protect the people's interests from the efforts of their representatives to curry favor in return for political support.

What was done to benefit the 15th Dis-

trict of Ohio?

Insofar as the 15th Congressional District is concerned, appropriations were approved permitting the completion of the Dillon Reservoir on the Licking River. This large project, to provide long-awaited flood control for Zanesville and the Muskingum Valley, will now add the measure of safety the people of the valley have sought for many decades. In addition, new funds allow for the continued work on the Belleville Dam on the Ohio River below Marietta.

What about committee work?

Each Member of Congress is occupied With work of a legislative committee to which he has been assigned. I have served as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and as ranking minority member on the Subcommittee on Claims. My subcommittee had referred to it and held hearings on a total of 813 bills originating in the House of Representatives and 64 Senate bills in 1960. This assignment has been a busy and extremely time-consuming one. However, the sense of gratification in considering bills largely intended to assist individual Americans has been very great. Other general problems have been considered by the subcommittee in addition to its regular Work with special private legislation. Chief among these proposals was the study of the problems encountered by persons over 40 years of age in their search for employment.

In the Judiciary Committee itself, the most important legislation considered this year was the civil rights bill. Another measure which aroused interest throughout the Nation was the proposed amendment to the Constitution to accord residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for President

and Vice President.

What was the theme of the session? If there was one prevailing theme of the past session, it was, beyond doubt, politics. Politics, more obviously than usual, entered the legislative picture very early in the year. In an election year, the floor of the House of Representatives was utilized as a sounding board for schemes to woo voters, create public images of potential candidates for national office, and to raise issues which might be useful in the campaign later in the year. Thus it often seemed that the creation of issues was a greater motivation than any genuine effort to reach

conclusions on legislative programs. There were days and weeks when little or no legislative business was brought before the Congress. Through this time. however, the paper mills and printing presses droned on at full capacity reproducing long tracts for the public eve and ear. Some observers felt that a session following the midsummer political conventions might produce a new theme and that the paralysis of the earlier months might be ended. However, the August session was played out on the same theme with, if anything, less inspired results as the short session ground to an unproductive and unlamented halt before Labor Day. When the finale had been reached on September 1, most of the audience had left Washington and many of the Senators and Congressmen as well had departed.

What can we expect?

One is inclined to conclude that little harm was done by a session of Congress which talked volubly, did little, and in which most of the bad proposals were defeated. This is, I believe, a shortsighted conclusion. It may well be that the past session, so undistinguished in its work, was more in the nature of a rehearsal than a full-fledged congressional performance. Legislation which died aborning is certain to be revived in the new Congress next year. Better preparation, more propagandizing of the public, additional salesmanship at the grassroots level may be needed before many of the schemes which will wrench our way of life into a more unrecognizable form can be put through the Congress at some future time. This kind of effort will be made. The answer lies with the people. Their government is the image they create. They elect their rep-resentatives to do their bidding. The electors who keep silent or who stay at home on election day cannot expect to find their reflection in the troubled waters of Washington.

## The Agenda for Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, Mr. William H. Hessler, a distinguished reporter and journalist of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has written a perceptive article on Africa, a continent that is at long last receiving the world attention which it properly merits. I believe that Mr. Hessler's article, which appears in the Reporter magazine for June 23, 1960, should come to the attention of the Members of Congress, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AGENDA FOR APRICA
(By William H. Hessler)

The Director of African Education for Kenya Colony leaned across his desk, as though to let me in on a secret. In a Yorkshire accent unchanged by a quarter century of military and civil tasks all through East Africa, he spoke with great earnestness.

"We can't even think about universal, free

"We can't even think about universal, free education here for many years yet. For the decade to come, our goal is to provide 8 years of primary education for the children who really want it, and whose parents will pay a little something for it, plus high school for one-fourth of those finishing primary. But even this modest program will cost £26 million; and the total national budget of Kenya is now only \$32 million.

"Our national wealth has been rising by 5 percent a year; and that's good. But the cost of education has been jumping up 12 percent a year. Please remember, the percapita income in Kenya is only \$58 a year—less than the African average. The money for universal primary education just isn't

there.'

That is the dismaying thing about the new free Africa that is coming into being with inexorable speed. There is so far to go. The Africans' sights are set high, yet their productivity is low. They want everything at once. They want to skip whole centuries, and plunge in one confident leap from tribalism into a mature technology. There are no Bantu Gandhis, enamored of handicrafts and cottage industries. The leaders' eyes are fixed on hydroelectric power and steel mills. There is abundant talk of freedom, of

There is abundant talk of freedom, of course. "Thuru" is the one Swahill word known in every corner of Africa. And it does mean "freedom." But the typical African's notion of uhuru has little or nothing to do with democratic self-government, or civil rights, or citizens' obligations—and certainly nothing to do with such distasteful things as taxes. For him, independence means catching up with the living standards of the white western world—at once. Native leaders who know better—and some do—are too preoccupied with uhuru and its attainment to bother with telling uneducated followers about the long uphill road which lies ahead of them.

## FREEDOM IS ONLY THE BEGINNING

Freedom may be the end of nationalist struggle. But it is only the beginning of a formidable agenda of new problems, dimly seen, if at all, by the rank and file—and by most of their leaders.

The greatest and most urgent task is to find, or develop, the educated and experienced men required for political and administrative posts, for staffing the schools, and for industry and trade. In most countries across the main body of the continent, from Dakar to Dar-es-Salaam, there are tiny elites of able, well-educated, traveled Africans—enough to provide a slate of cabinet ministers and some legislators, and a handful of knowledgeable teachers. But underneath this thin top layer there is very little.

Tanganyika, for example, which is to get autonomy under an African-majority government this year, has around 1,500 key jobs in public service. It takes that many civil servants to make this country of 9 million people function as a state. There are today about 350 Africans who qualify passably for those jobs.—And with luck, there will be 150 a year coming through the educational pipeline. But Tanganyika has no university, and its high-school graduates are needed right off. Those sent abroad to universities deplete the already meager numbers becoming available. So it will probably take a decade to Africanize the civil service. For technical posts, as in soll research, erosion studies, irrigation engineering, and pest control, it will take much longer.

Some countries are better off. Nigeria has a larger educated group to draw upon. It has a thriving university of more than 1,000 students at Ibadan, another is opening at Enugu this fall, and there are currently 3,000 to 9,000 Nigerians in universities overseas. When they take over as a sovereign nation on October 1, the Nigerians should be able to find Africans for a good share of the civil service posts vacated by Europeans.

The problem of the Belgian Congo on this score is like all the Congo's problems. It is the product of careful planning that went awry when the virus of nationalism took hold 20 years ahead of the schedule made out at Brussels. The Belgians were building slowly and carefully. From 1950 to 1959, they brought the total school population up from 100,000 to 1,500,000. But that was a primary level program. The big push for high schools and a start on university training were in the blueprint for the 1960's. Then suddenly came the riots in Leopoldville and the hasty decision at Brussels to concede independence on June 30, 1960—ready or not.

The results are unhappy. The Congo has but a tiny handful of university-educated Africans, although it has a large, well-distributed primary-school system—which may be too costly for the Congolese to maintain. The Belgians needed 15 or 20 years more to make the educational process do its most important job—to provide leadership for the nation.

The task of schools, however, is not only to provide a governing elite but also a mass of citizens who can play humbler roles in a democratic process. In this process, literacy helps. African figures on this matter are notoriously unreliable. (What is literacy anyway, in a country with 75 distinct languages, some written and some just oral?) Ghana, by the usual yardstick, is now 14 percent literate, while Kenya is between 10 and 20 percent, depending on your standard.

In some countries, like Uganda, a fair number of well-educated people have been turned out, but mass education has been slow and slovenly. Total literacy figures have been held down by the general belief that females, although possibly educable, should not be sent to school. In most countries of black Africa, education has been left to missions, with government support in recent years. The missions have been inclined to mix their evangelical and educational roles which gives quantity rather than quality in education. Yet without the work of the Christian missions over the last 50 years, education in most of Africa would be virtually nonexistent today, and the new Africa would be starting independent life with an insurmountable handicap.

## EUROPEANS ARE STILL NEEDED

Given the shortage of trained Africans, there is acute need for holding onto European civil servants and technicians in large numbers after independence. But this is not easy. The hesitations and fears of the Europeans, where they form very small but necessary elites, constitute a problem in themselves. A Briton with 25 years' experience in colonial administration is a valuable person, if his attitude is right. he is much less willing to work on contract for a native government with less responsibility and less security of tenure, than he was to stay on in a career service, working for the United Kingdom with prestige, assured tenure, and a pension. After 3 years of independence, Ghana has about as many Europeans in its Government service as be--but it is paying them higher salaries.

Up in the high country of Ruanda Urundi, every square meter of every hillside has to be cultivated, however steep, if the dense population is to be fed. This requires not only careful instruction of farmers in con-

tour plowing and terracing and other good farm practice, but also further research and experiment to find new or better wheat strains, tree crops, and cattle varieties. that chilly, moist country, 7,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. I found a community of eager, dedicated young Belgians-experts in soils, animal husbandry, and such. In the hills they have 40,000 African farmers testing the seed strains they develop and using the new cultivation techniques they devise. Their work is essential if the 4.7 million people of Ruanda Urundi are not to starve. The question is how long these Belgian technicians, as dedicated as missionaries at their work, will be willing to stay on the job in this isolated outpost of colonialism once uhuru arrives and they cease to be permanent civil servants under a responsible government at Brussels.

European businessmen also play essential parts in the economies of these almost solidly African countries. The large concerns—Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, for example—will stay on. So will the large petroleum companies with their widely dispersed marketing systems and the bigger export-import concerns. Their investments are too large to pull out. But smaller businessmen and professional men, such as architects and small contractors are leaving the Congo now in some numbers. They cannot ride out the long period of stagnation induced by the uncertainties of premature independence.

The white minorities in these new countries vary widely. In the Congo, the whites are just under I percent. In Nigeria, they add up to about 20,000, or 0.6 of I percent. Yet no matter how great their resentments against colonialism, and however impatient their followers may be for nationalization of enterprise or Africanization of the civil services, the leaders of the new free Africa will have to deal magnanimously with their microscopic but crucial white minorities, or risk economic catastrophe.

## TRIBE AND TRADITION

A bigger and more obstinate problem on the agenda of the new Africa is found in the clash of ancient tribal structures and customs with the new pattern of modern political parties. This is an uneasy and ominous coexistence. Masses of Africans are leaving their tribal environments, moving into urban centers as jobs in industry and commerce materialize. Freed from the traditional disciplines of the tribe, they tend to become a rootless proletariat. They are quick to pick up the slogans of the new political factions, led by Western-educated Africans. But the old tribal order continues outside the cities. The old chiefs, often enemies of progress and frequently enemies even of independence, retain great influence. The new political leaders are nearly all young men. And in the main Africa is still old fashioned; it honors age.

In Uganda, for example, where the British held to indirect rule through native kings and chiefs, there are numerous political parties, led by well-intentioned, modernminded men like A. Milton Obote and George Magezi. But these young new leaders differ seriously among themselves, and they have only a limited influence among the mass of people. They find their goals challenged at every point by the traditional rulers, especially the Kabaka of Buganda, who is head of the largest kingdom within the artificial entity of Uganda as put together by the British.

Nigeria is lucky on this score. Its three main political parties represent the three great tribal groupings. The west is mainly the Yoruba Tribe, and backs the Action Group (A.G.). The east is mostly Ibo, and supports the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.). The north, Fulani and Hausa, backs the Northern Peo-

ple's Congress. There is the risk, of course, that east and west may some day combine against the north, creating an explosive Moslem versus Christian-and-pagan split. But in general, Nigeria seems fortunate to have political parties that dovetail with ancient tribal organizations.

cient tribal organizations.

By contrast, there are scores upon scores of political parties in the Congo. None of them is really strong in more than one of the six provinces. Most of them are the personal and local followings of individual leaders. There are no national parties as yet, and no national leaders of real stature. Consequently, there is some danger that following independence on June 30 the new, weak party system will be submerged in the feuds of the old tribal factions. With separatism already a force in the richest province, Katanga, there is even a danger that the Congo will not hold together as a single national state.

#### THE DEMOGRAPHIC CATASTROPHE

A long-range problem that few Africans are aware of is the rising population pressure on the land—what one Belgian colonial official characterized for me as the demographic catastrophe of Africa. Sanitation and medicine have cut death rates dramatically. Nothing has cut birth rates. Thus the prospective gains of modernization, industrialization, and improved farm practices may be lost. Instead of producing higher living standards, they may only help support a fast-growing population at subsistence level.

This is the more serious because Africa is by no means as fabulously rich a continent as is commonly supposed. Only a few restricted areas are rich in minerals. Once cleared, forest land soon deteriorates under leaching rains and turns sterile. Nowhere on the continent is there a breadbasket akin to those of southern Russia, the Mississippi Valley, and the Argentine pampas. Africa has far more than its share of insect and other pests, plus an enervating climate or lack of water or both in many regions.

It follows that economic development will pay off in higher living standards only if it is done with great discernment—far more than was exercised in the opening of the North American Continent. Africa's leaders will have to defer to experts from the white world for a long time if they are to surmount this hurdle. Sound economic planners will have to compel diversification of crops and other products to escape the present reliance on a few exports—cocoa in Ghana and Nigeria, sisal and cotton in Tanganyika, copper in the Congo, and so on.

There is a related problem, born of the naïve enthusiasm of the new native elites coming to power. Overeager cabinet ministers, educated but inexperienced, almost invariably fasten their attention on grandiose enterprises, Kwame Nkrumah's most urgent ambition is the Volta River power and aluminum project, which almost rivals the Aswan High Dam in magnificence of concept. He might do well to take a look at Uganda, which has a superb hydroelectric plant at the source of the Nile—but sells off most of the power into Kenya, because Ugandans cannot afford electricity and the industries that were expected to absorb the power never came into being.

In Nigeria there is some coal and some iron ore. The minister of mines and power is a voluble and engaging Moslem who was standing up well to the rigors of Ramadan when I saw him in Lagos. He assured me that Nigeria should have and would have a great steel industry. But I doubt it. The coal is low-grade and so is the ore. Transport is not cheap in Nigeria, and the market for steel is limited anyway. It could be done, of course. But it might make more sense for the Nigerians to use their spare funds to build factories to make flashlights, bi-

cycles, and gaily printed cloth by the mile, and little stoves for household cooking. They should be manufacturing the goods that Africans are going to buy anyway as they pick up more cash income, and thus save that much of their import burden.

But steel mills are more exciting than flashlight factories. It will take a lot of firmness and tact from the holdover British economic advisers to keep their African superiors of cabinet rank from committing such economic follies in the name of independence.

Tled closely to this is the problem posed by the decline of investment from overseas. Countless European businessmen were happy to put their funds into colonies, because they had assurance that there would be stability, protection for their properties, and opportunity to take out profits. They may think a long time before they make similar commitments in independent African States freed from the salutary discipline of supervision from Paris or London or Brussels. The Belgian Congo is the extreme case. In April, it was a country of stagnation. Everyone in business was poised apprehensively, waiting for some clue to what independence would mean. It might bring chaos and economic disaster, or it might bring an orderly transition with security for European investment and enterprise. There was absolutely no way to know in advance.

This sudden cutting off of colonial in-Vestment was a troublesome matter in Asia some years earlier. The Colombo plan was a conscious, careful attempt to compensate for it. Africa will stumble into a similar problem as more and more countries achieve selfrule. Nigeria may not feel it much, for it has a climate of conservatism that foreign businessmen sense and trust. Ghana has not been hurt so far, because it has clung tightly to its British ties and has enjoyed an enormous treasury surplus as a result of firm cocoa prices. But there are other areas in cocoa prices. Which misfortune may be avoided only if the United States, West Germany, and the inter-national lending agencies fill in where colonial investment is abruptly cut off.

The other possible source of capital is direct subsidy. Belgium and France (not Britain so much) have poured large sums of public money into their African colonies in late years for education, highways, economic development. Ruanda-Urundi is a case in point. After the Second World War the Belgians suddenly decided to make a showing in this trust territory. In the last 6 years, Belgium has spent an average of \$14 million That is for one of the smallest states of Africa. Alongside Mr. Eisenhower's ambitious plan for \$20 million a year of eco-nomic aid for all of Africa, it is profoundly impressive.

Some of these colonial subsidies will be continued fortunately. Belgian leaders are meeting at Brussels with the new mastersdesignate of the Congo, to discuss economic arrangements. Badly put, this means they are discussing how much subsidy Belgium Will continue to pay-and in return for what reciprocal benefits. Fortunately, there is a sound incentive for extending such subsidies, at least for a transitional period. The colonial powers are now granting self-government without much argument and sometimes in the full knowledge that it is premature, because they want to avoid bitternes and thus salvage their public and private investments and their inside track in trade. They would lose that advantage, or much of it, if in turning their colonies loose they abruptly cut off these subsidies.

## BABEL AND BOUNDARIES

Aside from these economic issues, there is a complex and perhaps insurmountable Obstacle in the frontiers of African states. They are illogical, arbitrary, and mischlevous. Beyond any doubt, this is a bad seed of imperialism. Boundaries were made in the chancelleries of Europe, without the slightest regard to natural economic units or to racial or tribal or linguistic lines of demarcation. The Ghana-Togo frontier cuts through the middle of the land occupied by the Ewe tribe. And it will be sheer luck—Togo having become independent on April 27—if the forces of Nkrumah and Premier Sylvanus Olympio do not clash at the border before the year is out.

The Northern Rhodesia-Congo border cuts through a natural economic unit of copper and waterpower. For all their foresight and business acumen, the Belgians never established any transport (except by air) between Katanga and the rest of the Congo. So Katanga Province, with all its freight outlets through Portuguese territories, already is toying with separation schemes, and Rhodesia is waving a beckoning hand.

Mr. Nkrumah is surely wrong when he asserts that the colonial powers are deliberately "Balkanizing" Africa to keep it weak. The clumsy mayhem on Africa's geography was done many years ago, for other reasons. But now there are too many prima donnas among the native African leaders to allow any easy national consolidation of states, or even revision of boundaries. To make matters worse, new linguistic frontiers have emerged. The Africans had no national languages, only local. Communication among Ghanaians has to be in English if on a national scale, and in French among Congolese of different provinces. So it has come about that the French-speaking, English-speaking and Portuguese-speaking segments of Africa are today linguistic compartments of some rigidity-even when only a modest minority of the people in any one country speak a European language.

The best hope for some federation is probably in British East Africa, where a large measure of joint administration has been imposed by Britain's flat. Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are politically distinct. One is a colony, one a trust territory, one a protec-torate. But their customs, railways, posts, and telegraphs, air service, and many research activities have been administered in common for some years. The framework for federation is there, ready made. Yet in Tanganyika and Uganda, I found distrust and some resentment toward the East Africa High Commission, which administers these servabout 30 of them-for the whole region. Mainly, the Africans distrust the white minority of Kenya and fear they will always play second fiddle to the more advanced Kenya. This may change once Kenya comes under a predominantly African government.

All in all, it is a pretty formidable agenda. It would be formidable even to a group of countries with far more resources of education and experience. However, most of the leaders of the emergent free Africa are sensible, moderate men, with little of the sullen anti-westernism of Asia and Egypt. Of the major native leaders, only Sékou Touré of Guinea, with this flair for Bantu brinksmanship, is openly playing the game of the Soviet bloc. As far as I can tell from informal chats with some of them, these men are intent on making an orderly, gradual transition and are eager to keep the benefits of colonialism, which include experienced administrators, able economic planners, and skilled technicians.

Yet they are also prisoners of their own eloquence. In the process of building up popular followings they have promised the moon in a score of languages. Their chance of making a tolerable transition, of utilizing the best of colonialism while building free nations, depends on the utmost gradualism. But that may be hard to maintain, because of the promises these leaders made to millions of ignorant or naive followers as they talked their way to power.

## Congressman Porter's Report to His Constituents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as I approach the end of four sessions as the U.S. Representative from the Fourth District of Oregon, I am impressed with how swiftly time passes. These have been busy years. I have done my best to keep my constituents informed about my activities and views but I know that many of them appreciate a summary report at the end of a congressional session.

This is my summary report for the 86th Congress. It cannot be complete because there were too many votes, too many activities and too many opinions to include. If any constituent of mine desires further information about any aspect of my work as his Representative. I ask him or her please to write or to call me at Eugene.

Following these remarks is a record of my votes on the major issues that were presented to the 86th Congress during

the last 2 years.

This summary is divided into three parts: First, I shall discuss some of my achievements directly for the people of the Fourth Congressional District. Then I shall list my position with respect to major national legislation. Finally, I shall deal with my efforts to improve our chances of maintaining peace with freedom in this troubled, perilous world.

## FOURTH DISTRICT ACHIEVEMENTS

I have continued my practice of being readily available to my constituents by mail, telephone, or in person. During the sessions of the 86th Congress I returned home nine times. I maintain year-round offices in both Eugene and Medford. I often hold office hours, publicized in advance, in towns and cities throughout my district.

I make a special point of being available because I believe this is the first duty of a Member of Congress. My top three staff members have been with me in Washington ever since my election in 1956. We pride ourselves on the service we give to constituents. We have learned a lot in 4 years. We know we

still have lots to learn.

We are ready, willing and able to help constituents who have problems involving any Federal agency or policy. We have helped thousands. Our mail from Oregon amounts, on the average, to about 75 letters daily. We often receive more than 100.

The Fourth District is growing. The 1950 census total for our seven counties was 368,007. The recently announced 1960 census total was 461,865. This most recent population countdown incorporated the most advanced of scientific know-how with hard work by enumerators. I serve as ranking Democratic member of the Census Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service ComI value the opinion's of my constituents. In 1959 I sent a questionnaire to 10,500 constituents and this year I sent one to 131,000. I also mailed special inquiries to interested parties with respect to the proposed Oregon Dunes park and the proposed Agate Dam.

In deciding how to use his time and how to vote, a Member of Congress has to make up his own mind. He does this best when he has considered the relevant facts and the various opinions. I deeply appreciate the help I have received from many of my constituents.

FOURTH DISTRICT: PUBLIC PROJECTS

My biggest accomplishment during the 2 years of the 86th Congress was the new construction start on the Green Peter Dam project in Linn County. The appropriation for fiscal 1961 was \$1.4 million. The total cost will be \$64 million, making it the largest of all the Corps of Engineers new construction starts this year.

Green Peter has been ready for construction for 3 years but this was the first year the administration included any money in its budget. I enlisted the aid of both Congressman NORBLAD and Governor Hatfield. We needed all the bipartisan firepower we could mobilize.

At the other end of the District we made continued progress on the planning of the Rogue Basin flood control project. Community support is strong and enthusiastic. Now we have reason to hope that the temperature and flow studies of the Fish and Wildlife Service soon will demonstrate the feasibility of a high dam at Lost Creek on the Rogue River.

You know that our primary industry is the processing of logs. When lumber sales plummet, Fourth District families suffer—as many are suffering now because new housing starts were down 17 percent for the first 8 months of this year as compared to the same period last year.

People need homes now more than ever. We are a growing Nation. The problem is money. That is why I worked very hard for additional funds for Federal Housing Administration loan guarantees and for more liberal terms. My bill to add a billion dollars for small FHA loans passed the House but died in the Senate under the certain threat of a White House veto.

We did extend the college housing loan program by increasing it by \$500 million. We extended the home repair improvement loan program and we increased the community facilities loans by \$50 million.

In the interests of space and saving your time, let me list briefly several other accomplishments that I am proud to claim:

Established Federal timber policies conferences at University of Oregon as annual event. Third conference will be held there November 10, 1960.

Promoted Selma-Gold Beach Road by organizing horseback expedition over route both in 1959 and in 1960 to speed utilization of tremendous timber, recreational, and mineral resources in that area. Investigated thoroughly and drafted bill for Oregon Dunes National Seashore Park in the Florence-Reedsport area. This park will mean millions of dollars additional income for Oregonians as well as the development and preservation of a uniquely beautiful portion of this ever more crowded planet.

Intervened to preserve historical Bandon Lighthouse.

Arranged for water level to remain high for recreational purposes in Fern Ridge Lake an additional month—September 1960.

Promoted legislation through House to extend penalities on transporters of explosives to help prevent another Roseburg disaster.

Speeded approval of Willakenzie watershed plan; worked with Agriculture Committee to secure House hearing and approval.

Secured additional \$300,000 for work on Forest Service, South Bank Road to Agness.

Helped secure additional access road

Introduced and advanced shoe labeling bill to protect consumers. This legislation is advocated by constituent Wilbur Gardner of Medford. Was promised full hearings next year. We already have fabric and fur labeling laws. Sparked current Federal Trade Commission study of shoe making practices.

Testified more than 50 times before congressional committees on Fourth District problems and projects such as: Timber management, Camp White, water pollution control, library services act, Federal aid to education, housing, funds for public works projects, mining, abolishing age discrimination in hiring, freight car distribution.

## PORTER ON NATIONAL ISSUES

I have already mentioned housing. No legislation is more vital to the Fourth District economy. None is more necessary to counter the high-interest, tight money policies of this Republican administration.

I spent a lot of my time trying to find ways to head off vetoes and the opposition of the Dixicrat-Republican coalition. The needs of our people over the Nation will, I predict, force legislation which will mean that we will hear no more about the alleged overcapacity of our plywood and lumber mills. All their capacity is needed for the production of the lumber that the Nation needs for the building and repair of suitable homes.

MEDICAL CARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Medical care for the aged was a big issue in the 86th Congress. The bill amending the social security laws came to the floor of the House under a closed rule; that is, no amendments could be offered. We had expected that the Forand bill, or something like it, would be substituted by the Senate and that we would have a chance to vote on it later in the House.

It turned out that the Senate failed by a narrow margin to pass this needed legislation. The issue is not dead. The legislation enacted is plainly too cumber-

some. Each of the 50 States must set up a particular plan and the Federal funds are available to States only on a matching basis. Very few of the States are expected to be in a position financially to take advantage of this program.

The money coming from the Federal Government must come directly from the Treasury, not from the social security trust fund. The Federal law clearly implies that under the new plan some type of income and resource test will be applied by the State.

It would be far better to enact a medical care plan within the well proved social security system. This plan would be self-financed. The recipients would not have to declare themselves paupers in order to be eligible for help.

I predict that such a plan will be enacted during the 87th Congress and, if I am returned, I shall continue to press for its adoption.

I supported and Congress did eliminate the minimum wage age requirement for persons receiving disability insurance. And the restrictions on the amount of outside earnings for a person receiving social security were improved and clarified so a person does not lose money by working. Under the old law, anyone earning more than \$1,200 lost an entire month's benefits for each \$80 or fraction thereof above \$1,200 and \$1,500, he loses only \$1 for each \$2 earned. Over \$1,500 the ratio is 1 to 1.

AID TO EDUCATION

One out of four of our children has to attend an overcrowded or poorly staffed school. States and localities do not have the funds necessary for adequate facilities. Both parties approved Federal aid to education, in varying degrees, but the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition blocked enactment.

All of the Republican members and three-quarters of the Democratic members of the Rules Committee voted to keep the House from considering Federal aid to education legislation. We shall have to make changes in the Rules Committee early in the next session. This is not the only legislation that this committee has blocked from consideration by the whole House. Its power is too arbitrary, too uncontrolled, too irresponsible. Many House Members are determined to clip this committee's wings.

Other items of legislation on which I acted:

Helped secure health benefits for retired Federal employees.

Helped secure reemployment rights for Federal employees accepting positions overseas.

Supported revisions in Labor-Management Act of 1959.

Supported common situs picketing.

Supported criminal penalties for political preference with respect to applicants for Government jobs.

Helped secure pay increase for Federal employees.

Supported aid to depressed areas, Supported revisions of draft law,

Helped secure statehood for Alaska and Hawaii PURSUIT OF PEACE

Man is a pretty smart animal. He learned the secret of the atom, of electronic directional systems and of rocket power. He put them all together and made intercontinental missiles, weapons of incredible range, accuracy and power. Every day he improves these weapons. The decision time gets shorter and shorter. And many other nations get closer and closer to the possession of such weapons.

Man is also a pretty dumb animal at times. He gets drunk, he misunder-stands communications, he blows his top, he panics, and he does many other strange and unexpected things that prove he is a human being, error-prone and quite imperfect in many respects.

Put these lethal weapons in the hands of man—nobody else is available—and what have you got? A serious situation, to say the least. Even if you discount the dangers of an intentional war, because the parties—at least right now—must realize that no one could win this kind of a struggle, you still have the very present danger of war by accident or miscalculation.

The arms race continues. It is not only more dangerous every day but tremendously more expensive. We are spending \$45 billion on arms this year alone, more than half our budget. I voted for these expenditures, sometimes very reluctantly. I figured that I would err, if at all, on the side of strength until we worked out some way to disarm with proper safeguards.

Our Department of State has spent less than \$800,000 on disarmament in the last 8 years. The whole executive branch of our Government, which has issued many solemn statements about the crucial importance of disarmament has fewer than 40 full-time staff members working on disarmament.

The new U.S. Disarmament Agency, which I helped to force into being by my inquiries about the extent of the administration's efforts, will only employ at most another 80 persons.

WE MUST MOBILIZE OUR INTELLECTUAL AND SPIRITUAL FORCES

We are doing far too little to mobilize our intellectual and spiritual forces in the search for a feasible method of turning back from the arms race. This is why I have participated in the work of the World Parliament Association and of the East-West Roundtable Disarmament Conference. This is why I have Journeyed to London, Paris, and Stockholm to discuss these vital problems with legislative leaders of other nations.

This is why, with Senator JOE CLARK, of Pennsylvania, I started an organization of more than 50 Members of Congress, called "Members of Congress for World Peace Through Rule of Law." This is why I have been organizing a convention of 500 legislative leaders from all over the world in Washington, D.C., at the end of next May.

It is my belief that too many people, including many leaders of many nations, including our own, underestimate the danger of the arms race. I believe that we are smart enough to figure out a way to survive our terrible and expensive weapons, but I believe we must act quickly and with great determination.

Disarmament is a must. That is one major belief that I have sought to promote as your Congressman. Of course I mean disarmament with appropriate safeguards. Honest disarmament is not easily attained but it is a goal we must seek with all our might. Plainly we do not have much time.

Disarmament, dictators and China are the major categories for my foreign policy actions during the last 2 years. The disappearance of Gerry Murphy, my Eugene constituent, in the Dominican Republic when I first entered Congress early in 1957 led me to deplore publicly and repeatedly this administration's coddling of dictators.

Now, very recently, this administration has publicly condemned Trujillo and we have broken off relations with his government. We have embarked on a Marshall-plan size aid plan for Latin America. We are in trouble there and elsewhere.

Too long we have treated as our friends any government, no matter how cruel and corrupt, just so long as it pretended to be on our side against international communism. We did this with Batista of Cuba. Our Ambassadors fawned on him. We sent him guns, bombs, and warplanes which her used against his own people.

## WE REAP WHAT WE SOW

Now we are reaping what we have sown. I tried to help persuade Castro to keep his early pledges of free elections and individual rights. When he broke these pledges, I broke with him. His revolution continues, Red-tinged and violently anti-Uncle Sam primarily because of misguided policies that were not in keeping with our deepest traditions.

If I am returned to Congress I shall continue to do what I can to promote a moral foreign policy. We should indeed give the formal handshake to dic-

tators and the warm embrace to democratic leaders.

This brings me to my last point: That we must increase communication with China, and of course I mean no more than a formal handshake for this cruel and despotic government. We should exchange newsmen and other nonofficial citizens as a beginning. We should enter a period of exploration and negotiation prior to any possible normalization of relationships.

Unless we increase communications with China we face great danger from possible rash acts which we might be able to avert. Equally important, we must have the participation of China in any disarmament treaty because there is no other way to put international inspection stations inside the borders of China.

Certainly we will not stop nuclear tests or otherwise reduce our military strength if China is free to do anything she likes within her borders.

Negotiation is difficult, frustrating, and often infuriating—but what is the alternative today? Instad of talking about breaking off relationships entirely, as Senator Barry Goldwater does, or about getting rough, as others do, we would do better to mobilize our intellectual and spiritual resources squarely and massively to meet the challenge of maintaining peace with freedom in this precarious world.

During the 86th Congress I traveled to Europe, South America, and the Far East in search of knowledge and insights as to how I, a Member of Congress from the Fourth District of Oregon, could help.

When I was first elected to Congress in 1956 I promised my constituents that I would spend at least one-third of my time doing whatever I could, however little, for peace. I have tried to keep that promise. I have tried, not only because I know that my constituents want me to try, but because of the memory of my friends who died in World War II. I want my children and the children of others to have a world of peace and freedom and opportunity beyond that of which we have dreamed.

## CONCLUSION

It is a great honor and privilege to represent my friends and neighbors in Congress. I deeply appreciate this chance to serve. The office has great powers and great responsibilities. I do not claim a perfect, or even a near-perfect record of performance. I do claim that I have done my best.

Key votes, 1st sess., 86th Cong.

Date 1959	Measure	Vote	Date 1959	Measure	Vote
Feb. 4	H.R. 2256, provide more funds for direct loans, remove certain requirements with respect to rate of interest on guaranteed loans. (Passed 310 to 89.)	1	June 9	H.B. 3610 on passage of Water Pollution Control Act authorizing increase in grants for construction of sewage treatment works; to establish the Office of Water Pollution Control; and for other	Yes.
Mar. 12 Apr. 15	ing and Service Act. (Passed 381 to 20.)  8. M. Hawaijan statchood (Passed 323 to 89)	Yes. Yes.	June 23 July 7	purposes, (Passed 255 to 143.) H.R. 7590 on final passage of public works appropriations bill. (Passed 381 to 20.) S. 57, Housing Act of 1959 conference report. (Passed 241 to 177) H.R. 4957 to amend United States Code to provide for admission	Yes.
Apr. 30	rural electrification loans (Passed 254 to 131)	Yes.	July 27	of certain evidence and confessions. (Passed 262 to 138.) H.R. 7072 to provide for U.S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank. (Passed 223 to 87.)	

Key votes, 1st sess., 86th Cong.-Continued

Date 1959	Measure	Vote	Date 1959	Measure	Vote
Aug. 13 Aug. 14 Aug. 14 Aug. 20	H.R. 8342, to adopt Landrum-Griffin amendment (H.R. 8400) to replace language of House committee bill. (Passed 229 to 201.) H.R. 8342, to recommit Landrum-Griffin bill to committee. (Failed 149 to 279.) H.R. 8342 on passage of Landrum-Griffin bill. (Passed 303 to 125)—H.R. 8609 on Sullivan food stamps amendment to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. (Passed 232 to 127.) On passage of H.R. 8609. (Passed 305 to 53)	Yes.	Sept. 2 Sept. 3	improvement of housing and the renewal of urban communities, and for other purposes. (Passed 283 to 106.)  H.R. 7509, to override President's veto of public works appropriation bill. (Failed 274 to 138.)  H.R. 8678, Federal Aid to Highway Act of 1959. (Passed 243 to 162)  S. 1555, to adopt conference report on Labor- Management and Disclosure Act of 1959. (Passed 352 to 32.)  H.R. 9105, fiscal appropriations for public works. (Passed 303 to 93).	Yes. Yes. Yes.

Key votes, 2d sess., 86th Cong.

Date 1960	Measure	Vote	Date 1960	Measure	Vote
Feb. 25	H.R. 3610 to override the President's veto of bill to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works. (Failed 249 to 157;	Yes.		H.R. 9883, Federal employee's pay raise bill providing for 7½ percent increase. (Passed 378 to 40.)	Yes.
3500 01	34 required.) H.R. 8601, passage of Civil Rights Act. (Passed 311 to 109)	Yes.	June 17	H.R. 12619, on passage of mutual security appropriations bill.  (Passed 259 to 124.)	Yes.
Mar. 24 Apr. 21	H. Res. 503, on final approval of conference report on civil rights bill. (Passed 288 to 95.)	Yes.	June 23	H.R. 12580, on passage of Social Security Amendments of 1960. (Passed 381 to 23.)	Yes.
Apr. 27	H. Res. 498, adopt the open rule providing for 3 hours of debate on H.R. 10213 authorizing purchase by Treasury of \$1,000,000,000 of	Yes.	June 29	H.R. 7903, to amend United States Code to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct loan program for 2 years. (Passed 398 to 1.)	Yes.
Apr. 28 Apr. 28	FHA and VA mortgages, etc. (Passed 214 to 158.) H.R. 10213 to recommit H.R. 10213. (Failed 139 to 235) H.R. 10213 to amend National Housing Act, final passage. (Passed 214 to 163.)	No. Yes.	June 30	H. R. 12677, amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of interstate retail enterprises and to increase minimum wages under act to \$1.25. (Passed 341)	Yes.
May 4 May 18	H.R. 5. Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act of 1960. (Passed	Yes. Yes.	July 1	to 72.) H.R. 9883, override of President's veto of Federal employee's pay raise bill. (Passed 345 to 69.)	Yes
May 25	196 to 192.) H.R. 12326, public works appropriation bill. (Passed 388 to 18) H.R. 10128, to authorize Federal financial assistance to States for		Aug. 24	S.J. Res. 170, a joint resolution favoring a convention of delegates from Atlantic democracies looking to great cooperation and unity	Yes.
May 26	school construction. (Passed 206 to 189.)	Yes.	Aug. 26	of purpose. (Passed 289 to 103.) H.R. 12580, to adopt conference report on social security amendments, aged, medical care. (Passed 369 to 17.)	Yes.

# Congress Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.

As the spokesman for the 40 million Ukrainians under the domination of Soviet tyranny the committee has been in the forefront of the struggle against communism. Its purpose has been to educate its fellow Americans and the citizens of the free world and to inform them of the realities of life under Russian communism. In the past 20 years the Ukrainian Congress Committee has always spoken out, clearly and forthrightly, on behalf of all the captive non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union. It has attempted to dispel any illusions we of the free world might have about the Soviet totalitarian system of government. By its own words and actions the committee has advanced the cause of democracy and aided the United States and its allies in the crucial struggle against dictatorship in all forms.

I congratulate the members of the Ukrainian Congress Committee for its wonderful work. All Americans can be justly proud of this organization and take heart from its endeavors. Let us hope that we shall soon see a fulfillment of the committee's aims and a world of both peace and freedom.

# The 20th Anniversary of the Ukrainian GOP Convention Speeches Distort History and Statistics

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Speaker, in his speech to the Republican Convention in Chicago on July 26, President Eisenhower said:

Whoever misleads by calculated use of some but not all the facts, whoever distorts the truth to serve selfish ambition \* \* \* makes a mockery of the democratic process.

The President-or his speech writerthen proceeded to produce a whole covey of exactly the kind of distortions he had just censured so piously. Other major convention speakers, including the Republican keynoter, Representative Junn, Convention Chairman HALLECK, and nominee Nixon, produced such distortions by the dozens.

Mr. Speaker, in order to set the record straight, I include the following fact sheet produced by the Research Division of the Democratic National Committee. The purpose of this fact sheet is to clarify these GOP distortions and their efforts to mislead the American people, since it seems clear that the Republicans intend to perpetuate these fictions, if possible, through the forthcoming campaign.

The text of the fact sheet follows: FACT SHEET

I. ON AMERICA AS A SECOND-RATE POWER What the GOP speechmakers said

"We have a cult of professional pessimists who, taking counsel of their fears, continually mouth the allegation that America has become a second-rate military power." (President Eisenhower.)

"What kind of reckless and irresponsible action is it for anyone to misrepresent the United States as a second-class power, as was done in the Democratic convention, and thereby encourage the very attacks which all Americans profoundly hope and pray can be prevented." (JUDD.)

evented." (Junn.)
"At Los Angeles 2 weeks ago \* \* \* we heard that America militarily and economically is a second-rate country." (NIXON.)

## The real facts

The Democratic Party offers a grand prize of its complete collection of silly Republican sayings to anyone who can find a single instance in which any responsible Democrat, at the convention or elsewhere, ever said that the United States was now a second-class or second-rate power. What Democrats did say-and will continue to say-can be summed up as follows:

(a) That under the budget-first policies of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration the previous preponderance of U.S. military strength over that of the Soviet Union has been reduced; that the Communist bloc has been permitted to achieve a marked advantage in the important area of ballistic missiles; and that "unless present trends are reversed the world balance of power will shift in favor of the Soviet bloc."

(b) That "the Soviet economy is growing faster than ours. We must recognize that economic competition between the free world and the Communist world may well decide the world conflict."

(c) That "the growing vigor and aggressiveness of communism demands new and profound effort and action in all areas of American life."

(d) "That in national defense the swiftness of the technological revolution—and the warning signs of Soviet aggressivenessmake clear that new efforts are necessary that there must be no price ceiling on America's security; and that the rate of our economic growth must \* \* be accelerated."

(Note.—The quoted statement in above is from a report sponsored by Nelson Rockefeller in 1958; (b) is from a statement by Richard Nixon on April 24, 1958; (c) and (d) are from the joint statement by Governor Rockefeller and Vice President Nixon on July 23, 1960.)

## II. ON PRIORITY FOR SECURITY

## What the GOP speech makers said

"Over all these years we have given priority to the Nation's security above other purposes and programs." (President Eisenhower.)

## The real facts

Gen. Matthew Ridgway, who served as Army Chief of Staff in the Eisenhower administration, revealed that the first three Eisenhower defense budgets "were not primarily based on military needs. They were squeezed within the framework of pre-set, arbitrary manpower and fiscal limits." (Saturday evening Post, June 21, 1956.)

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, another former Chlef of Staff, said: "The budget makers have become the real strategy makers. Military programs needed to implement our Policy can be made or broken by those who decided how to spend the military dollar. Unfortunately, this decisive power is in the hands of men who are not strategists, but rather fiscal experts." (Look, December 22,

## III. ON THE MISSILE GAP

## What the speechmakers said

"Promptly after the close of World War II, the Soviet Union began concentrating on missile development, but the present ad-ministration, entering office in 1953, had to start practically from scratch." (President Eisenhower.)

"It is claimed that this administration allowed a missile gap to develop. No, it found a missile gap and has managed to get it almost closed." (Jupp).

"When it (the Truman administration) left office the Russians had a six-year headstart over us on missiles and rockets. We had no program worthy of the name." (Dewey.)

## The real facts

Dr. Wernher von Braun and more than 100 fellow German scientists were brought to this country in 1945 to work on missiles. In addition to developing the H-Bomb, atomic-powered submarine Nautilus, and the Redstone rocket which launched our first earth satellite, the Truman administration carried on research and development in ICBM's in spite of what appeared to be over-Whelming obstacles. Late in 1952 tests conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission laid the groundwork for the feasibility of constructing the Atlas ICBM. The thermonuclear break-through of 1952-53 then made the Atlas possible and practical.

President Eisenhower in a speech on November 7, 1957 cited 11 operational missiles in the hands of the Army, Navy or Air Force. The appropriations, the research or production of every one of these 11 operational missiles began during the Truman administration.

Unfortunately, the Eisenhower-Nixon "budget first" policy has permitted a serious gap to develop between our strength in this area and that of the Soviet Union. Far from this gap being "almost closed," "the truth is that if we compare the ready-to-launch missiles attributed to the Soviets on the new intelligence basis with the official readiness program for U.S. ICBM's, the ratio for a o to 1." (Senator STUART SYMINGTON, Jan. 27, 1960.) considerable length of time will be more than

## IV. ARMY MODERNIZATION

## What the GOP speech makers said

"The Army and the Marines have been reorganized and reequipped to fight under every conceivable condition." (President (President Eisenhower.)

#### The real facts

"Some startling disclosures of deficiencies in new Army weapons and disturbing comparisons of the state of modernization of the United States and Soviet Armies have been made public \* \* \* In a report released by the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee headed by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat of Texas. \* \* \* 'Army troops in the field are in urgent need of modernization,' the subcommittee said." (Washington Post, June 25,

"Discussing modern weapons, (Secretary of the Army) Brucker said the 'level of pro-curement funds available does not allow modernization \* \* \* at an accelerated rate.' Russia, on the other hand, has issued new models of virtually all equipment since World War II, he said." (Washington Post, Aug. 9, 1960.)

#### V. ON SPENDING

## What the GOP speechmakers said

"And, in the face of all the efforts of the reckless spenders to thwart the administration, a budgetary surplus has been achieved, fiscal responsibility maintained, and confi-

dence restored." (President Eisenhower.)
"When before did any Government ever take less from the people in taxes and give them more in return?" (JUDD.)

## The real facts

In its 8 fiscal years, 1954-61, the Eisenhower-Nixon administration will have collected more than \$564 billion in taxes and other revenue. This is approximately \$195 billion, or 53 percent more than the Truman administration collected in the previous 8 years, fiscal 1946 through fiscal 1953. It is approximately \$418 billion more than (and 3½ times as much as) the Roosevelt-Truman administrations took in during the 8 years from fiscal 1938 through fiscal 1945.

The expenditures of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration have also been the highest on record. They will exceed \$579 billion, topping the Truman administration by 46 percent, and FDR's 8-year total (including the entire cost of World War II) by 68 per-

As far as budgets are concerned, the Eisenhower-Nixon administration will have run at a deficit in 4 of its 8 years-for a total deficit of approximately \$15 billion.

Instead of reducing the national debt, the

Eisenhower-Nixon administration raised it from \$267.4 billion on December 31, 1952, to \$288.9 billion on April 30, 1960. They have had to ask the Congress for five increases in the legal debt ceiling.

The Eisenhower-Nixon administration deficits would have been even larger without the economies effected by Democratic Congresses. In 5 years of Democratic congressional control from 1955 through 1959, Eisenhower budget requests were cut by \$9.9

## VI. ON NATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

## What the GOP speechmakers said

"In these past 7½ years the annual gross national product has increased by \$100 billion, or 25 percent.

"This figure, though stupendous, is asserted by some to be unnecessarily low. What would they say if they knew that during the almost 8-year duration of the prior, Democratic, administration, the gross national product actually declined in every single peacetime year, save one." (President Eisenhower.)

## The real facts

Total GNP in 1947 was \$315.7 billion, in 1953 it was \$417.1 billion. The annual rate in the first quarter of 1960 was \$494.3 billion (at constant 1959 prices).

The increase from 1947 to 1953 was \$101.4 billion.

The increase from 1953 to 1960 was \$77.1

The annual average rate of increase from 1947 to 1953 was 4.6 percent.

The annual average rate of increase from 1953 through 1959 was 2.4 percent.

The U.S. growth rate in the past 7 years has been the slowest of any industrial country. It is far less than the 4- to 5-percent rate we need to maintain full production

and employment. In 8 years under President Truman GNP in constant dollars decreased in 2 years (1945-46 and 1946-47), obviously a direct result of adjustment from the overstrained national output of World War II. It increased in 6 years 1947-48; 1948-49; 1949-50;

1950-51; 1951-52; and 1952-53.

In 6 full years under President Eisenhower, decreased in 2 years 1953-54 and 1957-58. It increased in 4 years 1954-55; 1955-56; 1956-57; 1958-59.

As indicated above the annual average increase in the last 6 Truman years was almost double the Eisenhower 6-year average.

## VII. ON FACTORS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

## What the GOP speech makers said

"It is clear that whatever economic growth was realized during the previous administration occurred mainly under wartime circumstances." (President Eisenhower.)

"We said we are convinced we could bring prosperity without war-something our pred ecessors had never been able to do." (JUDD.)

## The real facts

In 6 postwar years under President Tru-man, from 1947 to 1953, the average annual increase in gross national product was 4.6 percent; and unemployment averaged 3.9 percent of the labor force. During this period the average annual military expenditures were \$21.8 billion.

In 7 Eisenhower years, from 1953 through 1959, GNP increased at an average annual rate of only 2.4 percent and unemployment averaged 4.8 percent of the labor force. Meanwhile, average annual military expenditures included in our GNP were \$44.3 billion, more than double the average under Truman. Thus, the Eisenhower administration clearly has been more of a "war economy" than was President Truman's and has achieved far less improvement on our level of prosperity.

## VIII. ON INFLATION

## What the GOP speech makers said

"Inflation-the most insidious and cruel form of taxation ever devised—drove prices up 48 percent in the previous administration, thus robbing millions of our people of purcasing power.
"In the last 7½ years, we have succeeded

in keeping the total price rise below 11 per-cent." (President Eisenhower.)

"The prices which had been rising alarmingly—48 percent in the 7 Truman years promptly leveled off and stayed practically stable for 4 years." (Jupp.)

## The real facts

The major post war increase in living costs took place when the Republican 80th Congress insisted on too rapid removal of war-time price controls over President Truman's veto. Fifty-three percent of the total rise in prices from 1945 through 1952 took place in 1947 and 1948. Prices had been almost stabilized in the last 2 years of the Truman administration. The rise in the Consumer Price Index was 12.8 points between 1952 and May 1960, when it reached the highest level in history. This was more than the increase which took place from 1948 through 1952 following the adjustment to the removal of price controls.

## IX. ON WAGES AND PURCHASING POWER What the GOP speech makers said

"Wages up 39 percent in these 7 years. Do you recall the seven consecutive cost-ofliving increases that labor had to fight for, just to keep up with inflation under Truman? In contrast, real wages, actual purchasing power, has gone up 20 percent under this administration." (JUDD.)

#### The real facts

		1100 100	Jucto		
		weekly	earnings	—all	
					49.97
1953				Andread State of Contract of C	71.69
1959					89.47
-	- 7-1	Toda	- /1047	10	

Consumer	Price	Index	(1947-49-	
100):				95.5
1953				114.4
1959				124.6

This means average weekly earnings increased only 24.8 percent in the Eisenhower-Nixon years from 1953 through 1959—not 39 percent as stated by Mr. Jupp.

This was only a little over half the rate of increase in weekly earnings (43.5 percent) achieved in the same number of years under the Truman administration from 1947 to 1953.

Deducting the effect of price increases, the real value of industrial workers' earnings went up 18.4 percent (over 3 percent a year) under Truman and only 14.7 percent—not 20 percent (less than 2½ percent a year) under Eisenhower.

Meanwhile after tax profits of U.S. manufacturing firms with assets over \$100 million increased by a whopping 76 percent from 1952 to 1959; personal income from interest and dividends increased 70 percent—both about three times as fast as workers' earnings. Small business profits went up only 2 percent and farm income decreased 23 percent.

# X. ON EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT What the GOP speechmakers said

"We said in 1952 that if the Federal Government would stick to its proper functions of running the business of the Nation, and get out of trying to manage the affairs of our people, the creative energies of the American people and their millions of enterprises would create a vaster expansion of production and trade, with correspondingly greater expansion of jobs than the Government itself could do. Were we right or wrong? Well, there were 61 million jobs when we took over in 1953. There are 68 million jobs tonight." (Junn.)

## The real facts

Tito tous Jucto	
Total U.S. civilian labor force:	
1953	declarated to the declared
1959	69.4
Total employed:	
1947	
1953	
1959	165.6
Total unemployed:	
1947	2.4
1953	
1959	3.8
<sup>1</sup> Average for 1st 6 months of 65.8.	1960 was

Source: Bureau of Census.

This means 5.6 million new jobs were needed in the Eisenhower-Nixon years from 1953 through 1959 to take care of our growing labor force. This was 2 million more than were required during the Truman years.

Yet, due to slow economic growth in the Eisenhower-Nixon years, only 3.7 million new jobs were created—almost one-half million fewer new jobs than under Truman and almost 2 million less than were needed.

Thus, because job opportunities increased faster than job requirements unemployment

declined by one-half million under Truman from 1947 to 1953. The opposite was true under the Republicans, so unemployment increased by almost 2 million.

## XI. ON SLUMS AND DEPRESSED AREAS.

What the GOP speechmakers said

"City slums must be erased, and depressed regions in our prosperous Nation, where they exist, must be restored to economic health." (President Elsenhower.)

#### The real facts

President Eisenhower vetoed bills to provide aid to depressed areas in 1958 and again in 1960. He vetoed two housing bills in 1959, insisting that funds for public housing and urban renewal be sharply reduced.

Current total national expenditures for urban redevelopment are at less than half the rate required to eliminate slums and create livable communities.

#### XII. ON EDUCATION

## What the GOP speechmakers said

"Our educational structure has been expanded and assisted to perform its traditional functions." (President Eisenhower.)

"Young Americans shall not only have the best basic education in America, but every boy and girl of ability, regardless of his financial circumstances shall have the opportunity to develop his intellectual capabilities to the full." (NIXON.)

## The real facts

The Eisenhower-Nixon administration has consistently resisted Democratic congressional efforts to provide Federal aid for school construction. Despite intensive efforts by State and local governments, our total national expenditures for education will be only about \$20 billion in 1960 compared with \$31 billion which the National Education Association estimates we should be spending to educate our children decently.

On February 3, 1960, Vice President Nixon broke a Senate tie by voting against a \$1.1 billion annual program for aid to education.

## XIII. ON AGRICULTURE

## What the GOP speechmakers said

"I say America's farmers must and will receive what they do not have today, and what they deserve, a fair share of America's everincreasing prosperity." (Nixon.)

## The real facts

By every yardstick, agriculture has slumped into a serious depression under the Eisenhower-Nixon-Benson regime.

Net farm income for 1959 was \$3.5 billion below 1952. The total net income loss to farmers in 7 Eisenhower-Nixon-Benson years has been \$19.9 billion.

The parity ratio (the measure of a fair return to farmers), which was 100 percent or more in every Democratic postwar year, stood at 77 percent of parity as 1960 opened. It has never got back to 100 percent under the GOP.

The farmer's share of the housewife's food dollar fell from 47 cents in 1952 to 38 cents in 1959

The average income per farm in 1952 was \$2,829. In 1959 it had dropped to \$2,547. Measured in constant prices, the decline was \$463 per farm—in spite of the 900,000 fall in number of farms.

Sources: President Eisenhower's Economic Report, January 1960, items V, VI, VII, VIII, XII; Joint Economic Committee Economic Indicators, June 1960, items IX, X, XIII; U.S. Bureau of the Census Reports, item X; U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports, items VIII, IX, X; U.S. Department of Agriculture Reports, item XIII

The Economic Philosophy of Paul A. Samuelson, Adviser to the Democratic Presidential Nominee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. DONALD L. JACKSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, Prof. Paul A. Samuelson, who has been reported as an adviser to Senator Ken-NEDY, has written a textbook entitled "Economics, an Introductory Analysis," which is the most widely used basic text on economics in this country. He was first made a professor in the department of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the age of 25. Perhaps some of the basic disciplines which accompany an engineering education have served to change a few of the views he expressed in earlier editions of his book. He now has become far more conservative than some of the other advisers that Senator Kennedy has se-

There is perhaps a good explanation for the change in Professor Samuelson's basic orientation. It stems from the fact that at the age of 26 he was a consultant to the National Resources Planning Board. Mr. Speaker, it is vital to the American people that they are reminded of the history of this particular organization which played an important role in trying to establish the kind of world which Senator Kennedy might favor if its activities had not been thwarted by the vigorous action of the late Senator Robert A. Taft.

The U.S. Government Manual for the fall of 1942, in outlining the responsibilities of the agencies under the direct supervision of the White House, refers to this Board. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert the relevant statements concerning this Board from the U.S. Government Manual at this point in my remarks:

"Effective July 1, 1939, plan I abolished the National Resources Committee (established by Executive Order 7065 of June 7, 1935) and the Federal Employment Stabilization Office in the Department of Commerce (46 Stat. 1048; 29 U.S.C. 48b; Executive Order 6623 of March 1, 1934) and transferred all the functions, personnel (except the members of the National Resources Committee), property, and records of the two agencies to the new National Resources Planning Board. The former National Resources Committee was the successor to the National Resources Board, which, in turn, succeeded the National Planning Board of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

"Purpose: The functions of the Board are:
"1. To collect, prepare, and make available to the President such plans, data, and information as may be helpful to a planned development and use of national resources, and related subjects referred to it by the President, and to recommend to the President and the Congress longtime plans and programs for the wise use and fullest development of such resources.

"2. To advise the President from time to time of the trend of employment and business activity, and of the existence or approach of periods of business depression and unemployment in the United States or in any subsantial portion thereof, and to recommend measures leading to the improvement and stabilization of economic conditions

"3. To collect information concerning advance construction pians and estimates by all Federal agencies, the States, municipalities, and other public and private agencies, and to list for the President and the Congress all proposed public works in the order of their relative importance with respect to (a) the greatest good to the greatest number of people, (b) the emergency necessities of the Nation, and (c) the social, economic, and cultural advancement of the People of the United States.

"4. To receive and record all proposed Federal projects involving the acquisition of land (including transfer of land jurisdiction) and land-research projects, and, in an advisory capacity, to provide the agencies concerned with such information or data as may be pertinent to the projects.

5. To consult and cooperate with agencies of the Federal Government, with the States and municipalities or agencies thereof, and with any public or private planning or research agencies or institutions, in carrying out any of its duties and functions, and to act as a clearinghouse and means of coordination for planning activities, linking together various levels and fields of planning.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the purpose of this Board was obviously to create a planned economy within the United States which would embrace not only the activities of the Federal Government but also that of the States and municipalities. Its demise was brought about when Senator Taft introduced an amendment to the Independent Offices appropriation bill for the 1944 fiscal year.

I shall quote an excerpt from the Con-GRESSIONAL RECORD of May 27, 1943, Wherein Senator Taft expressed his findings with respect to this Board. Senator Taft stated, and I quote:

In order to show what I mean, I shall read first from the 1942 report. In that report the Board says that the American Bill of Rights and the Constitution are more or less outmoded, and that the Board has drawn up a new bill of rights to take their place.

Mr. Speaker, it is inconceivable that a group of Government bureaucrats would have the effrontery to make such a proposal. Under unanimous consent I include excerpts from Senator Taft's cogent statement at this point in my remarks:

I am not opposed to planning by private organizations, no matter what they may be. I should be glad to have plans made by communistic organizations, or Socialist organizations, or even Fascist organizations, insofar as they are merely private organizations, but I oppose this proposed appropriation because of the kind of planning which the National Resources Planning Board has done, and is doing, and is proposing to do, and the kind of plans which they are making for the people of the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Congressional Record, vol. 89, pt. 4, May 27, 1943, p. 4925.

I cannot understand why a Congress which believes and constantly reasserts its beliefs, in one philosophy of government, approximately the same philosophy which has guided this country for the last 150 years, should provide hundreds of thousands of dollars promiscuously for the making of plans by an agency which believes in an entirely different philosophy, which appears to be partly socialistic and partly the product of a dangerous financial imagination. Why should the Congress finance a propaganda which is aimed directly at the principles and convictions of a large majority of both Houses of Congress?

As I have said, I have read the reports. I cannot claim that I have read every word of them. I have gone through them page by page. In my opinion, they are based on two policies and theories. The first is the theory of unlimited public spending and the constant increase of the public debt after the war. A policy of deficit spending is implicit in the measures the Board proposes and in its attitude toward the spending of Government money. In the second place, the Board's plans are based on unlimited Government interference in and regulation of all business activity, plus a very large amount of Government regulation of what is now private industry.

It is perhaps not too surprising that a Board that was ready to propose scrapping the Constitution and our Bill of Rights did not hesitate to employ individuals with strong Communist leanings. A report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee submitted during the 82d Congress refers to the activities of one former member of the staff of this Board, David Weintraub, as follows, and I quote:

David Weintraub is the Director of the Economic Stability and Development Division of the Secretariat of the United Nations. When examined in May by the sub-committee, he acknowledged that it was he who had recommended Owen Lattimore for the position of head of the United Nations Economic Mission to Afghanistan in 1950. In the course of his interrogation he denied membership in the Communist Party, but conceded that he knew six members of the Perlo espionage ring and six members of the Ware cell of the Communist Party. testimony revealed that he was the person responsible for the employment with the United Nations of five officials who subsequently refused on constitutional grounds to tell the subcommittee whether they were Communists and, in two cases, involved in espionage. \*

The subcommittee called Ober to ask him only the one question, "Were you ever in the same Communist cell as David Weintraub?" Ober resigned from the Department of Labor the same day he received Senator EASTLAND'S summons to testify, and while testifying refused to answer the question on the ground that his answer might incriminate him.

Mr. Speaker, because of these associations, Professor Samuelson's earlier books were anything but complimentary toward the role of private enterprise in our economy. However, Professor Samuelson has been influenced by the realities through his discussions with faculty

colleagues who are engineers and scientists.

In an appearance before the Joint Economic Committee in its review of the President's 1959 Economic Report, he took a position which is in complete conflict with that advocated by some of Senator Kennedy's other advisers, such as Professor Harris and Professor Galbraith, with respect to taxes and prices. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include excerpts from his testimony at this point in my remarks:

Second, as a factor making decisionmaking difficult at this time is the very real possibility that the goal of high employment and rapid growth in productive capacity of the American economy could become economically in conflict with the goal of consumer price stability.

If, as many economists seem to be increasingly persuaded, much of the pressure for higher prices comes from the push of wage and other costs, we could run into a time when the only way to prevent an inflationary price creep would be by a deflationary policy aimed at deliberately keeping employment and capacity slack. Looking ahead only for the next decade, such a low pressure policy would, I suspect, slow us up in the crucial economic race that is now going on between us and the Iron Curtain nations of Russia and China.

I do not wish to be misunderstood as being dogmatic on this point. It is quite possible that no conflict between growth and price stability will arise. But economic science cannot at this time be sure that they will always be compatible. My own tentative advice would be to put the major emphasis on growth of real income at our high employment potential, not letting concern over price inflation dominate our decisions prior to such time as sustained upward thrusts in consumer and wholesale prices have established themselves. In other words, I would run some risk on the price inflation front.

Mr. Speaker, there are still traces of the original Keynesian economic doctrine that are portrayed in Professor Samuelson's testimony. He is willing to accept a little inflation which history shows can never be adequately controlled.

In fact although the Democratic platform once again takes exception to President Eisenhower's request to remove the interest rate ceiling on long-term Government bonds, these views apparently are not shared by Professor Samuelson. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include at this point in my remarks the plank from the Democratic platform concerning the maintenance of an interest rate ceiling on Government bonds.

The \$9 billion of added interest charges on the national debt would have been even higher but for the prudent insistence of the Democratic Congress on maintaining the ceiling on interest rates for long-term Government bonds.

Mr. Speaker, let me contrast this statement with that expressed by Professor Samuelson in his appearance before the Joint Economic Committee on January 30, 1959, when he said, and I quote:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>U.S. Government Manual, fall 1942, Bureau of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, Washington, D.C., pp. 52-53.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Ibid., pp. 4924-4925.

<sup>4&</sup>quot;Activities of U.S. Citizens Employed by the United Nations," Report of the Subcommittee To Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, 82d Cong., 2d sess., Jan. 2, 1953, pp. 6-7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> January 1959 Economic Report of the President, hearings before the Joint Economic Committee, 86th Cong., 1st sess., Jan. 30, 1959, pp. 207-208.

In the interest of stability it may become necessary for Congress to repeal the maximum rate now payable on Government bonds, I believe now set at 4½ percent. Such maximums, like similar maximums set on FHA or VA loans and like overall limits set on the public debt, do, in the opinion of most economists, more harm than they do good, and I would recommend their repeal.

Mr. Speaker, in 1960 he again reiterated this position when he testified before the Joint Economic Committee to this same effect, and I quote:

Last year, before this had become a national issue, I told this committee that the time might soon come when you would want to repeal the archaic 4½-percent interest ceiling on Government bonds of over 5 years' maturity.

Except as a symbol of dissatisfaction with a policy of tight money to fight inflation, such a ceiling accomplishes no useful purpose and does limit the efficiency of the Reserve authorities and Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, Professor Galbraith apparently believes that we have become so affluent that capital formation is no longer a serious problem. Yet, these views are not supported by Senator Kennedy's adviser from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor Samuelson, in his testimony before the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy to the Joint Economic Committee in 1957. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include excerpts from Professor Samuelson's testimony at this point in my remarks:

There has been a good deal of testimony before you and I agree with a good deal of it, but I want to redress the balance that seems to have been all in favor of investment and against consumption expansion. I think we must remember that the goal of all our economic activity is consumption, not investment. Investment is very important, but it is because it will later give rise to higher consumption. We should always keep this goal in front of us and not lose it. Otherwise, we become a little bit like the Midas fable, a nation that is always planting, always reaping, but never consuming, always playing back in a tremendous Ponzi expansion.

I will illustrate this by a story about an Oxford don in the First World War. He was asked "What are you doing to save civilization?" He said, a little antisocially, "I am the civilization they are fighting for."

I don't think we want to forget that the whole purpose of all this is to have a higher standard of living.<sup>5</sup>

Mr. Speaker, although some of Senator Kennedy's advisers, particularly Professor Galbraith, are quite dogmatic that it is a function of the economist to dictate cultural tastes and express opinions on noneconomic subjects, it is refreshing to note that Professor Samuelson has at long last learned the limitations that must surround the recommendations rendered by a competent economist.

\* Ibid., p. 208.

In this same appearance he testified, and I quote:

I would summarize then this opening statement by saying that as far as the economist know-how is concerned, the problem is pretty widely open to you people. I speak of you people as the representatives of what the American people want. The economist can spell out what would be the risks in doing some of the things you want in certain ways, what would be the advantages in doing them in other ways, but he cannot from his expert knowledge of statistics and his study of the principles of economics presume to give you any narrow dictates of policy.

Mr. Speaker, this statement is in marked contrast with the theories propounded by Professor Galbraith who makes no use of statistics in his writings, but instead provides his own value judgments on every conceivable matter. Professor Samuelson in the 1951 edition of "Economics," which appeared before the advent of President Eisenhower's administration, attempted to reconcile facets of our free enterprise economy with the planning of the New Deal. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include at this point the comments with respect to the changing functions of government from his textbook, "Economics":

THE CHANGING FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

In the last 20 years, the Democrats have been in power. The country has witnessed the New Deal, a wartime economy, and a postwar Fair Deal defense economy. How serious a departure from the capitalistic system has all this been? This question can be tackled by considering Government activity under four headings.

1. As we have already noted, there has been a great increase in the amount of Government control. Nevertheless, much of this body of regulation can hardly be dignified by the title of "planning," and despite its bulk we are still a long way from a planned state.

2. As we have also seen, the increase in Government expenditure means that as a nation we are consuming more of our national product collectively rather than individually through private money purchases. Rather than pay to ride on the public roads as we do to ride on railroads, we pay for such valuable services by taxes.

But note that such collectively consumed goods and services are still largely produced by free private enterprise. The Government may pay for a hospital or a typewriter, but each of these items is produced by free private enterprise. And so it is with most Government expenditure on productive goods. This is hardly what the Socialists mean by socialism—government ownership and operation of factories, etc.

3. Next we must analyze the third kind of Government activity, direct Government production. We find that throughout recent decades there has been but little expansion in this direction. Historically, our Government has performed certain direct economic production functions, and not others. The post office and parcel post have long been a function of Government while private management has operated our telegraph service and railway express. Airports, but not railway terminal facilities, are usually governmentally owned. Governments now often provide water, gas, and electric utilities, but not telephone service. The reasons for drawing the line at any one place rather than another are partly historical, partly arbitrary, and to some degree changing.

The courts have held that, in the special case of public utilities affected with public

interest; there is limited possibility of effective competition between many independent producers; and it does not seem possible to decide which mode of operation would be the more successful except by a careful factual study which would transcend the field of economics.

Whatever the merits of the arguments on either side, it is important to realize that during the New Deal of the 1930's there was no vast expansion of Government into such fields—except in one direction. We did not nationalize our railroads as Sweden and many other countries have done, nor our coal industry, nor our banks, nor our radio broadcasting system, nor our insurance companies, nor our airlines. The New Deal differed in this important respect from the present 1951 labor government in England, which has definite socialistic aspirations.

Before leaving this third category, which involves the use of human and other resources directly by the Government, we should recognize that there has been a substantial rise of the Federal payroll and in the number of Government employees. Many of the latter are in the Washington executive offices, in regional laboratories, in the armed services, and so forth. Even if they are not directly producing private goods and services in competition with private industry, such resources are being used by the Government; and it behooves us all as citizens that they be used wisely and in the right amounts relative to the importance of our different national needs.

4. Finally, we turn to an activity of government which did expand tremendously in the 1930's and which will continue to loom large in the decades ahead, namely, government welfare expenditures, which transfer purchasing power to the needy or worthy without regard to their providing any service in return. Thus, payments are made to veterans, old people, blind and handicapped, orphans and the unemployed. This fourth category of transfer expenditure deserves further detailed discussion. Indeed our modern governmental system is sometimes referred to as the welfare state. 16

Mr. Speaker, one task which will confront the next President of the United States is to propose tax reforms that will provide a stimulus to our economy so as to create additional jobs and permit us to assume the burdens of defense without lowering our living standards. Furthermore, any tax reform must be drafted with due regard to the equities and interests of everyone concerned.

An examination of Professor Samuelson's views provides little ground to form a tax policy. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include at this point in my remarks his comments on taxes as taken from his textbook "Economics":

Often, doubts are raised as to whether high income taxes do not discourage effort and risk taking. This is not an easy question to answer since taxation will cause some people to work harder in order to make their million; many doctors, scientists, artists, and businessmen who enjoy their jobs and the sense of power or accomplishment that they bring, will work the same amount for \$30,000 as for \$100,000; still others may prefer more leisure to work as a result of progressive taxes. The net result is hard to be dogmatic about. We must content ourselves with posing the problem and leave it for further discussion in part 4. \* \* \*

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> January 1960 Economic Report of the President, hearings before the Joint Economic Committee, 86th Cong., 2d sess., Feb. 5, 1960, pp. 409–410.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> "Fiscal Policy Implications of the Economic Outlook and Budget Development," hearings before the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, 85th Cong., 1st sess., June 5, 1957, pp. 120–121.

<sup>&</sup>quot; Ibid., p. 121.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Samuelson, Paul A., "Economics, An Introductory Analysis," McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1951, pp. 158–160.

Opposing the unfavorable effect of progressive taxes on investment and jobs, there is an opposite effect. To the extent that dollars are taken from frugal wealthy people rather than from poor ready spenders, progressive taxes tend to keep purchasing power and jobs at a high level—at too high a level if inflation is threatening.

Thus no one can be sure whether the unfavorable effects of the personal income tax on investment offset the opposite effects in cutting down potentially excessive savings. In the last analysis, therefore, every voter must decide largely on ethical grounds whether he favors a more or less equalitarian society, greater or smaller rewards and incentives to individual initiative.<sup>23</sup>

Mr. Speaker, Professor Samuelson, like Professor Galbraith, is glib, persuasive, and has a prolific style. He has changed many of his views, but the question occurs as to whether Senator Kennedy himself will be mentally equipped to reconcile the conflicting advice he will receive from these academicians.

Naval Shipyards and Facilities Must Be Maintained on a Fully Operational Basis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JAMES C. OLIVER

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Speaker, in July of 1959, the Department of the Navy through its Bureau of Ships issued a series of instructions.

One of the instructions; namely, 4860.22, was designed to bring about the closing of shops in naval yards and facilities, such as foundries, forge shops, pattern shops, galvanizing and plating facilities, sail lofts, and gas manufacturing plants. The work performed by these facilities will be let out to private industry. Another instruction, No. 1223.40, was designed to eliminate apprenticeship programs in the shipyards and facilities. The effect of such directives, Mr. Speaker, may well dry up a very valuable source of highly skilled craftsmen whose skills the Navy must rely upon for its continued effectiveness.

Since the issuance of these orders, I have met with several of our colleagues who also have located within their congressional districts naval shipyards and facilities. It is our general feeling that these instructions would decrease the full functioning of existing facilities of our naval shipyards with a strong probability of serious detriment to our national security.

In the event, then, these recent instructions from the Navy Department may not be in the best interest of our national defense, I have cosponsored with several of my colleagues the following resolution which I again call to your attention:

Whereas all of our U.S. naval shippards and facilities were developed, manned and operated so as to enable our Nation to more adequately meet the vital and continuing neds of our national defense; and

Whereas these U. S. naval shippards and facilities with their tens of thousands of competent and highly skilled workers have ceaselessly demonstrated the vital role they play in the maintenance of our navy readiness both in peace and wartime by keeping our naval combat vessels in top fighting condition and by serving as a major source of our naval vessel construction, thus making it possible for our Navy to attain and maintain its proud record of effective service in our national interest; and

Whereas the Department of the Navy, through its Bureau of Ships has issued a series of instructions; namely, instructions 4860.22, 5450.94, 12156.16, 10290.25, 1223.40, 4850.10c, to the commanders of its naval shipyards and other Bureau of Ships facilities the effect of which is to decrease the full functioning of existing facilities of U.S. naval shipyards with probable detriment to the national security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby expresses to the President of the United States its extreme concern and disapproval of these actions, and particularly its alarm at the pattern of these actions with consequential weakening and erosive effect on a major arm of our national defense, and urges the President to instruct the Secretary of Defense to take all necessary steps to insure that these U.S. naval shipyards and facilities be maintained on a fully manned operational basis and that they be assured of sufficient Navy and other Department of Defense work so as to fully utilize these installations and their manpower skills so essential to the preservation of active Navy readiness which is a prime component of our national defense posture.

## REA in Kansas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL

OF KANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, in Kansas we are proud of the accomplishments of the Rural Electrification Administration. For that reason I ask permission to have printed in the Appendix of the Congress my statement "REA in Kansas."

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REA IN KANSAS

(Statement by Senator SCHOEPPEL)

Throughout the Nation the standard of living on our farms has been continuously improving. I am happy that this progress being made is also true in Kansas, the State I have had the privilege of representing in the Senate since 1948. One of the most important contributing factors to the steady improvement of our rural standard of living in Kansas has been good, dependable electric and telephone service made possible largely through REA.

We in Kansas who have worked for the furtherance of REA are especially proud of the outstanding job the rural electric cops, the rural telephone companies, and telephone co-ops have done—all made pos-

sible by funds from REA. As Senator of our State I, too, have had the opportunity to work for the continued progress of the REA program and I, too, feel a sense of accomplishment in knowing that my efforts have borne fruit in easing the load on our Kansas farmers, their wives and children by providing needed central station electric service and good telephone service to them.

The record of accomplishment we have been able to make in Kansas for REA is an outstanding one. Yet we find there are those who for purely partisan political gain will attempt to obscure and confuse that record and especially will they do so in regard to my own service as a strong supporter of REA in Kansas. In order that our farm people and others living in our Kansas rural areas can judge for themselves it is my intention today to set out in simple and concise terms what we have been able to do in Kansas to further good electric and telephone service. This record will also reveal the strong and helpful support which I have always willingly and gladly contributed as a Member of the U.S. Senate.

## 1. AMOUNT OF LOANS MADE IN KANSAS

I am proud of the fact that there has never been a loan application submitted to REA from the people of Kansas that has been disapproved. This speaks well for our Kansas citizens who have worked in the REA program. It has been my job to lend a helping hand in getting these loan applications through in Washington and I have been especially proud that I could give them my wholehearted support.

When I went to Washington in 1948 there had been about \$45 million granted in loans for electric service in Kansas. At that time the program had been in effect since 1935about 13 years. Since that time the amount of electric loans has more than doubled so that now the amount stands at more than \$118 million-an increase of over \$73 million in my two terms in the Senate. course there were no telephone loans when I first went to Washington and I was very happy to work for the Rural Telephone Act making such loans possible after my first year in the Senate. Since then, over \$40 million has been made available in Kansas to provide our rural people with good telephone service. I might also add that the record will show that in addition to providing these added amounts in Kansas, I have voted for adequate funds to provide REA loan money for all of America's rural areas. 2. NUMBER OF KANSAS PEOPLE BEING SERVED

The amount of money loaned in Kansas does not tell the whole story, for, of course, we all want these REA loan funds used wisely and economically to serve the most number of people in Kansas. When I first came to the Senate in 1948 only about 36,000 people were getting REA electricity. As of June 30 this year, this number is over 93,000—nearly a threefold increase. The number of people getting REA telephone service has come from nothing in 1948 to nearly 60,000 in March 1960. In 1948 only about 50 percent of our Kansas farms had electricity. Today, over 92 percent of all Kansas farms are completely electrified with central station service.

## 3. COST OF ELECTRICITY HAS DROPPED

In a period when our Kansas farmers have had to pay more and more for the supplies they use on their farms, it is especially heartening to me to know that the cost of REA electric service has gone down. In 1948, the average cost for every kilowatt-hour of REA electricity on Kansas farms was 4.7 cents. In 1952, the average cost was 4.1 cents. In 1959 this cost had been cut again to 3 cents per kilowatt-hour and is now estimated below 3 cents for every kilowatt-hour. As the cost to Kansas farmers has come down they have turned more and more to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Ibid., pp. 174-175.

electricity, to help them produce for America so that today we find electricity not only being used to lighten the household chores but also working in the barns, tool shops, silos, poultry houses, and milking parlors. That is as it should be for I want to see that our Kansas farmers get the greatest use out of their REA electricity at the least possible cost.

#### 4. SCHOEPPEL VOTING RECORD

Throughout the 12 years I have served in the U.S. Senate I have consistently voted and worked to make the record of accomplishment that I have outlined possible. In fact, not one vote has been cast that would hurt or detract from the outstanding record of performance accomplished in Kansas. A recently completed study of my voting record over all the 12 years pertaining to REA re-veals that it is 100 percent in favor of those measures necessary to make this record of accomplishment in Kansas what it is today.

The managers and directors of the REA borrowers in Kansas can be justly proud of the record they are helping to make in Kansas. I am proud that I can work for and with them in furthering this great REA program. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating" is a saying that well applies here also. The proof of the job they are doing and that I am doing is written in the accomplishments I have just spelled out. I want to continue that kind of a job for our Kansas farmers so long as I can serve them in the U.S. Senate.

# Summary of Veterans' Legislation, 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting for the information of the Members of Congress material showing the status of veterans' legislation at the end of the 2d session of the 86th Congress, along with certain general information relative to various veterans' programs which I believe will be helpful to Members:

SUMMARY OF VETERANS' LEGISLATION RE-PORTED, 86TH CONGRESS

LAWS ENACTED

Public Law 86-73 (H.R. 2256): Makes \$100 million available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, upon his request, for immediate use in the direct-loan program for the purpose of reducing existing waiting lists. Provides that the interest rate on guaranteed and direct loans may be set at a rate not to exceed 5¼ percent per annum and repeals provision of law requiring that VA interest rate be not less than one-half percent below FHA rate. Makes certified agents of Federal Housing Administrator eligible to make VA automatic loans if approved by the Veterans' Administration. Authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to refuse to appraise homes for builders and lenders suspended by FHA. (Approved June 30, 1959.)

Public Law 86-103 (H.R. 5447): Extends for a period of 10 years, to June 30, 1970, the existing authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to maintain offices in the Republic of the Philippines. (Approved July 25, 1959.)

Public Law 86-109 (H.R. 5446): Requires that Veterans canteen service pay reasonable charges for the use of space, buildings, and structures furnished by the Veterans' Administration, the amount of charges to be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. (Approved July 28, 1959.) Public Law 86–113 (H.R. 3269): Liberalizes

statutory bar to benefits available to a veteran discharged during a period of hostilities on his own application or solicitation as an alien by presuming that he was not so dis-charged in the absence of affirmative evidence establishing the fact. (Approved July 28, 1959.)

Public Law 86-116 (H.R. 269): Grants to employees of the Manila, Republic of the Philippines, office of the Veterans' Administration, who are U.S. citizens, certain allowances and benefits similar to those enjoyed by Foreign Service personnel-transportation, home leave, etc. (Approved July 28, 1959.)

Public Law 86-146 (H.R. 6319): Restricts payment, upon death of an incompetent veteran, of gratuitous veterans' benefits deposited in the "personal funds of patients' trust fund" to wife, child, and dependent parent rather than paying to personal representative. Provides that an incompetent veteran receiving hospital care at public ex-pense and having neither wife nor child shall have any gratuitous VA payments stopped when his estate reaches \$1,500 and such payments shall not be resumed until the estate is reduced to \$500. Payments may be made for the needs of a dependent parent or parents. Where State institutions charge for the care of a veteran patient, payment out of the benefit is permitted. (Approved August 7, 1959.)

Public Law 86-150 (S. 906): Provides that, for veterans of the Korean conflict, receiving education or training under the "Korean GI bill," a change from the pursuit of one program to the pursuit of another will not be considered a change of program if the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second. As an example, where a veteran may have declared his educational objective to be the attainment of a master's degree and he later decides that he wishes to attain a doctor's degree, this change of objective would not be considered a change of program. (Approved August 11, 1959.)

Public Law 86-152 (S. 1694): Extends authority of the Veterans' Administration to provide hospital and medical care abroad to include U.S. citizens temporarily residing abroad who require hospital care and medical treatment for peacetime service-incurred disabilities. (Approved August 11, 1959.)

Public Law 86-187 (H.R. 267): Increases the presumptive period for service connection for the disease of multiple sclerosis from the present 2-year period to 3 years. (Approved August 25, 1959.)

Public Law 86-188 (H.R. 271): Provides that Hansen's disease (leprosy) developing to a degree of 10 percent within 3 years from the date of a veteran's separation from the service shall be considered to be service connected. (Approved August 25, 1959.)

Public Law 86-195 (H.R. 2405): Includes as a "child" for purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration (except those relating to insurance and disposition of personal property of a decedent left upon the premises of a VA facility), one who was a member of the veteran's household at the time of his death and who was adopted by the veteran's spouse within 2 years after death, unless at the time of the veteran's death the child was receiving regular contributions toward his support from some individual other than the veteran or his spouse, or from any public or private welfare organization furnishing services or assistance to children. (Approved August 25, 1959.)

Public Law 86-211 (H.R. 7650): Modifies the pension programs for veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, and their widows and children.

1. Provides a sliding scale of pensions based on the income and dependency status of the recipient. Such scale of pension rates applies to veterans, and to widows and children, as indicated below:

Veteran, no dependents

Annual	Monthly		
More than—	But equal to or less	pension	
\$600 \$1,200	\$600 \$1,200 \$1,800	\$85 70 40	

## Veteran with dependents

Annual	income	Monthly pension			
More than—	But equal to or less than—	Veteran and 1 de- pendent	Veteran and 2 de- pendents	Veteran and 3 or more de- pendents	
\$1,000 \$2,000	\$1,000 \$2,000 \$3,000	\$90 75 45	\$95 75 45	\$100 75 45	

Above rates increased by \$70 when veteran needs regular aid and attendance. In addition, for this group the Administrator may furnish an invalid lift. (Invalid lift benefit applies to all wars.)

#### Widow, no child

Annual	Monthly		
More than—	But equal to or less than—	pension	
\$600 \$1,200	\$600 \$1,200 \$1,800	\$60 45 25	

## Widow, 1 child 1

Annual	Monthly		
More than—	But equal to or less	pension	
\$1,000	\$1,000 \$2,000 \$3,000	\$75 60 40	

1 Plus \$15 for each additional child.

## No widow, 1 or more children

Monthly pension
\$35 for 1 child and \$15 for each additional child.

- 2. All income, regardless of source, counts except:
- (a) payments of the 6 months' death gra-
- tuity;
  (b) donations from public or private relief or welfare organizations;
- (c) payments by VA of pension, compensation, and dependency and indemnity compensation;
- (d) payments under policies of U.S. Government life insurance or national service life insurance, and payments of servicemen's indemnity;
- (e) lump sum social security death payments:
- (f) payments to an individual under public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar plans or programs equal to his contributions thereto:

(g) amounts equal to amounts paid by a widow or child of a deceased veteran for-

(1) his just debts,

(2) the expenses of his last illness, and

(3) the expenses of his burial to the extent such expenses are not reimbursed by VA:

proceeds of fire insurance policies.

3. The income of the spouse (if not estranged) may count as the veteran's income. In determining annual income, where a veteran is living with his spouse, all income of the spouse which is reasonably available to or for the veteran, except \$1,200 of such income, shall be considered as the income of the veteran, unless in the judgment of the Administrator to do so would work a hardship upon the veteran.

4. All waived income counts.

5. Discretionary authority granted VA for a finding on the net worth of the veteran or the widow or child which could lead to a determination that the applicant is not eligible

for pension because of net worth.
6. Places World War II and Korean conflict widows and children on same basis as Widows and children of World War I for pur-

Poses of pension eligibility.

7. The pension of a veteran being furnished hospital or domiciliary care by the Veterans' Administration will be reduced to \$30 a month after the expiration of 2 full months but the Administrator may apportion to the Wife or children the balance of the pension.

8. Under the savings provision, the amendments to title 38, United States Code, will not apply to pensioners on the rolls on the day before the effective date unless they seek and are granted pension under the amended Thus, no person on the pension rolls on the day before the effective date shall have his pension reduced or shall be removed from the pension rolls because of the enactment. All persons on the pension rolls on the day before the effective date will be permitted election to the higher rates if they qualify under the new program or may elect to remain on the rolls under the old law.

The rate under the old law, which may be continued if the veteran chooses, is \$66.15 per month, except that where the veteran shall have been rated permanently and totally disabled and has been in receipt of penaion for a continuous period of 10 years or reaches the age of 65 years and is permanently and totally disabled, the rate is \$78.75 per month. A rate of \$135.45 per month is authorized in the case of an otherwise eligible veteran who is helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person. Such pension is not payable to any unmarried person whose annual income exceeds \$1,400 or to any married person or any person with minor children whose annual income exceeds \$2,700.

In the case of widows and children, the rates under the old law are as follows (subject to income limitations of \$1,400 per year if widow has no child and \$2,700 if she does; \$1,400 for each child if there is no widow):

Each additional child       7         No widow, 1 child       27         No widow, 2 children       40         No widow, 3 children       54		
widow, 1 child 63 Each additional child 7 No widow, 1 child 27 No widow, 2 children 40 No widow 3 children 54	dow8	50.40
No widow, 2 children  No widow, 2 children  No widow, 3 children  Solution 3 children	dow, 1 child	63 00
No widow, 2 children 40	Ch additional child	7.56
No widow 3 children 54	Widow 1 child	27.30
Widow 3 children 54	Willow 2 children	40.95
Each additional child	Widow 3 children	54.60
	ch additional child	7.56

9. Effective July 1, 1960.

Of all single veterans now receiving pension, 278,000 or 78 percent will receive more money. Sixty percent or 262,000 of the veterans with dependents receive more while 70 percent or a total of 298,000 widows and or Phans benefit by passage of this law. Eighty-

seven percent of veterans receiving aid and attendance will be increased.

Of all pensioners, married and single veterans, widows and orphans, almost 70 percent, or 838,000 cases, will get a raise; 72,000 cases would be added to the rolls because of the higher income limits; 206,000 cases would be added to the rolls because of equalization of death pension eligibility. The total cases helped would be 1,116,000.

Estimate of cost of Public Law 86-211

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	Total with equaliza- tion	Equaliza-	Total liv- ing and deceased veterans	Living veterans	Deceased veterans
1st. 2d 3d. 4th	\$309, 076 294, 323 265, 599 222, 512 165, 104	\$154, 268 162, 085 177, 719 201, 169 232, 476	\$154, 808 132, 238 87, 880 21, 343 1 67, 372	\$104, 730 85, 333 47, 320 1, 9, 699 1, 85, 722	\$50, 078 46, 903 40, 560 31, 042 18, 350
5-year total	1, 256, 614	927, 717	328, 897	141, 962	186, 935
Period ending—  1970.  1975.  1980.  1985.  1990.  1995.  2000.	2, 245, 862 1, 985, 965	1, 935, 594 2, 171, 533 2, 816, 755 3, 357, 038 3, 764, 620 3, 956, 505 3, 702, 893	1 256, 834 + 386, 552 + 570, 893 + 1, 371, 973 + 2, 862, 683 + 3, 952, 440 + 4, 351, 877	1 353, 358 1 326, 367 1 474, 456 1 1, 283, 022 1 2, 796, 991 1 3, 876, 711 1 4, 220, 747	96, 524 1 60, 183 1 96, 437 1 88, 051 1 65, 692 1 75, 726 1 131, 130
Total	9, 319, 200	22, 742, 655	113, 423, 455	1 13, 189, 690	1 233, 765

<sup>1</sup> Savings.

This law makes no change in requirements under the old pension program as to disability, length of service, age, and unemployability of a veteran. These requirements are

A veteran of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict is eligible for pension if he is permanently and totally disabled from non-service-connected disability not the result of willful misconduct or vicious habits. He must either have served in the active military, naval, or air service for a period of 90 days or more during the applicable period and have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable, or have been discharged for a service-connected disability.

The determination of permanent total disability is made on a liberal basis. Such rating is granted (where the requirement of permanence is met) when there is a single disability of 60 percent, or two or more disabilities one of which is 40 percent in degree, combined with other disability or disabilities to a total of 70 percent, and unemployability attributed thereto.

Although age alone is not a basis for entitlement to pension, it is considered in association with disability and unemployability in determining permanent and total disability. The aforementioned percentage requirements are reduced on the attainment of age 55 to a 60-percent rating for one or more disabilities, with no percentage requirements for any one disability; at age 60 to a 50-percent rating for one or more disabilities; and at age 65 to one disability ratable at 10 precent or more. When these reduced percentage requirements are met and the disability or disabilities involved are of a permanent nature, a permanent and total disability rating will be assigned, if the veteran is determined to be unable to secure and follow substantially gainful employment by reason of such disability.

A widow's age, disability, or unemploy-ability is not considered in determining her eligibilty for a pension, either under the old law or under the provisions of Public Law 86–211. Under the old law, a widow of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict is required to meet an annual income limitation of \$1,400 if she has no dependents or

\$2,700 if she has dependents. In addition, the deceased husband of a widow of World War II or the Korean conflict must have had a service-connected disability, although his death was not caused by this disability. Public Law 86-211 removes this latter requirement and places the widows of World War II and the Korean conflict in the same status as widows of World War I veterans. (Approved August 29, 1959.) Public Law 86-212 (H.R. 255): Makes ap-

plicable to a competent veteran who disappears the provisions of existing law which provide that where an incompetent veteran who is receiving compensation for a serviceconnected disability disappears, the Veterans' Administration may pay to his wife, children, and parents the compensation otherwise payable to such veteran, amounts payable to each not to exceed the amount payable if the veteran had died from a service-connected disability. (Approved September 1, 1959.)

Public Law 86-222 (H.R. 7106): Prior to passage of Public Law 86-222, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs had authority to forfeit the rights of veterans, widows, children, and dependent parents to all gratuitous benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. Forfeiture was authorized in two categories:

- 1. Where the Administrator finds the one claiming benefits has been guilty of mutiny, treason, sabotage, or rendering assistance to an enemy:
- 2. Where a false or fraudulent statement has been made concerning any claim for benefits.

The forfeiture decision of the Administrator was final and not subject to review in the courts. Forfeiture, if adjudged, forfeits all benefits and continues for the lifetime of the forfeited individual, unless pardoned by the President.

This law continues the authority of the Administrator to forfeit in all cases where the guilty person resides, or is domiciled, outside the jurisdiction of the U.S. courts.

Where the accused resides, or is domiciled, within the United States at the time of the offense, the new law eliminates the authority of the Administrator to impose a forfeiture based upon false or fraudulent statements. Forfeitures previously imposed are not affected. This law also provides for automatic forfeiture of rights to gratuitous veterans' benefits in all cases of conviction of certain specified offenses involving loyalty or security. A Presidential pardon restores the right to benefits.

Authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make an apportionment award disability compensation to dependents of veterans in cases of administrative forfeiture for fraud or forfeiture for offenses involving loyalty or security is terminated.

(Approved September 1, 1959.)
Public Law 86-236 (H.R. 2773): Provides
war orphans' educational assistance to children of veterans of the Spanish-American
War who die as the result of a disability in-

curred or aggravated during that period of

war service. (Approved September 8, 1959.) Public Law 86-239 (H.R. 7373): Expands the program of assistance for severely disabled veterans in acquiring homes equipped with special facilities made necessary by the character of their service-connected disabilities. The bill brings into this program those with compensable permanent and total disabilities incurred when such disability includes (1) blindness in both eyes, having only light perception, plus (2) loss, or loss of use, of one lower extremity such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of a wheel-chair. Also, it removes the limitation that where eligibility is based on loss, or loss of use, of both lower extremities that such loss must have been due to certain specified conditions. (Approved September 8, 1959.)

conditions. (Approved September 8, 1959.)
Public Law 86-255 (H.R. 7040): Veterans'
Administration appropriations, fiscal year
beginning July 1, 1959, and ending June 30,
1960. (For details, see: "Veterans' Administration Appropriations," p. 14. This legislation reported from House Appropriations
Committee.) (Approved September 14,

Public Law 86-490 (H.R. 276): Authorizes payment to veterans of additional compensation for dependents (based on establishment of a disability rating of not less than 50 percent) from the effective date of the increased percentage evaluation, provided basic proof of dependents is received by Veterans' Administration within 60 days from date of notification of rating action. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-491 (H.R. 641): Authorizes payment of service-connected death compensation to an otherwise eligible widow of a veteran if she was married to him before the expiration of 15 years after the termination of the period of service in which the injury or disease causing his death was incurred or aggravated. (Approved June 8,

Public Law 86-492 (H.R. 7502): The service-connected death benefit of dependency and indemnity compensation is payable to a widow at a monthly rate equal to \$112 plus 12 percent of the "basic pay" of her deceased husband. Generally, such basic pay is computed by using the rank of the veteran at the time of his death in active service or last discharge therefrom. The law changes the method of computing basic pay for dependency and indemnity compensation purposes by using a higher rank held in service than that held at the time of a veteran's death in service or his discharge therefrom, if the use of such higher rank would result in a greater benefit to the widow. It applies to cases where the veteran had satisfactorily served on active duty for 6 months or more in such higher rank and was so serving within 120 days of death or discharge. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-494 (H.R. 9785): Grants gratuitous national service life insurance in a maximum amount of \$10,000 to any enlisted person who died as the result of an

aviation accident incurred in line of duty while undergoing flight training in the active service of the Army or Navy after October 7, 1940, and before August 4, 1942, if such person would have been eligible for life insurance with premiums paid by the United States had he been serving under an appointment as an aviation cadet. Upon application filed generally within 2 years, the insurance is payable effective from the date of enactment of the bill in monthly installments to a limited class of beneficiaries, if living, and no payment is made to the estate of any person. Liability for such payments to be borne by the national service life insurance appropriation. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-495 (H.R. 9788): Prohibits the payment or furnishing of benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to or on account of any child by reason of the death of more than one parent in the same parental line. The law permits a child to elect one or more times to receive benefits by reason of the death of any one parent in the same parental line, thus allowing the child to receive the greater of two or more benefits. Applies only to cases where the death of a parent occurs after the date of enactment thereof. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-497 (H.R. 10703): Grants waiver of payment of national service life insurance premiums, upon application, in any case in which an insured, during World War II or the early Korean conflict, became totally disabled in line of duty after making application for insurance and prior to the effective date thereof and remained continuously totally disabled to date of death or the date of enactment, whichever is earlier. A waiver of premiums under this law would render the insurance nonparticipating while the waiver is in effect. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-499 (H.R. 10898): Author-

Public Law 86-499 (H.R. 10898): Authorizes payment of additional \$12 per month for each child of service-connected disabled war veterans who qualify to receive dependents' allowance (50 percent disabled or more) and 80 percent of that rate for peacetime veterans. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-501 (H.R. 113): Prohibits the severance of a service-connected disability which has been in effect for 10 or more years, except when based on fraud or when military records clearly show that the individual did not have the requisite character of discharge or service. To be effective January 1, 1962. (Approved June 10, 1960.)

January 1, 1962. (Approved June 10, 1960.)
Public Law 86-590 (H.R. 10108): Authorizes reimbursement for ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, in addition to the mileage allowance payable for the travel of certain Veterans' Administration beneficiaries and their attendants. (Approved July 5, 1960.)

Public Law 86-598 (H.R. 7966): Provides for the furnishing of needed services of optometrists by the Veterans' Administration to veterans having service-connected eye conditions. The Veterans' Administration was authorized to furnish outpatient medical care for veterans with service-connected disabilities prior to enactment of this law. This care is furnished primarily in Veterans' Administration clinics but is supplemented by using the services of fee-basis private physicians where it is not feasible to care for veterans at the clinics. (Approved July 7, 1960.)

Public Law 86-625 (H.R. 10596): Reimburses State homes at the rate of \$2.50 per veteran per day (or a maximum of \$912.50 a year per veteran) rather than at the rate of \$700 per annum, for care of veteran members who are eligible for care in Veterans' Administration hospital or domiciliary facilities. (Approved July 12, 1960.)

Public Law 86-626 (H.R. 11776): Veterans' Administration appropriations, fiscal year

beginning July 1, 1960, and ending June 30, 1961. (For details, see: "Veterans' Administration Appropriations," page 14. This legislation reported from House Appropriations Committee.) (Approved July 12, 1960.) Public Law 86-639 (H.R. 7965): Authorizes

Public Law 86-639 (H.R. 7965): Authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish medical services for a non-service-connected disability when reasonably necessary in preparation for admission of a veteran in need of hospital care. Outpatient treatment reasonably necessary to complete treatment incident to a veteran's hospital care is also permitted. (Approved July 12, 1960.)

Public Law 86-663 (H.R. 7211): Establishes

Public Law 86-663 (H.R. 7211): Establishes a new statutory rate of disability compensation for certain service-connected seriously disabled veterans. A monthly rate of \$265 is authorized for a veteran who has a service-connected disability rated as total and (1) has additional service-connected disability or disabilities independently ratable at 60 percent or more, or (2) by reason of his service-connected disability or disabilities is "permanently housebound." (Approved July 14, 1960.)

Public Law 86-665 (H.R. 7903): Extends the World War II loan guarantee program and the World War II and Korean conflict direct loan program for 2 years, from July 25, 1960, to July 25, 1962. Permits processing of loan guarantee applications and closing of direct loans subsequent to July 25, 1962, when applications received (for loan guarantee) or commitments issued (for direct loans) before that date. Authority for Treasury advances to the direct loan revolving fund in the aggregate amount of \$150 million per fiscal year (but not more than \$50 million in any one quarter) are continued through fiscal years 1961 and 1962. Committee amendment adopted on House floor provides (1) for issuance of guarantee when veteran has in fact occupied house as his home but occupancy certifications were not completed: (2) that a veteran's deposit or downpayment be held by seller in a trust account until the loan is closed; and (3) that a revolving fund be established in the Veterans' Administraon. (Approved July 14, 1960.)
Public Law 86-670 (H.R. 9786): Permits

Public Law 86-670 (H.R. 9786): Permits Indian war and Spanish-American War veterans to elect to receive aid-and-attendance pension at the rates and under the conditions (except service requirements) applicable to World War I veterans. (See Public Law 86-211, p. 2 of this summary.) (Approved July 14, 1960.)

Public Law 86-721 (H.R. 3313): Amends the Soldiers and Sallors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to provide that facts may be established by written unsworn statements, declarations, verifications, or certificates which are certified to be true under penalty of perjury. These statements would be in lieu of affidavits which are today required in any court action or proceeding where there is default of any appearance by the defendant. In such a case the claimant shall, prior to entering a judgment, file in the court an affidavit setting forth either (1) that the defendant is not in military service, or (2) that the defendant is in military service, or (3) that the plaintiff is unable to determine the status of the defendant insofar as military service is concerned,

Senate amendment extends vocational rehabilitation program until July 25, 1965, for service-connected disabled veterans of World War II who have been prevented from entering or completing training because: (a) they had not attained, retained, or regained medical feasibility for training because of disability; (b) they had not met the requirement of an honorable discharge but character of discharge was later changed by appropriate authority; or (c) they had not timely established the existence of a compensable service-connected disability. Program is also extended for those veterans

in training on June 1, 1960, until such time as training is completed. (Approved September 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-785 (H.R. 4306): Provides educational assistance for the children of persons who die as the direct result of armed conflict or while engaged in extrahazardous service (including such service under con-ditions simulating war) during the period after January 31, 1955, and before the end of compulsory military service.

Senate committee amendment extends eligibility to children of persons who die as the result of disabilities incurred in the performance of duty and specifies conditions under which training by open-circuit tele-vision may be allowed. (Approved September 14, 1960.)

PASSED HOUSE AND PASSED SENATE WITH AMENDMENT, RETURNED TO HOUSE FOR CON-SIDERATION OF AMENDMENT

H.R. 1104: Provides a new plan of insurance for national service life insurance

(NSLI) policyholders. The plan is modified life insurance which provides a level pre-mium throughout the life of the insured but the face value of the policy will be automatically reduced by 50 percent at the end of the day preceding the insured's 65th birthday. The face value of any extended term insurance in force under the modified life policy would also be reduced by 50 percent at that time. The plan is permissive. Policyholders may elect to retain the insurance otherwise lost at age 65 by paying premiums for age 65 without medical examination. The modified life plan will provide permanent plan insurance at a lower premium rate than the existing permanent plans of insurance. This is true because the protection is cut in half at age 65 and a more realistic table is used for calculation of premiums on participating insurance. A comparison of premiums per \$1,000 of participating insurance is as follows:

Age	Annual premium	Annual pr present		-Level premium after age 65	
	for the modified life plan	5 LPT	O.L.	If 50 percent face continued	If 100 per- cent face continued
30 33.5 40 45.5 50 55.5 66.5	\$9, 83 11, 72 14, 09 17, 17 20, 84 25, 22	\$8, 41 9, 00 10, 06 11, 72 15, 04 20, 95 47, 00	\$18, 47 21, 31 25, 10 30, 07 36, 94 46, 53 78, 97	\$9, 83 11, 72 14, 09 17, 17 20, 84 25, 22	\$43, 25 45, 11 47, 48 50, 56 54, 23 58, 61

Senate amendment permits issuance of national service life insurance to persons eligible to apply between October 8, 1940, and December 31, 1956, both dates inclusive. Application to be submitted in writing within 1 year after January 1, 1961, with proof of good health at time of application. Veterans Who served between April 26, 1951, and December 31, 1956, with service-connected disabilities may obtain a special type of policy. Administrative cost and cost of physical ex-

amination to be borne by veteran. House Report No. 1543; April 21, 1960.

Passed House May 2, 1960.

Referred to Senate Finance Committee May 3, 1960.

Senate Report No. 1485; May 26, 1960.

Passed Senate June 2, 1960, with amendment.

PASSED HOUSE, AMENDED BY SENATE, RETURNED TO SENATE BY HOUSE FOR RECONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS

H.R. 270: As originally passed by House, increased from \$10 to \$100 the monthly pension payable to holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor, permits payment at any age instead of the present requirement of attaining the age of 65 years, and pays holders of the medal whether or not they are on active duty.

Senate amendment permitted election of \$10 or \$100 rate, subject to reduction by the amount of any non-service-connected pen-sion payment received by the veteran. Those veterans receiving compensation or re-tirement permitted election of \$10 or \$100 rate, not subject to reduction, but paid in addition to compensation or retirement payments. Age requirement reduced from 65 to 62.

House amendment to Senate amendment reduced qualifying age from 65 to 50 and provided that a veteran receiving non-service-connected aid and attendance pension may receive, in addition, the special \$100 a month Medal of Honor pension. Not payable to active duty or retired personnel. House Report No. 413; June 2, 1959. Passed House July 20, 1959.

Referred to Senate Finance Committee July 21, 1959.

Senate Report No. 1837, with amendment, August 17, 1960.

Passed Senate August 19, 1960, with amendment.

Passed House August 29, 1960, amendment to Senate amendment.

BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE, REFERRED TO SENATE COMMITTEES

H.R. 268: Adds "deafness of both ears. having absence of air and bone conduction" to the other types of service-connected disabilities specified in the law pertaining to veterans' disability compensation for which an additional award in the amount of \$47 monthly is provided.

House Report No. 411, June 2, 1959.

Passed House August 31, 1959.

Referred to Senate Finance Committee September 1, 1959.

Senate committee action: Tabled April 4,

H.R. 283: Provides that if a veteran, as a result of service-connected disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or both buttocks, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, the rate of compensation therefor shall be \$47 per month for each such loss or loss of use independent of any other compensation provided in subsections (a) to (j). At present this provision limits payment thereunder to one statutory award of \$47 per month for all such losses, except where the losses are in addition to other combinations of disabilities specified in subsections (1) to (n). Under the bill as reported, the total payment in any case may not exceed \$309 and the loss of more than one creative organ would, for this purpose, be considered a single "loss." In peacetime cases the rates are 80 percent of the above-mentioned rates.

House Report No. 415, with amendments,

June 2 1959

Passed House August 31, 1959.

Referred to Senate Finance Committee September 1, 1959.

Senate committee action: Tabled April 4.

H.R. 5996: Authorizes payment in a lump sum of the total amount of compensation, representing the statutory awards of \$47 monthly for the anatomical loss or loss of use of a creative organ and \$67 monthly for arrested tuberculosis disease, which would have been payable for the period August 1, 1952, to date of bill's enactment had claim therefor been filed on August 1, 1952 (the effective date of Public Law 427, Cong., which first provided such statutory awards for World War II and Korean conflict veterans). Applies to all cases in which the condition was determined, before August 1, 1952, as service connected, and would require reduction of the amount payable by any such statutory awards paid during that period.

House Report No. 419; June 2, 1959.

Passed House July 20, 1959.

Referred to Senate Finance Committee July 21, 1959.

Senate committee action: Tabled April

4, 1960.

H.R. 8098: Permits the combination, or tacking, of two or more separate periods of service during more than one period of war in satisfying the 90-day service requirement for payment of non-service-connected disability or death pension to veterans and their widows and their children.

House Report No. 1536; April 21, 1960. Passed House May 2, 1960. Referred to Senate Finance Committee May 3, 1960.

H.R. 9792: Provides that the salaries of managers of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers shall be not less than \$16,500 per annum and the salaries of directors of professional services shall be \$16,250 per annum.

House Report No. 1539; April 21, 1960.

Passed House May 16, 1960.

Referred to Senate Committee on Post
Office and Civil Service May 17, 1960.

H.R. 12566: Requires that decisions of the
Board of Veterans' Appeals shall be in writing and shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law separately stated.

House Report No. 2030; June 29, 1960.

Passed House August 23, 1960.

Referred to Senate Finance Committee August 24, 1960.

BILLS REFERRED TO HOUSE COMMITTEE FOL-LOWING PASSAGE BY SENATE

S. 1138: Provides readjustment benefits to persons with more than 180 days of service, entering the service after January 31, 1955, and before the termination of compulsory military service (July 1, 1963), as fol-

1. Education and vocational training;

2. Vocational rehabilitation (for veterans with service-connected disabilities); and

 Guaranteed and direct-loan assistance for the purchase of a home or farmlands, livestock, machinery, etc., to be used in farming operations conducted by the veteran.

S. 1138, 86TH CONG (AS PASSED BY THE SENATE ON JULY 21, 1959)

Table 1.—Sec. 2. Education and training—Estimate of expenditures for direct benefits and monthly average trainees <sup>1</sup>

Expenditures for direct benefits		Monthly average trainees						
Fiscal year	Total	Educational loans 2	Grants	Total	College	Below college	Job	Farm
1961	\$178,000,000		\$178,000,000	134,000	76,000	47,000	8,000	3,000
1962	360, 000, 000 379, 000, 000	\$25,000,000 37,000,000	325, 000, 000 342, 000, 000	271, 000 285, 000	128, 000 134, 000	108,000	22,000	13, 000 13, 000
964	375, 000, 000	34,000,000	341, 000, 000	281,000	128,000	116,000	24,000	13,00
965	362, 000, 000	39,000,000	323, 000, 000	272,000	124,000	112,000	23,000	13, 00
966	359,000,000	38,000,000	321, 000, 000	269,000	121,000	112,000	23,000	13,00
967	322, 000, 000	38,000,000	284, 000, 000	242,000	109,000	104,000	18,000	11,00
968	247, 000, 000	31,000,000	216, 000, 000	186,000	84,000	81,000	12,000	9,00
969	182, 000, 000	24, 000, 000	158, 000, 000	137,000	62, 000	61,000	8,000	6,00
970	130, 000, 000	18,000,000	112,000,000	98,000	45,000	44, 000	4,500	4, 50 3, 00
971	90,000,000	13, 000, 000	77, 000, 000 49, 000, 000	67,000 44,000	32,000 21,000	30,000 20,000	2,000	2,000
973	58, 000, 000 37, 000, 000	9,000,000	31, 000, 000	27, 500	13,500	12,500	500	1,00
	- Mariana Area C	Company of the Compan		Columbia (	british house	and the same	2/234	1000000
Total 2	3, 079, 000, 000	312,000,000	2, 767, 000, 000					

¹ This estimate assumes enactment early in fiscal year 1961, prior to the beginning of the school year. Amounts which might be expended because of retroactive payments for training subsequent to Sept. 1, 1959, as currently provided in the proposal, are not included in the estimate. With retroactive payments for fiscal year 1960, approximately \$6,000,000 additional would be expended for grants, and approximately \$10,000,000 of the total expenditures shown for fiscal year 1961 would be for loans.
² Assumes persons taking loans would take as much as they would have received on a grant basis.
² Total is through fiscal year 1973 only. Additional expenditures for direct benefits beyond fiscal year 1973 have not been estimated. The program will continue for several years beyond fiscal year 1973.

ment.

TABLE 2 .- Sec. 3. Vocational rehabilitation-Estimate of expenditures for direct benefits and monthly average trainees 1

· Fiscal year	Expenditures for direct benefits	Monthly average trainees
1961	\$6,000,000	3, 200
1962	13, 000, 000	6, 800 9, 000
1964	19, 000, 000 19, 000, 000	9, 800 9, 900

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These estimates assume that there will be no concurrent readjustment education and training program. Participation and cost would be reduced to approximately ½ the amounts shown if there is a concurrent readjustment education and training program.

Administrative costs, including counseling and beneficiary travel, would approximate one-sixth of the direct benefit cost.

S. 1138, 86th Cong. (as passed by the Senate on July 21, 1959

TABLE 3 .- Sec. 4. Home and farm loan benefits

Participating veter-

1,000,000-1,250,000 ans 1\_\_\_\_

Administrative cost\_\_\_\_

\_\_ \$40,000,000-\$50,000,000

Assumes that the number of entries into the Armed Forces continues at approximately the present rate and that from 3 to 4 million veterans will become eligible for the loan benefits.

The cost to the Government of the proposed extension of the loan guaranty benefits is not subject to precise estimate. It is quite problematical whether a one-half of 1 ercent fee (the maximum permitted by the bill) would be adequate for offsetting the expenses resulting from claims under the guaranty and the subsequent expenses which might result from acquisition of properties, their management and sale. To the extent that the mortgage guaranty fund, which would be derived primarily from such fees, proved inadequate to meet these expenses, they would be paid out of appropriated funds.

No additional direct loan funds would be provided by the bill beyond those which will be available under present law for the World War II and Korean veterans. Hence, no additional direct loans would be authorized, but there would be an increased demand for the limited amount of direct loan money available.

Senate Report No. 514, July 14, 1959. Passed Senate July 21, 1959, with amend-

House committee action: Hearings, ruary 23-26, March 3, 4, 9, and 14, 1960.

S. 2201: Proposes to amend the definition of the term "Veterans' Administration fa-cilities" contained in 38 U.S.C. 601(4)(C) to include private contract facilities for veterans of any war in a State if (1) no Veterans' Administration hospital is located in the State on the effective date of the act, and (2) no Veterans' Administration hospital is located within 500 miles of the border of the

This would permit the use of private contract hospitals for the care of war veterans with non-service-connected disabilities in the State of Alaska. Hawali having become a State, private hospitals there could also be used for hospitalization of veterans with non-service-connected disabilities.

Senate Report No. 1730, June 24, 1960. Passed Senate June 28, 1960.

Referred to House Committee on Veterans' Affairs June 29, 1960.

BILLS REPORTED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE, FAILED TO PASS HOUSE

H.R. 12653: Establishes a Court of Veterans' Appeals consisting of five judges to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Judges are to

be appointed for 10-year terms.

The bill also authorizes the court to apcommissioners shall perform such duties as the court may prescribe, including the conducting of hearings, the receiving of evidence, and the making of such reports as the court may prescribe.

The court is given exclusive jurisdiction to review by appeal decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals except in cases involving life insurance contracts, housing or business loans where jurisdiction is now vested in the U.S. courts.

The decisions of the court shall be final. This, for the first time, subjects decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to review by a separate and independent agency.

House Report No. 2031, June 29, 1960. Passed over, August 23, 1960, House Consent Calendar.

Summary of Veterans' Affairs Committee action

	Congress						Congress				
	80th	81st	82d	83d	84th	85th	86th				
Bills and resolutions referred	498	619	436	402	537	491	628				
Hearings sessions.	60	64	50	46	71	69	55				
Hearings, printed pages	3, 596	2, 355	2, 562	5, 337	4, 271	4, 834	3, 472				
Bills reported.		44	36	36	48	44	45				
Bills in House	60	1		14	1	5	- 3				
Pending in Senate committees.	6	16	14	2	17	- 11					
Bills on Senate Calendar		1	1	2		***********	17-79				
Bills vetoed	1	2	4			1					
Bills passed over veto		î	2								
Laws enacted	36	24	22	25	30	26	33				

STATUS OF BILLS REPORTED, BY BILL NUMBER

(For additional information, see appropriate section of this summary)

H.R. 113: Public Law 86-501.

H.R. 255: Public Law 86-212. H.R. 267; Public Law 86-187.

H.R. 268: Tabled, Senate Finance Commit-

H.R. 269: Public Law 86-116.

H.R. 270: Tabled, Senate floor. H.R. 271: Public Law 86-188.

H.R. 276: Public Law 86-490.

H.R. 283: Tabled, Senate Finance Commit-

H.R. 641: Public Law 86-491.

H.R. 2256; Public Law 86-73. H.R. 2405; Public Law 86-195.

H.R. 2773: Public Law 86-236.

H.R. 3269: Public Law 86-113.

H.R. 3313: Public Law 86-721.

H.R. 4306: Public Law 86-785.

H.R. 5446: Public Law 86-109.

H.R. 5447: Public Law 86-103.

H.R. 5996; Tabled, Senate Finance Committee.

H.R. 6319: Public Law 86-146.

H R. 7040 1: Public Law 86-255.

H.R. 7106: Public Law 86-222. H.R. 7211: Public Law 86-663.

H.R. 7373: Public Law 86-239.

H.R. 7502: Public Law 86-492. H.R. 7650: Public Law 86-211.

H.R. 7903: Public Law 86-665.

H.R. 7965: Public Law 86-639.

H.R. 7966: Public Law 86-598.

H.R. 8098: Pending, Senate Finance Com-

mittee. H.R. 9785; Public Law 86-494.

H.R. 9786: Public Law 86-670.

H.R. 9788: Public Law 86-495.

H.R. 9792: Pending, Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

H.R. 10108; Public Law 86-590.

H.R. 10596: Public Law 86-625.

H.R. 10703: Public Law 86-497.

H.R. 10898: Public Law 86-499.

H.R. 11045: Passed House; passed Senate amended; returned to Speaker's table.

H.R. 11776 1: Public Law 86-626.

H.R. 12566: Referred, Senate Finance Com-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Reported from House Appropriations Committee.

H.R. 12653: House Calendar.

S. 906 3: Public Law 86-150.
S. 1138 3: Pending, House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

S. 1634 2: Public Law 86-152.

S. 2201 2: Pending, House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

<sup>2</sup>Reported from Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

VA appropriations (fiscal years ending June 30, 1960 and 1961)

Public Law Public Law approved ept. 14, 1959 (fiscal year 1960) approved July 12, 1960 (fiscal year 1961) General operating ex-\$163, 373, 000 \$153, 500, 000 Medical administration and miscellaneous operand miscellaneous oper-ating expenses.

Inpatient care
Outpatient care
Maintenance and opera-tion of supply depots.
Compensation and pen-29, 349, 000 792, 079, 000 83, 866, 000 34, 500, 000 817, 021, 000 86, 481, 000 2, 218, 000 2, 500, 000 3, 300, 000, 000 Readjustment benefits 585, 000, 000 344, 000, 000

VA appropriations (fiscal years ending June 30, 1960 and 1961—Continued

	Public Law 86-255 approved Sept. 14, 1959 (fiscal year 1960)	Public Law 85-625 approved July 12, 1960 (fiscal year 1961)
Veterans' insurance and indemnities. Construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities. Grants to the Republic of the Philippines. Service disabled veterans insurance fund. Soldiers and sailors' civil relief.	\$53, 000, 000 31, 659, 000 2, 000, 000	\$48, 800, 000 75, 000, 000 1, 500, 000
Total	5, 042, 544, 000	5, 363, 302, 000

Estimated distribution of compensation and pensions, fiscal years 1960 and 1961

	Fiscal year 1960			Fiscal year 1961		
	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased
Compensation (service-connected), total	\$2, 043, 731, 000	\$1, 563, 904, 000	\$479, 827, 000	\$2, 066, 288, 000	\$1, 581, 394, 000	\$484, 894, 000
Spanish-American War. World War I World War II Korean conflict. Peacetime service.	264, 463, 000 -1, 422, 747, 000 227, 396, 000	542, 000 204, 019, 000 1, 102, 476, 000 178, 070, 006 78, 797, 000	1, 252, 000 60, 444, 000 320, 271, 000 49, 326, 000 48, 534, 000	1, 774, 000 252, 334, 000 1, 437, 599, 000 236, 698, 000 137, 973, 000	509, 000 190, 172, 000 1, 119, 059, 000 186, 310, 000 85, 344, 000	1, 256, 000 62, 162, 000 318, 450, 000 50, 388, 000 52, 629, 000
Pensions (non-service-connected), total	1, 202, 539, 000	848, 676, 000	353, 863, 000	1, 715, 807, 000	1, 144, 796, 000	571, 011, 000
Yellow fever experiments Mexican War Indian wars Civil War Spanish-American War World War I World War II Korean conflict Peacetime service (private acts)	978, 312, 000 110, 049, 000 7, 579, 000	5,000 83,000 3,000 41,826,000 727,188,000 73,781,000 5,744,000 46,900	2, 000 532, 000 2, 772, 000 61, 305, 000 251, 124, 000 36, 268, 000 1, 835, 000 25, 000	5,000 2,000 574,000 3,012,000 90,042,000 1,316,093,000 279,897,000 17,112,000 90,000	5,000 2,000 2,000 41,761,000 991,824,000 102,008,000 9,000,000 43,000	2, 000 511, 000 3, 010, 000 57, 281, 000 324, 289, 000 177, 889, 000 8, 022, 000 27, 000
Other-Total.	60, 730, 000	17, 659, 000	43, 071, 000	57, 905, 000	13, 407, 000	44, 498, 000
Emergency officer's disability retirement (World War I)	3, 408, 000 1, 000 14, 151, 000 43, 070, 000	3, 408, 000 14, 151, 000 100, 000	1,000	3, 406, 000 1, 000 9, 916, 000 44, 497, 000 85, 000	3, 406, 000 9, 916, 000 85, 000	1,000
Program total	3, 307, 000, 000	2, 430, 239, 000	876, 761, 000	3, 840, 000, 000	2, 739, 597, 000	1, 100, 403, 000

# VETERANS IN AMERICA Population of veterans

America's population of living veterans is over 22,500,000.

About two-thirds, or more than 15 million served in World War II. They average nearly 42 years of age.

Almost 5,500,000—average age 31—served during the Korean conflict period. Approximately 960,000 of them are "double duty" veterans, serving both in World War II and the Korean conflict.

Less than 2,700,000—average age 66—served in World War I.

Spanish-American War veterans—average age 83—number 36,000. Less than 50 old-timers served in the Indian wars. Their average age is 91 years.

The Nation's veterans, together with their families and survivors of deceased veterans, make up about 45 percent of the total population of the United States.

## MEDICINE

VA operates 170 hospitals for the care of in and disabled veterans. On any average day, VA's patient load exceeds 114,000. During an average year, VA admits nearly half a million veterans in its hospital program.

Admissions are under a priority system.

First call goes to veterans with service-connected conditions. Generally, the service-connected are admitted immediately.

And next—if beds are available—come veterans with non-service-connected all-

ments who are unable to pay for private hospitalization. In addition to signing a statement of inability to pay, they also must submit a statement of their assets and liabilities.

## INSURANCE

Approximately 6 million veterans today hold GI insurance policies valued at over \$42 billion. The breakdown:

Nearly 5 million World War II veterans hold \$34.7 billion of participating national service life insurance; 620,000 Korea veterans hold \$5.9 billion of special nonparticipating national service life insurance; 43,000 disabled Korea and post-Korea veterans hold \$380 million of special nonparticipating insurance—the only type that may now be newly issued; 275,000 World War I veterans hold \$1.4 billion of participating U.S. Government life insurance.

## GI LOANS

Eligibility: Any person who served in the armed services at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to July 26, 1947, or on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to February 1, 1955, discharged under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of 90 days or more or because of disability incurred in line of duty is eligible. Generally loans, or applications for guarantee, must be made prior to July 26, 1962, for World War II veterans; veterans of Korea have until January 31, 1965. Widows of deceased veterans whose death was due to service may also qualify.

Amounts: Non-real-estate loans up to \$2,000 and real-estate loans in certain cases up to \$7,500, or a prorated portion thereof, or loans of both types or combinations thereof, may be guaranteed with interest at not more than 5½ percent per annum, repayable in not more than 30 years, except in the case of farm realty, which may run for 40 years. (Maturity on non-real-estate loan may not exceed 10 years.) If the proceeds of the loan are to be used for the acquisition of residential property, the amount guaranteed may be 60 percent of the loan but not over \$7,500. Banks or other lending institutions make the loans, with the Government guaranteeing 50 or 60 percent of the loan, but in no case to exceed the above amounts. Under certain conditions, Veterans' Administration is authorized to lend, until July 25, 1962, up to \$13,500 directly to the veteran when private sources are not available.

Under this program, veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict have borrowed more than \$48 billion for homes of their own. VA has guaranteed more than half of this amount, or \$26 billion.

The record established by veterans in meeting their GI loan obligations is unparalleled.

So far, veterans have repaid in full nearly 1,600,000 GI loans having a total value of \$10 billion.

Defaults on GI loans—for which VA has had to make good the guaranteed portions to lenders-number a mere 61,000, or slightly more than 1 percent of the total number of loans granted.

#### EDUCATION

More than 10½ million veterans so far have trained under the four programs. That's more than three times the total enrollments in every college and university in the United States of America.

Of the 10½ million total— More than 7,800,000—one-half of all World War II veterans-trained under the World War II GI bill. Of them, 44 percent went to schools below the college level (such as trade and technical schools); 29 percent studied in college, and the rest trained on the job and on the farm.

Another 2,330,000-more than 2 out of every 5 Korea veterans—trained under the Korean GI bill. Their numbers will grow (the program doesn't end until 1965)

A new trend has developed under the Korean GI bill. Fewer veterans have attended schools below the college level (36 percent), and more have gone to college (more than 50 percent). Enrollments in on-the-job and on-the-farm courses account

Another 615,000 disabled World War II veterans and 64,000 disabled Korea veterans received vocational rehabilitation training. Some 40 percent have trained for top-level jobs in professional and managerial fields.

It has helped raise the educational level of veterans to better than 4 years of high school, whereas the level of nonveteran males, same age group, is but 2 years of high school. "Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, exercises a public trust," said Grover Cleveland. Through more education, veterans have become better prepared to exercise this public trust.

It has helped build up America's reservoirs of trained manpower, so urgently needed for our Nation's strength and well-being. This country has gained immeasurably from the 478,000 engineers, 391,000 schoolteachers, 275,000 in the medical and related fields (130,000 doctors, dentists, nurses), and 140,000 scientists who learned their skills under the GI bill and the vocational reha-

bilitation programs.

Approximately 20,000 war orphans have trained since the war orphans educational assistance program began in the fall of 1956. Of these, 79 percent trained in college and the rest in schools below the college level. Approximately 1 in 6 had selected objeces in the scientific field. Of the 1,400 training in the medical and related fields, more than 900 were female students most of whom selected the field of nursing. Almost all of the 1,100 training to be engineers were males. More than 500 trained to be scientists. Approximately 2,300 trained to be schoolteachers.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS AND DEATHS IN SERV-ICE DURING ALL WARS; NUMBER OF LIVING VET-ERANS, AND VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS ON COMPENSATION AND PENSION ROLLS, JUNE 30, 1960

Revolution (1775-83): Participants, 395,-000; deaths in service, 4,000; last veteran died April 5, 1869, at age 109; last dependent died 1906, at age 92.

War of 1812 (1812-14): Participants, 536,-000; deaths in service, 2,000; last veteran died May 13, 1905, at age 105; last dependent died 1946.

Mexican War (1846-48): Participants, 130-000; deaths in service, 13,000; last veteran died September 3, 1929, at age 98. Dependents on compensation and pension rolls: Widows, two; children, one.

Civil War (1861-65) (Union forces only): Participants, 2,213,000; deaths in service, 364,000; last veteran died August 2, 1956, at age 109. Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls (Union and Confederate forces): Widows, 3,164; childern, 749.

Indian Wars (approximately 1860-98): Participants, 106,000; deaths in service, 1,000; living veterans, 44. Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls: Widows, 665; children, 21; veterans, 44.

Spanish-American War (1898-1902): Participants, 392,000; deaths in service, 11,000; living veterans, 36,000. Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls: Parents, 2; widows, 77,395; children, 2,336; veterans, 33,373.

World War I (1917-18): Participants, 4,744,000; deaths in service, 131,000; living veterans, 2,673,000. Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls: parents, 10,889; widows, 435,240; children, 78,-511; veterans, 1,025,730.

World War II (Sept. 16. 1940-July 25. 1947): Participants, 16,535,0001; deaths in service, 409,000; living veterans, 15,202,000.2 Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls; Parents, 252,030; widows,

93,664; children, 189,615; veterans, 1,633,451. Korean conflict (June 27, 1950–January 31, 1955): Participants, 6,807,000<sup>2</sup>; deaths in service, 54,000; living veterans, 5,482,000. Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls: Parents, 36,771; widows, 10,843; children, 22,579; veterans, 212,857.

Total, all wars: Participants, 31,858,000; deaths in service, 989,000; living veterans, 22,534,000.4 Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls: Parents, 317,805,6 widows, 638,065.6; children, 306,-115.7; veterans, 3,008,935.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,476,000 who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

Includes 962,000 with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict. <sup>8</sup> Persons who served in more than one war

are counted as participants in each. Includes 103,480 former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment who are

receiving VA disability compensation. <sup>6</sup> Includes 18,113 parents of deceased former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment.

\*Includes 17,092 widows of deceased former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment.

Includes 12,303 children of deceased former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment.

Congress and National Defense: A Summary of the Action of Congress in the Vital Field of National Defense by the Honorable George H. Mahon, of Texas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the contributions of Congress toward a strong national defense have been outstanding. Congress and the country generally can take pride in the work that Congress has done. In a nonpartisan manner, Members of Congress-Democrats and Republicans alike-have worked, worked hard and effectively, to safeguard the security of our great country.

It seems at times that under both

Democratic and Republican administrations, the Congress, not the executive branch, has carried the ball, provided the zeal and sense of urgency, provided the drive and determination, provided the initiative that have sparked our most spectacular gains in defense.

In this statement I shall review in a limited way the defense actions of the 86th Congress embracing the calendar years 1959 and 1960, and the fiscal years 1960 and 1961. For this period Congress has been under the control of the Democratic Party, but in the references which I shall make to Congress I shall include. of course, both Democrats and Republicans. The party in power in Congress must take the major responsibility for what Congress does or does not do, but the minority party can and does share in the credit or blame. In defense matters the 86th Congress has been markedly nonpartisan. It could be said that I, as a Member of Congress, speak from a biased standpoint, but I welcome an objective weighing of my statement by the people of our country.

Congress is not meddling when it seeks to influence defense programs and defense policies—it is not meddling, it is performing its proper and mandatory function. Article I, section 8, of the U.S. Constitution provides:

The Congress shall have power \* \* \* to raise and support armies \* \* \* to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

This language has been interpreted to cover the raising and support of all military forces of the Department of Defense.

In the course of my remarks I shall briefly outline some of the key areas where leadership has been taken by Congress in pushing toward the attainment of a stronger defense. Congress, in fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities, seeks the honest advice of the best available military thinkers before engaging in actions affecting defense planning, new concepts, and weapons systems.

At times it will be found that in a given year Congress appropriates almost identically the amount of money for the Department of Defense, and I include all the services, as is requested by the executive branch. The quick conclusion in such instances would be that Congress has merely rubber stamped the budget requests for funds. A brief examination will reveal that such a conclusion would be far from the truth.

Congress, often within the framework of defense funds requested, has substantially and importantly changed the course of defense programs, giving them new direction and emphasis. In some cases the change may represent a reduction such as a cutback in funds for outmoded, nonballistic missiles or other weapons considered by Congress to be of low priority value. A high priority weapon may be substituted for a low priority weapon. A high priority program such as the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile program may be accelerated beyond the point recommended by the Executive. Good examples of the latter are the Polaris missile-firing submarine and the Atlas ICBM.

The changes made by Congress in the programs submitted by the Executive have been both up and down. Through this system Congress has placed its imprint in a most helpful way upon the course of our defense effort. The influence of Congress would have been greater except for the frequent tardiness of the executive branch in carrying out the intent of Congress, as will be hereafter discussed.

Congress has been especially sensitive to the demand inherent in the present world situation that we positively must be as well prepared as possible to deter an attack upon this country. We need to do everything in our power to acquire a state of instant readiness. We must be able to cope with the danger of surprise attack. We have sought constantly to improve our state of readiness and our capability to discourage surprise attack or cope with it if required to do so.

Good examples of our actions this year in this respect are our increases above the budget programs for the development of reconnaissance satellites designed to give us information about the U.S.S.R. and our acceleration of the air-

borne alert pregram.

The executive branch does not always move to accelerate programs in consonance with congressional intent. At times the funds are impounded and not used for the year in which appropriated. This is the exception to the rule. However, while prompt action is not always taken by the executive branch to carry out the will of Congress, some action along the lines recommended by Congress is usually taken after a short or long delay and within the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated.

AIRBORNE ALERT

For example, Congress on June 30 of this year provided \$85 million above the budget for the purpose of improving our ability to maintain an airborne alert; that is the ability in an emergency to keep aloft and ready for instant action a proportion of our B-52 bomber strike force. The executive branch recommended against additional funds above the budget for the airborne alert effort Which Congress nevertheless provided. It seemed for a time that the efforts of Congress had come to naught in this special area of great importance to the defense effort. Then on August 9, 1960, 5 weeks after Congress took final action on the bill, the Secretary of Defense advised Congress that the airborne alert funds were to be used as directed by Congress for the purpose of improving our defense capability against surprise at-

## POLARIS MISSILE-FIRING SUBMARINE

The Polaris ballistic missile, designed to be fired to a range of 1,200 miles or more from a submarine while submerged, is a weapon system which has captured the imagination of the world. Everyone is pointing with pride to Polaris. To the Congress must go a large share of the credit for the rapid development of this weapon.

In the 1959 budget estimates only two Polaris submarines were requested. This was for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958. Congress boldly added \$609 million for an additional four submarines and for acceleration of the entire Polaris program. Unfortunately, these additional funds were frozen by the executive branch and 6 months elapsed before the Navy was permitted to place contracts for the first of the four Polaris submarines added by the Congress. The funds for three of these additional four submarines remained frozen throughout the entire fiscal year 1959. In the early part of the next fiscal year, these funds were finally released to the Navy and the objective of Congress was substantially attained—although there was a delay in the program which could not be made up.

In the 1961 budget, the budget for the current fiscal year, funds were requested to complete three Polaris submarines and for a start on three additional submarines. Here is what Congress did. We added \$394 million above the President's January budget for the completion of an additional two submarines and for the initial procurement for an additional four Polaris submarines. This brought the funding program for fiscal year 1961 to five fully financed Polaris submarines plus advance components for seven additional submarines.

In recent weeks, the executive branch has announced its approval of a revised Polaris program for fiscal year 1961 for the construction of five submarines plus advance components for five additional submarines. However, even today the executive branch is withholding about \$70 million of the \$394 million additional provided by the Congress. The Navy is very grateful for the foresight and aggressive support of Congress for the Polaris program, and I believe the people of the country share the sentiments of the Navy.

### ICBM PROGRAM

In the intercontinental ballistic missile program, the leadership and initiative of Congress is highly significant. Last year, the executive branch submitted a budget based on a 9-squadron Atlas ICBM program. Congress took the position that the program as submitted was inadequate and proceeded to increase it from 9 to 17 squadrons. The sum of \$85 million was appropriated over and above the budget request for the purpose of getting underway promptly the accelerated Atlas ICBM program. It should be pointed out that presently the Atlas missile is our only operational ICBM and accordingly is the most important.

Last year Congress also added funds above the budget to accelerate the follow-on Minuteman ICBM missile program. Again this year, Congress has added funds to speed the development of a mobile capability for the Minuteman. Congress also added \$136 million to the fiscal year 1961 budget to expand and accelerate the Atlas ICBM program.

It cannot be disputed that the actions of Congress on the Polaris, on the Atlas and Minuteman, and many other key weapons have added immeasurably to the deterrent strength of the military forces of this country. This country

would be much weaker today except for the forceful actions of Congress in these important areas. We would be stronger today had not the executive branch been tardy in a number of instances in implementing the will of Congress with the funds provided. And the funds were provided, as I have said before, by both Democrats and Republicans in Congress, on a nonpartisan basis. In that connection, I cite the committee reports and the congressional debates and the defense hearings.

#### THE B-70 BOMBER PROGRAM

During the calendar year 1959 Congress provided \$345,600,000 for the fiscal year 1960 program for the B-70—the follow-on bomber to the B-52. These funds had been included in the President's budget. After Congress provided the funds, \$195,600,000, or all but \$150 million, was withheld by the executive branch from the B-70 program.

The budget program for the present fiscal year cut back the B-70 to a mere 2 prototype aircraft program, without providing for concurrent development of the elements needed for an operational weapons system. Congress refused to accept a cutback in this critical program which promises to open up a new era in manned flight and in weaponry. Funds for the development of a complete weapons system for the purpose of making this aircraft a fighting instrument, and not merely a prototype flying machine. were added by the Congress. Testimony given to the Congress indicated that a major consideration in the slowdown on the B-70 last year and again this year was the fear that expenditure ceilings would be exceeded.

The fiscal year 1961 budget request for the B-70 amounted to \$75 million. The Congress appropriated an additional \$190 million specifically for the B-70 program and provided an additional \$100 million which was earmarked for use only for air defense aircraft or the B-70. The judgment shown by Congress in making an additional \$290 million available for the B-70 was, to some degree, accepted by the Secretary of Defense when he announced on August 9, 1960, that \$100 million of the additional funds would be released to the Air Force for the B-70 program.

### ARMY MODERNIZATION

In each of the sessions of the 86th Congress, funds have been made available above the requests of the executive branch for the increased modernization of the Army. The amounts appropriated provide for various equipment running the gamut from armored personnel carriers, through modern rifles, to the Zeus antimissile missile. Over one-half bil-lion dollars have been appropriated above the budget estimates for Army modernization during the 2-year period. Our purpose was to make our country better prepared to meet the threat of limited war. Unfortunately, the executive branch has not seen fit to use a large part of the additional funds provided by the Congress for this purpose.

### AIRLIFT FOR DEFENSE FORCES

For years Congress has been dissatisfied with our capability for airlifting military forces and their equipment. Certain military exercises earlier this year reemphasized this inadequacy. Congress as a result of this inadequacy appropriated for the current fiscal year the sum of \$200 million above the request of the executive branch for the procurement of modern, high-speed, long-range aircraft necessary for troop movements. Even though such funds were not a part of the budget proposals, it is understood that the executive branch has now concurred in the action of Congress and is proceeding with procurement.

#### ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE

Other good examples of efforts to meet the demands of the present world situation are the congressional increases above the budget programs for antisubmarine warfare in recent years. The increase for the current fiscal year approximates \$107 million. However, despite the critical importance of antisubmarine warfare, thus far the executive branch has cut back the antisubmarine warfare program and has withheld a total of \$174 million provided by the Congress for this purpose. The net effect is the nullification of much of the congressional add-on and a withholding of certain antisubmarine warfare funds provided in the original budget request. Involved in the cutback are three nuclear attack submarines, plus some funds for research and development.

#### EFFECT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS

These examples give an understanding of the sense of urgency with which Congress has approached the problems of national defense. The atmosphere created by Congress has been wholesome. The actions referred to have encouraged defense-minded officials in the executive branch to move, and move faster, in many important areas.

# REDUCTIONS IN FUNDS IN LOW-PRIORITY PROGRAMS

I have pointed out examples, and many more are available, of instances where Congress has increased budget estimates in order to initiate new programs or accelerate going programs. The objective has been achieved more or less within the framework of budgets which have been submitted to Congress. Reductions made in low-priority programs have made possible the achievement of these objectives in most instances without the necessity for large increases in the overall dollar amounts of the defense budget.

A few examples are in order. At the insistence of Congress, a review of the entire air defense program was made last year by the Defense Department. Many Members of Congress had concluded that the air defense program was unrealistic and geared to the past. The Defense Department itself, following a congressional study and a further Pentagon review, recommended in April of this year a reduction in the trouble-plagued Bomarc program in the sum of \$381 million. Congress accepted reductions recommended in this program, and in this and related air defense programs, made further adjustments downward. In total for the 2 years of the 86th Congress, the reductions effected amount to approximately \$880 million, in all phases of air defense.

These congressional actions in air defense do not indicate a lack of interest in Congress in proper air defense. They relate chiefly to the newer concepts of how to meet the threat of attack and the deemphasis of the manned bomber threat in the light of the greater longrange threat of the ICBM. As heretofore stated, Congress has accelerated above the budget requests the Nike-Zeus program, designed to counter the ICBM. REDUCTIONS MADE TO STIMULATE BETTER MAN-

AGEMENT AND GET MORE VALUE FOR DEFENSE DOLLARS

The Congress has consistently emphasized the need for elimination of overlapping and duplicating functions, facilities, and organizations. Each year, funds ranging from a few millions to in excess of a hundred million dollars have been recovered through economy reductions in these areas.

In reference to economy reductions, it is pertinent to describe efforts made by Congress this year with respect to overstaffing.

Studies have revealed that in Defense Department headquarters alone, principally in the Washington, D.C., area, the annual cost approaches about \$450 million. The total manpower involved, civilian and military, approximates 54,000. To get better control of this expenditure of money and manpower and facilitate economy in this area, Congress this year imposed limitations on Defense Department administration and reduced the funds by approximately 4 percent, and also took steps to reduce civilian payrolls in this field by about 10 percent.

In the area of travel Congress made a reduction in the budget this year of \$55 million.

In another area, the Congress, upon the recommendation of the House Appropriations Committee has, for the past several years, made general reductions in the amounts of money available for the procurement of military materiel. not to cut the numbers of items to be procured, but in an effort to enforce betcontracting methods. Wasteful practices in this area have caused widespread criticism in and out of Congress. Startling evidences of mismanagement and poor judgment have been brought to light, and Congress has sought to force economy and more effective procedures. The amount cut from the budget this year for this purpose exceeds \$400 mil-

IMPACT AND OBJECT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS

I repeat, the United States is immeasurably stronger today, and is more adequately prepared to meet its grave responsibilities by reason of the aggressive action of Congress taken upon its own initiative above and beyond the recommendations of the executive branch. Members of Congress know this. It is proper that the people of our Nation should know this, especially since the issue involved is the survival of the United States.

My position is, generally, that if Congress is due any credit, and I think it is, the credit comes principally not from

increasing or decreasing defense budgets but from redirecting, reemphasizing, and accelerating key defense programs. The important role of Congress has been in the downgrading of marginal projects or low priority projects and the acceleration of high priority projects having a direct relation to our ability to survive.

It is not to be inferred that Members of Congress feel that they are great experts in defense strategy and weaponry. It is true, of course, that within Congress is a vast reservoir of information and experience in defense matters. Rarely does Congress provide funds for a defense project or policy that lacks a strong segment of support from military experts in the Pentagon. Nor does Congress in taking actions to reduce or accelerate defense programs act hastily. On the contrary, months of study are usually devoted to the question at issue. A good example of this would be the cutback of the Bomarc air defense missile program to which reference has been made

As to whether or not the actions of Congress in modifying defense programs, have been reasonably sound, I cite the fact that in a large number of cases the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and the administration itself, have quickly or tardily approved and adopted the congressional actions taken. This fact testifies to the soundness of congressional actions in defense matters.

At times there is a strong sentiment in Congress for major changes and increases in defense budgets and programs. The majority of the Members of Congress have been realistic with respect to this situation. Vast sums of money above budget estimates, which obviously would not be utilized for any effective purpose by the executive branch, have not been provided. Had the atmosphere and sense of urgency in the executive branch been different, then Congress might have undertaken certain programs of a much more far-reaching nature. The point is, Congress has not seen fit to play politics with the defense issue or provide funds for programs which would obviously not stimulate effective defense action. In other words, Congress has refrained from engaging in exercises in futility.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS
FOR 86TH CONGRESS

In brief summary, for the two sessions, Congress has appropriated almost \$80 billion in the defense appropriation acts. This total and the figures which follow below do not include funds appropriated during the 86th Congress for military construction. Appropriations for military construction for fiscal year 1960 were about \$1.4 billion and for fiscal year 1961 were just under \$1 billion.

In the first session, the estimates submitted were \$39,248,200,000. Congress appropriated \$39,228,239,000, representing program changes which resulted in a net reduction of \$19,961,000. In the second session, the regular annual estimates presented officially were \$39,335 million. Congress made program changes as heretofore summarized, which resulted in appropriations of

\$39,996,608,000, a net increase of \$661,-608,000 above the request of the executive branch.

ACTIONS IN DETAIL ON FISCAL YEAR 1961 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1960, when I presented to the House the conference report on the defense appropriations bill for the current fiscal year, I stated that at a later time I would insert in the RECORD a more comprehensive statement as to the actions of Congress on the measure then before us. In keeping with the statement heretofore made, I shall insert in the RECORD a table reflecting the various changes in the Department of Defense appropriation requests effected by the Congress as the 1961 defense appropriation bill progressed toward final approval. table reflects the additions and the reductions made by the House, by the Senate, and in the final version of the bill approved in conference, as compared With the January budget submission from the President. I will not further discuss each of these changes. the detailed tabulation for 1961 there is an explanatory note of the House action, the Senate action, and the final conference action on each item. In addition, each of these items was explained in some detail in the House and Senate committee reports and my comments accompanying the conference report on June 30 in the Congressional Record.

Referring to the tabulation of the current year, it should be of considerable interest to Members to note that in

acting on the 1961 defense appropriation bill, the House made program increases totaling \$1,996,100,000, while at the same time the House made reductions in that bill totaling \$1,993,300,000. This resulted in a net of approximately \$2,800,000 more than the overall budget request.

The changes up and down were effected in a number of appropriations and in many programs. They have been summarized here into about 25 major items for purposes of brevity. Following these items through the legislative process, it will be noted that in taking action on the bill, the other body approved most of the program increases made by the House except for air defense, airborne alert, and antisubmarine warfare programs. At the same time, the other body included additional amounts above the House figures, for the B-70 aircraft program, Army equipment modernization, and the Samos space project. In addition, the other body restored a substantial portion of the reductions made by the House so that the bill as passed by the other body provided for program increases totaling \$1.866 .-500,000 and program decreases of \$686,-500,000, or a net increase over the budget request of about \$1,180 million compared with the \$2,800,000 increase over the budget approved by the House.

In the compromise that was agreed upon in conference, many of the reductions made by the House were reinstated, and some of the Senate increases were retained, so that the final version of the bill reflected program increases totaling \$1,921,500,000 and program decreases totaling \$1,259,900,000, or a net increase over the original budget estimates of about \$661,600,000.

The actions taken all along the line in connection with the defense appropriation bill were very carefully considered. Each change upward and downward was thoughtfully weighed for its effect on the overall defense posture.

ACTION ON FISCAL 1960 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

I shall also insert a summary tabulation reflecting the adjustments accomplished by the Congress in connection with the defense program for fiscal year 1960, during its consideration of the defense appropriation bill for that year. This table covers the past fiscal year 1960 and, of course, is not in the same detail as the table which reflects changes and explanatory notes for fiscal year 1961. Nevertheless, it does give an idea of the extent of congressional action on defense programs during the first session of the 86th Congress. While the bill as it finally passed Congress appropriated about \$20 million less than the budget request. the program changes effected by the Congress substantially increased the defense potential of the United States and the majority of these changes were eventually concurred in by the executive branch. For a more detailed explana-tion of the congressional actions taken in connection with defense appropriations for 1960, Members are referred to the Congressional Record of August 4, 1959

Changes in Department of Defense appropriation bill, 1961, from the January budget submission

[Dollar amounts in millions]

[Poliar amounts in minions]	Land Editor		
		om budge	t estimates
	House	Senate	Conference
ADDITIONS			THE STATE OF THE S
I. Army National Guard and Reserves	+\$105.4	+\$112.9	+\$110.4
2. Air National Guard \$11,300,000 for the Air National Guard at the request of the Department, to provide for increased expense due to shift of F-102 aircraft.		+11.3	+11.3
Conference: A great to increase		+40.0	
3. Marine Corps. Senate: Added funds for pay and support of Marine Corps strength of 200,000 rather than 175,000 as proposed in the budget. Onference: Deleted funds for increased strength of Marine Corps.		+260.2	+212.6
4. Modernization of Army equipment.  House; Added \$207,600,000 to provide additional high priority equipment for so-called Army modernization. This increase was partially offset in the Army procurement appropriation by other program reductions totaling \$170,500,000, thereby reflecting a net increase in the Army procurement appropriation of only \$37,100,000 over the total dollar budget request. The offsetting reductions made were \$120,000,000 for anticipated reimbursements for off-the-shelf sales of surplus equipment not reflected in the budget estimates, \$42,500,000 as a part of the overall economy reduction applying to all procurement accounts; and \$8,000,000 for	+201.6	+200.2	+212.6
procurement of jeeps.  Senate: Added \$215,100,000 above the House for additional Army modernization but offset this increase by indicating that the figure included restoration of all but \$8,000,000 of the House reductions. Thus the Senate only approved \$45,100,000 of the House increase for Army modernization and in effect added \$215,100,000 more for a total modernization addition of \$260,200,000.  Conference: Agreed to an appropriation for Army procurement which is \$158,400,000 above the budget estimate. This increase for Army equipment modernization, however, is supplemented by the reductions made in this appropriation in the same manner that other program adjustments are reflected in this tabulation. Therefore, the final action in conference on the item of Army equipment modernization provided \$212,600,000 including the \$15,400,000 ever the budget estimate, the \$46,200,000 economy reduction applied in this appropriation as in all procurement appropriations, and the \$8,000,000 reduction for jeep procurement. In addition, the conference agreed that if and when any part of the \$120,000,000 anticipated to be realized as relimbursements for off-the-stelf sales of surplus stocks is realized, these funds should also be applied to Army modernization.			
3. Alrifft  House: Added \$250,000,000 over the budget for procurement of urgently needed modern aircraft to provide a greater airlift	+250.0	+210.0	+200.0
capability. Senate: Approved \$200,000,000 of the House amount for modern airlift and added \$10,000,000 for procurement of F-27 aircraft.	100000	+167.9	+267.9
6. Air defense.  House: Added \$215,000,000 for F-106 fighter aircraft as replacement for Homare missiles. This committee increase was augmented by an increase of \$167,900,000 for air defense liems proposed by the Department as a semiofficial budget adjustment.  Senate: Eliminated \$215,000,000 for the fighter aircraft added by the House.  Conference: Added \$100,000,000 to the Senate figure to provide for fighter aircraft, with the understanding that if these additional funds are not needed for fighter aircraft the money may be applied to a step-up in the B-70 bomber program.			

Changes in Department of Defense appropriation bill, 1961, from the January budget submission-Continued

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	STATE OF THE PARTY	E BLUG	and the last
		rom budge	et estimates
	House	Senate	Conference
7. Airborne alert.  House: Added funds to provide for a greater capability to undertake an airborne alert, if and when necessary.  Senate: Eliminated the House increase, relying upon the authority provided in sec. 512(b) of the bill.  Conference: Agreed to an increase of \$85,000,000 which doubles the amount in the budget for preparation toward attaining an airborne alert capability. Of this amount, \$70,000,000 is for procurement of spare parts and \$15,000,000 for operation and maintenance.	+\$115.0		+\$85.0
8. Antisubmarine warfare.  House: Added \$207,000,000 over the budget request for ASW, including \$100,000,000 for research, \$57,000,000 for an additional nuclear powered submarine and \$50,000,000 for 2 destroyer escort vessels, and in addition refused to accept a reduction of 2 nuclear submarines estimated to cost \$114,000,000 as proposed by the Department in the semiofficial budget amendment.  Senate: Eliminated \$58,100,000 of the House funds for research, \$57,000,000 for 1 nuclear submarine and \$50,000,000 for the 2 destroyer escort vessels.	+207.0	+\$41.9	+107.0
Conference: Provided \$50,000,000 for ASW research and restored \$57,000,000 for the attack submarine deleted by the Senate.  9. Polaris  House: Added \$241,000,000 to the Polaris program and accepted the semiofficial budget adjustment request for \$153,000,000.  This approved a program for fully funding 5 submarines, with supporting missiles and equipment, and partially funding 7 submarines, instead of fully funding 3 and partially funding 9 as proposed in the semiofficial budget adjustment request of the Department. The original budget requested full funding for 3 and partial funding for 3.  Senate: No change from House.	+394.0	+394.0	+394.0
Conference: Not in conference.  10. Minuteman missiles.  House: Added \$20,700,000 above the budget to speed development on a mobile capability for the Minuteman missile and accepted an increase of \$27,000,000 as proposed in the semiofficial budget adjustment request.  Senate: Deleted the \$20,700,000 added by the House.  Conference: Agreed that extra funds added by the Senate for Samos could be made available to extent of \$20,700,000 for minute-	+47.7	+27.0	+27.0
man missile if deemed advisable.  11. Atlas  House: Accepted the addition of \$136,000,000 for Atlas as proposed in the semiofficial budget adjustment request.  Senate: Approved the House action.	+136.0	+136.0	+136.0
Conference: Not in conference.  12. BMEWS.  House: Accepted the addition for the ballistic missile early warning system as proposed in the semiofficial budget adjustment request.  Senate: Approved the House action.  Conference: Not in conference.	+35.0	+35.0	+35.0
13. B-70 aircraft program Senate: Added funds to carry on the B-70 program at a level designed to produce a complete weapons system rather than the 2 prototype aircraft program proposed in the budget. Conference: Provides funds for development of a complete weapons system as proposed by the Senate but with reduced funding during fiscal year 1961. In addition, agreed that \$100,000,000 added for fighter aircraft may be used for the B-70 if such fighter aircraft are not procured.		+285.0	+190.0
14. Space projects: Midas House: Added \$10,200,000 to the \$26,400,000 increase proposed in the semiofficial budget adjustment request for the Midas project. Senate: Deleted the \$10,200,000 House increase for this project. Conference: Agreed that extra funds added by the Senate for the Samos project could also be used for this project to the	+36.6	+26.4	+26.4
extent of \$10,200,000.  Discoverer.  House: Added \$10,000,000 to the \$35,000,000 increase proposed in the semiofficial budget adjustment request for the Discoverer project.  Senate: Deleted the \$10,000,000 House increase for this project.  Conference: Agreed that extra funds added by the Senate for the Samos project could also be used for this project to the extent of \$10,000,000.	+45.0	+35.0	+35.0
extent of \$10,000,000.  Samos  House: Added \$33,800,000 for this satellite project.  Senate: Accepted the House increase for this project and added \$50,000,000 more.  Conference: Agreed to the Senate increase but also agreed that the increased funds could be used for the Minuteman, Midas, and Discoverer projects to the extents indicated.	+33.8	+83.8	+83.8
Total additions to budget.	+1,996.1	+1,866.5	+1,921.5
Army. Navy. Air Force Office Secretary of Defense.	+313.1 +601.0 +1,082.0	+373. 2 +475. 9 +1, 017. 4	+323.1 +501.0 +1,097.4
REDUCTIONS  1. Travel	-73.1	-57.4	- 55. 8
Conference: Agreed to Senate restoration plus an additional \$1,600,000 for the Marine Corps.  2. Transfers of surplus stock fund cash House: Transferred surplus stock fund cash to certain military personnel appropriations, Senate: Approved House action.	-15.5	-15.5	-15,5
Conference: Not in conference.  3. Communications  House: Held funds for communications to the 1960 level to compel consolidation and better management.  Senate: Restored the increases requested for 1961.	-84.3		-24.8
Conference: Agreed to restoration of the increase in funds associated with various warning systems.  4. Departmental administration.  House: Made a reduction in salary and expense items for all departmental headquarters offices and placed a numerical limitation on military personnel and a fiscal limitation on amounts available for the expenses of such headquarters.  Senate: Restored a part of the House reduction and deleted the limiting language from the bill.  Conference: Agreed to a reduction of \$18,600,000 applicable to departmental headquarters offices but making personnel reductions effective by Dec. 31, 1960, and restored the language limitations.	-83.6	-13.6	-18.6
6. Operation and maintenance generally House: Made a number of economy adjustments in operation and maintenance funds in addition to travel and departmental administration. These reductions were for aviation fuel, mission support, communications, flying, costs related to proficiency flying, motor vehicle hire, maintenance of Wherry and Capehart housing, and education of dependents. Senate: Restored parts of each of these reductions, except for family housing maintenance which was reduced further. Conference: Agreed to Senate restorations except administrative use of aircraft and dependents education for which only a part of the Senate restoration was agreed to.	-85.8	-63.7	-66.3
6. Army procurement. House: Made \$8,000,000 reduction for jeep vehicles because of slippage in the program and \$120,000,000 reduction for unbudgeted funds anticipated to be realized from reimbursements from off-shelf sales of surplus equipment not to be replaced. Senate: Restored House reduction of \$120,000,000 for anticipated reimbursements for off-shelf sales. Conference: Agreed to Senate action in restoring \$120,000,000 reduction reflecting anticipated reimbursements but agreed that if and when any part of such reimbursements are realized they should be applied to Army equipment modernization.	-128.0	-8.0	-8.0

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

Changes in Department of Defense appropriation bill, 1961, from the January budget submission-Continued

\* [Dollar amounts in millions]

	Changes	from budge approved by	t estimates
	House	Senate	Conference
7. Procurement generally  House: Made a percentage reduction in all procurement items to force more economical procurement management and practices.  Senate: Restored the House reduction.  Conference: Agreed to a percentage reduction in all procurement items as proposed by the House. The increased amount reflects restoration of other House reductions in procurement appropriations and Senate program increases.	-\$400, 5		-\$418, 1
<ol> <li>Aircraft procurement         Senate: Approved a reduction of \$17,800,000 in aircraft procurement for F-102 support equipment at the request of the Department.     </li> </ol>		-\$17.8	-17.8
Conference: Agreed to the Senate action  9. Aircraft carrier.  House: Eliminated funds for an aircraft carrier.  Senate: Restored funds for the aircraft carrier.  Conference: Agreed to provide funds for an aircraft carrier.	-293.0		
9. Air defense.  House: Accepted the reduction proposed in the semiofficial budget adjustment package for SAGE and other air defense items.  Senate: Approved the House action,  Conference: Not in conference.	-204.4	-204.4	-204.4
House: Accepted the reduction in the Bomarc program proposed as a part of the semioflicial budget adjustment package and took further action to eliminate the Bomarc-B program entirely and recover as much of the funds as possible. A part of these funds were then applied to buy fighter aircraft to replace the Bomarc missiles as indicated above.  Senate: Restored the House reduction in the Bomarc program and reinstated \$75,000,000 for 2 bases proposed for elimination by the Department as a part of the semioflicial budget adjustment request.  Conference: Agreed to a modified Bomarc-B program which is \$244,000,000 above the House action, \$125,000,000 below the Senate action, \$481,100,000 below the January budget, and \$50,000,000 below the revised program proposed by the Department as a part of the semiofficial budget adjustment proposal in April.	-675.1	-306.1	-431,1
Total reductions from budget	-1, 993. 3	-686. 5	-1, 259. 9
Army	-224.7 -516.3 -1,235.3 -17.0	-41.6 -48.4 -580.8 -15.7	-100. 2 -207. 1 -936. 6 -16. 0
Net changes from budget Army Navy Navy Air Force Office of Secretary of Defense	+2.8 +88.4 +84.7 -153.3 -17.0	+1,180.0 +331.6 +427.5 +436.6 -15.7	+661. 6 +223. 0 +293. 9 +160. 7 -16. 0

Changes in Department of Defense appropriation bill, 1960, from the January budget submission

[In millions of dollars]

		es from buc es approved				from bud approved	
	House	Senate	Confer- ence		House	Senate	Conference
Additions: 1. Maintain National Guard and Army Reserve strengths. 2. Nike-Zeus and Army modernization. 3. Antisubmarine warfare programs. 4. Additional Atlas missiles. 5. Acceleration of Minuteman missile mobility. 6. Increase Marine Corps strength to 200,000. 7. Provide nuclear-powered alveraft carrier. 8. Procurement of F-27 aircraft.	+85.0 +87.0	+\$147. 2 +405. 3 +18. 0 +85. 0 +87. 0 +43. 1 +380. 0 +11. 0	+\$147. 2 +302. 6 +137. 3 +85. 0 +87. 0 +43. 1 +36. 0	Reductions—Continued 4. Mace missile funding. 5. Bomare missile funding. 6. Procurement of passenger and trainer type jet aircraft. 7. Aircraft modification contingency estimate. 8. Procurement of radar equipment. 9. General, 1 percent, procurement 10. Air defense research and development. 11. Transfers from revolving funds.	-162.7 -101.4 -100.0	-\$127.5 -82.8 -53.5 -50.0 -50.0 -1.4 -10.8 -110.0	-\$127, 5 -82, 8 -53, 5 -50, 0 -60, 0 -10, 8 -90, 0
Total additions	+779.8	+1, 176. 6	+897.2	Total reductions	-1, 179.7	-830.5	-917.2
Army Navy Air Force Office, Secretary of Defense	+255.3 +172.0	+552.5 +441.1 +183:0	+509.8 +215.4 +172.0	Army. Navy. Air Force Office, Secretary of Defense	-130. 6 -338. 0 -710. 7 4	-109. 0 -286. 4 -420. 1 -15. 0	-119.0 -316.7 -466.5 -15.0
Reductions: 1. Military personnel, net economy reductions. 2. Operation and maintenance, general economy reductions. 3. Eliminate conventionally powered aircraft carrier.	-2.0 -163.9 -260.0	-2.0 -82.5 -260.0	-2.0 -130.5 -260.0	Net change	-399. 9 +221. 9 -82. 7 -538. 7	+346.1 +443.5 +154.7 -237.1 -15.0	-20.0 +390.8 -101.3 -294.5 -15.0

# Northeastern States Exposition of Industrial Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JAMES C. OLIVER

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Speaker, too infrequently does time permit us to cite and to praise the successful efforts of groups from the National, State, and local levels who have combined themselves in a highly complicated cooperative project in order to achieve goals of mutual interest.

Such a project which deserves notation and the highest praise both to the persons and groups responsible for its unparalleled success is the Northeastern States Exposition of Industrial Progress, recently staged in the State of Maine.

Initial planning for this project began in my office several months ago. I am

now left with the impression that the combined effort involved in an industrial exposition of this kind is relatively comparable to the effort involved in the launching of a ballistic missile.

I was particularly pleased, therefore, with the friendly and efficient working relationship which was established between my office and Mr. Kenneth Borgen, Industrial Assistance Coordinator, under the direction of Vice Adm. George F. Beardsley, Chief of Navy Materials. Mr. Borgen deserves special praise for his planning and coordinating of the

September 21

project from its initial stages through to its successful completion.

In behalf of the people of my district and the State of Maine, may I express their thanks to the Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy, Vice Admiral Beardsley, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Cecil P. Milne, Inspector of Navy Materials Boston, Capt. Ellsworth Smith. and his office, who accomplished local coordination, and, in addition, the other Federal officers who participated in the exposition.

Commissioner Lloyd Allen, of the State of Maine Department of Economic Development, cooperated with the project from the first and directed the staff of his Department in such an effective manner that the exposition surpassed our original expectations.

As a sincere and warm thank you to all persons and groups, both public and private, responsible for the success of the exposition, and as a permanent record, I include the following newspaper stories and letter:

NORTHEAST STATES EXHIBITION PREPARATIONS
ARE SPURRED

### (By Sidney H. Hurliburt)

SOUTH PORTLAND.—Dust rose both inside and outside a vast new warehouse today as workmen sought to complete exhibits, roads, and parking space for the 3-day Northeastern States Exposition of Industrial Progress. It opens tomorrow.

Inside, some displays were complete and operating, others were being finished, and other booths stood vacant, with only the holder's name showing on the blue curtains.

Outside, trucks of all sizes backed up to the warehouse to unload displays, and graders moved up and down a new road from Route 1 to the site. More graders put the finishing touches on acres of parking space also of the dirt variety.

also of the dirt variety.

(Access also is possible over three paved streets—Skillings, and Cash Streets and Pleasant Avenue.)

### CONFUSION

The still-unfinished Hannaford Bros. warehouse was a scene of organized confusion. Lift trucks sped about the floor carrying crates of machinery 8 to 12 feet in the air. Workmen and sales executives labored with heavy machinery, scale models of the latest missiles—even the latest in Christmas ornaments.

Exhibits of the Defense Department dominate the floor.

A reporter, wandering among the displays this morning, found that an hour was enough to see only part of it.

A little girl, brought along by her father, played with her dolls in front of a 12-foot cutaway model of an atomic powered submarine.

The frightening future of chemical warfare is illustrated near a clock which ticks off the ever-growing U.S. population.

Beside the gas masks are pictures illustrating germ warfare techniques of Alexander the Great and of the French and British imperial armies.

The building, a brick and concrete block structure, has a brightly colored but temporary neighbor. Continuously operating fans hold up a balloon-like warehouse, with yellow and white stripes down its sides.

### NEAR RIGBY YARDS

A new sign on Route 1 advertises the show, which has drawn businessmen from throughout northeastern United States. Smaller signs point the way to the building, located near the Rigby yards of Portland Terminal Co.

One graphic display shows the area of destruction made possible by present nuclear weapons.

Others are aimed at more peaceful purposes. A scale model of the Cape Cod Canal and designs for the Passamaquoddy tidal power project are in adjacent booths.

Booths are to be completed by midafternoon today. Then a reception and clambake for exhibitors and public officials will be held along with a preview of the show.

The show will be open to the public from noon to 9 p.m. tomorrow through Thursday.

#### PRIME PURPOSE

While there are many displays that interest the general public, a quick look today indicated that the primary purpose of the show is to promote business.

The Armed Forces are looking for new contractors. Their displays illustrate the procedures for signing up as a potential bidder on Government contracts.

One whole area is devoted to the problems of small businesses in dealing with the Government.

The big companies are looking for subcontractors. One of the largest firms in the Nation devotes a large part of its space to advertising the local contacts it makes in every area with small suppliers.

And the small companies are there too—looking for bigger businesses or Government agencies to do business with.

Complicated charts illustrate financing and contracting procedures.

Maine's major cities all are represented by booths advertising their industrial possibilities.

Snack bars and banks of public telephones are scattered among the displays.

Air Force pressure suits for high-altitude flying are only a few feet from arctic parkas. A big, yellow air compressor is near displays of airlines and railroads.

In among all the industrial exhibits is one promoting Maine as a recreation area. The big color pictures of placid lakes, mountain streams, and coastal wharves dominate the main entrance to the show.

# VELVET SECURITY

You could see models of the Talos, Sparrow, Polaris, and other missiles behind nothing more secretive than a velvet rope.

The model of the famous census clock showed the U.S. population ticking along near 180,976,000, gaining about 3 persons a minute as births, deaths, immigration, and emigrations were added and subtracted.

A huge map of the Nation growth variations revealed in the 1960 census.

The long white "Paper City" trailer of Maine's paper industry is on hand.

There are gears, nuts, bolts, and cables. Some booths are devoted to the components—the little things that go together to make up the big. And other booths are devoted to the big finished products.

Except for the electric can opener, there isn't much that the average woman will find interesting. But the man of the house, if he's mechanically minded or has an eye for what's new in defense equipment, will want to see many things.

Portland Coach Co. has announced a schedule of special buses from downtown Portland to the exposition.

[From the Press Herald, Aug. 23, 1960]

PREVIEWERS ENJOY CLAMBAKE, INSPECT, AGREE—N.E. EXPO, OPEN TODAY, BIGGEST, BEST IN UNITED STATES

### (By Harold J. Boyle)

Nearly 1,000 exhibitors, government officials and Maine businessmen attended a preview of the mammoth Northeastern States Exposition of Industrial Progress at South Portland Monday night. They agreed to a man that it was easily the largest and most interesting exhibit of its kind in the country.

As part of the preview, the guests were served an old-fashioned Maine clambake in the big new Hannaford Bros. Co. warehouse in the Frank Rumery Industrial Park near Rigby, in which the exhibit will be held Tuesday through Thursday.

The guests also inspected for the first time the 48,000-square-foot speculative industrial building the Area Development Council of the Greater Portland Chamber of Commerce has just completed near the Portland Municipal Airport at a cost of \$175,000.

Even as the guests were eating their Maine lobsters and clams, special construction crews were putting the last touches to the 500 booths that will house special products for the national defense effort.

Contractors promised to have everything spick and span when the first among an expected 50,000 persons tour the new building from noon to 9 p.m. Tuesday.

Special guests taking part in the preview Monday evening included Assistant Secretary of the Navy Cecil P. Milne from Washington; U.S. Representative James C. Oliver, Gov. John H. Reed, and groups of Army, Navy, and Air Force officers.

Milne, who delivered the major address, outlined the purposes of the exhibit and called upon all suppliers to the national defense effort to utilize the exhibit that was arranged for their benefit. He said he hoped the exposition will bring defense contracts and subcontracts to many firms not in the program at this time.

Reed, who threw a master switch that lighted the 4½ acres of exhibits for the first time, called the show "an outstanding example of cooperative effort between Government and industry."

Oliver said: "If Maine people don't get their share of Defense business at this time, it is their own fault, not the fault of the Defense Department."

Another major highlight of the preview was the formal presentation to Governor Reed of the last flag and commissioning pennant flown by the cruiser Portland, recently scrapped in Florida. The presentation was made by Capt. Ellsworth N. Smith, the Portland's last skipper. Reed gave the flag to the city of Portland through City Council Chairman Mitchell Cope.

The crack Sabres Drum and Bugle Corps of the Harold T. Andrews Post, American Legion, provided music for the ceremonies.

Out-of-State exhibitors attending the preview indicated that this Greater Portland show is larger than the U.S. Department of Defense's two previous major shows at Hartford, Conn., and Milwaukee, Wis. They also said the exposition offered more variety with its heavy accent on space-age items. Leading Maine corporations are among the exhibitors, many disclosing for the first time their part in national defense.

[From the Press Herald, Aug. 23, 1960] ARMY ORDNANCE EXHIBITS SET FOR EXPOSITION

SOUTH PORTLAND.—The U.S. Army Ordnance will be represented by several units and exhibits at the Northeast States Exhibition of Industrial Progress which opens here Tuesday.

Ordnance units with displays at the exhibition are Ordnance Tank Automotive Command from Detroit Arsenal; Ordnance Weapons Command of Rock Island, Ill.; Army Ordnance Missile Command, Huntsville, Ala.; Ordnance Special Weapons-Ammunition Command, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J.; and units from the Boston and New York ordnance districts.

Included in the ordnance exhibits will be the Hawk missile, M-14 rifle, and the M-60 machinegun.

William Thorpe, small business specialist of Army Ordnance, will be in charge of units at the exhibition

[From the Portland Press Herald, Aug. 23, 19601

EXPOSITION AT SOUTH PORTLAND HAS GREAT PROMISE FOR MAINE

Maine stands to gain much from the Northeastern States Exposition of Industrial Progress which will be opened at noon today in South Portland.

Big things are expected from the event because big things have come from similar expositions in other sections of the country. And this may well be the biggest of all such

The public, invited to attend without cost will see some of the costly instruments of defense science has provided for the U.S. military. They will observe what they are financing with so many of their tax dollars. This opportunity, together with the 245 commercial displays, should be sufficient to attract thousands.

But more important to the people of Maine are the immediate and long-range possibilitles of profit posed by this exposition. The event will bring together, perhaps in unprecedented numbers, top military men and hundreds of business executives from 18 States and Puerto Rico. These businessmen, including those of Maine, will have an opportunity to learn how they can obtain a greater share of the \$22 billion in annual Government contracts. Maine businessmen may learn from others in allied fields, will have the opportunity of working out mutually beneficial contracts. Contracts made at this exposition may lead to later negotiations Which can bring new dollars to Maine. Here, too, can be planted seeds that may produce new industrial development in our State.

Regions which have hosted such industrial progress expositions in the past have realized millions in new business. This is not a de-Velopment that can be determined in the days or weeks immediately following the event. It is interest that may accrue over a

period of years.

Maine is particularly fortunate to be the site of this exposition and all the many private and governmental agencies which have participated in the effort have per-formed a distinct service for the State and, indeed, the entire region.

#### ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VISITORS VIEW INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

South Portland .- More than 100,000 persons from 20 States, Puerto Rico, and 4 Canadian Provinces attended the 3-day Northeastern States Exposition of Industrial Progress which closed here Thursday night.

The number of visitors who trooped through the vast Hanaford Bros. warehouse Thursday almost doubled the at-tendance of the first 2 days, Walter C. Mar-

tin, DED official, said.

Lloyd K. Allen, commissioner of the Maine Department of Economic Development, said Maine has impressed the industrial world with its 3-day business opportunity show.

"It will be a long, long time before the last benefit in new business is received by the 12 Northeastern States which helped Maine stage the exposition with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Defense," Allen said.

Designed to acquaint small business of the 12-State region with opportunities to supply defense materials to the Armed Forces and to large prime contractors, the exposition more than fulfilled its purposes, some of the 245 exhibitors reported.

"It is impossible to evaluate the show at this time." Allen said. "It's been too big; there has been too much going on. The best thing I can do is to quote from exhibitors who have participated and to recount a few of the incidents that I happen to know

"This is the most outstanding exhibit of business opportunities ever held in which the Defense Department participated. many agencies of the Armed Forces exhibiting here have told me that they have obtained more than twice the number of potential suppliers they ever obtained anywhere else.

"Businessmen of the region will profit. So will the Defense Department, through additional brain power and facilities of new suppliers. The taxpayer will benefit through greater efficiency and lower production costs for defense material."

Most succinct comment was from City of Bangor Industrial Development Director Peter R. D'Errico:

"I've been able to talk business to more people here in these 3 days than I could reach in a month, and in areas to which I would have been unable to travel."

Other development agencies and groups had similar comments.

Waterville Industrial Agent Francis J. McCabe:

"I made several contacts concerning Waterville's new industrial building. We displayed products manufactured in the area at our booth, which evoked much interest."

Sam Michael, Lewiston development director:

"The exhibit certainly was very, very successful for the city of Lewiston. I renewed several contacts with concerns I'd been working with and made new ones. The exposition certainly was impressive to out-of-State industrialists."

Eugene S. Martin, Portland, Area Development Council manager, said:
"It's impossible to tell the results right

now, but we sure showed the speculative industrial building near the airport to a lot of likely prospects. There were pretty nearly 700 at the hospitality party in the building the night before the show opened."

One of the most enthusiastic businessmen to report the show's result was Ralph L. Raymond, Jr., Lewiston-Auburn Awning Co., who said that interest exhibited in a new product he is about to manufacture indicated an expansion of his Auburn plant and increased employment.

His exhibit, an "air house" of vinyl coated nylon supported by induction of air drew visitors at the rate of 1,000 per hour, he said.

"Two industrialists wanted to buy air houses right on the spot, despite the fact that they have to be made up to specifications," he said. "I have seven serious inquiries from civic organizations from Philadelphia to Millinocket, for air houses to cover outdoor swimming pools, several prospects for warehouses and other industrial use.

"One serious inquiry could develop into an order for 12 air houses of 25,000 square feet, each.

A Chicago small businessman told Allen: "I got more out of 2 days at this show than from my entire year's advertising budget of \$40,000."

A Maine advertising agency executive said: "Two days of contacts at this show have put \$6,000 in my pocket."

Representatives of some of the Nation's largest industries who exhibited reported

more than satisfactory results. Names of nearly 100 prospective new sup Martin Co., Baltimore aircraft manufacturer, which last year bought material and supplies totaling \$224 million, 47 percent of it in the northeastern region, according to H. A. Anderson, small business representa-

tive for the company.
"We hardly got set up the first day when small business proprietors seeking contracts began to show up at our booth." Anderson said, "and they kept coming all the while we were here. There's no reason why many of them should not get subcontracts from us, if they will follow through with the procedures which we explained to them."

The contacts involved companies and individuals in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Canada to supply engineering and special design services, close-tolerance machining and finishing, and optical requirements.

"It's the most productive show we've ever attended," Anderson said.

Similar results were reported by such large prime contracting industries as General Electric and Western Electric.

A representative of the Headlight Film Service, South Portland, said: "At our exhibit booth we took in enough orders for industrial films to keep us going right out straight the rest of the year, and then some."
The impression of Maine created by the

exhibition on out-of-State businessmen may be suggested by this remark of a Massachusetts executive:

"My impression is that Maine is out to get the business, and I'm afraid it's going to do It."

The speaker was Francis Shaughnessy, Horn Packaging & Paper Co., Cambridge, Mass., who added: "I'm beginning to think we're missing a bet in our company by not having a permanent representative in Maine."

"I think that the DED can be justifiably proud of its part in putting together this show that is such a credit to the State," Allen said. "But we couldn't have done anything anywhere near like it if it had not been for the most amazing cooperation from a

great many people and organizations.

"The Defense Department, of course, did a great deal in getting the big prime contractors here, and in the outstanding exhibits of the Armed Forces which were perhaps one of the most popular features of the show.

"Agencies such as ours in other States helped greatly by informing the business people of their areas about the show.

"In Maine, the work done by others than DED is nothing short of fantastic. I never have seen such cooperation among such diversified interests, in behalf of the State. If we can keep this teamwork up, there'll be no stopping Maine's march to improve its economy by providing more industrial jobs."

Allen cited the Greater Portland Chamber of Commerce; the Area Development Council; City of South Portland; Hannaford Bros. Co., tenant-to-be of the huge new building where the show was held; Dartmouth Realty Co., the building's owners; Fred I. Merrill, South Portland contractor, and many, many others.

In giving credit to the Maine press, radio and TV, Allen said these services "went far beyond what reasonably could be expected in publicizing the exposition in the interests of the State.

"The Guy Gannett Publishing Co. hosted hundreds of exhibitors and business visitors on Casco Bay cruises. The Portland Press Herald-Express published a special exposition edition for distribution at the show."

Allen said that exhibitors who had been at other shows of this kind told him this was the first time a newspaper had done anything

"It made a big hit with the visitors and was greatly appreciated by the management and sponsors," Allen said.

Crediting all news sources with drawing the unprecedented crowds to the exposition, Allen sald:

"It was a team operation all the way through and everyone in the State can be proud of it."

AT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

(By Joseph E. Coyne)

The number of contracts awarded Maine industries as a result of the Northeastern States Exposition of Industrial Progress in South Portland will be beyond expectations, an exposition official said Wednesday.

While an evaluation of business contracted with the Department of Defense and prime contractors will not be known for several weeks, Walter C. Martin of the Maine department of economic development, said the Maine percentage would be "very high."

than 500 Maine businessmen were praised Wednesday for their interest in securing Air Force contracts by Col. Ernest H. Miller, field coordinator of the Air Material Command, Boston Air Procurement District.

Colonel Miller encouraged the resourcefulness of Maine firms and cited Colonial Aircraft Corp., Sanford, as one organization that has worked diligently to obtain Air Force

While hundreds of industrial leaders from 19 States and two Canadian Provinces met with Defense Department officials and prime contractors, more than 35,000 visitors streamed through the 34,000 square-foot Hannaford Bros. warehouse.

Parking facilities were crowded to the maximum and overflowed into fields and nearby streets. More than 7,000 persons entered between 7 and 8 p.m. Wednesday.

The Wednesday attendance, more than doubling that of Tuesday, took exposition officials by surprise. During most of the day the parking area, which can accommodate 2,500 cars was filled with other cars waiting to move into any vacant slot.

An even larger crowd is expected Thursday,

the closing day of the 3-day exhibit.
Forty South Portland policemen and special officers directed traffic, routing it into streets designated one way in during the day and one way out toward the closing hour at

Emphasizing the success of the exposition, Colonel Miller said Colonial Aircraft and about 500 other Maine industries and small businessmen have shown an unexpected interest in the potential work available.

Colonial Aircraft first worked for the Air Force on a subcontract basis making chassis for the MD-3 and MD-3A ground starting dolley, and since 1957 has built more than 2,300 of these.

The Sanford firm also supplies the Air Force with an inflight computer box used aboard the B-58 Hustler bomber. Colonial Aircraft also makes high-speed tow targets, and a target reel system for the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, lightweight transportable working shelters.

Martin estimated that an evaluation of business done during the exposition would be available in a few weeks.

Firms will be asked to comment on their impressions of the exposition, if it provides a good climate for transacting business, and successful it proved for them individually.

Evaluations of previous expositions elsewhere indicate that 90 percent of businessmen attending are benefited by new business contacts, actual contracts, or ideas which can be applied to their business

Besides viewing the exhibits of more than 250 firms, the thousands of visitors consumed miles of hot dogs and countless gallons of coffee and soft drinks.

Officials reported food concession booths hard pressed to meet the orders of hungry sightseers. Two men worked steadily during Wednesday to provide sandwiches and one catering firm had its entire staff at the exposition

Special buses ran every half hour from Monument Square, swelling the crowds which arrived in cars.

MAINE FIRMS TOP EXPECTATIONS IN CONTRACTS MAY NEED MORE HELP-PORTLAND COPPER MAY GET TWO JOBS FROM EXPOSITION

> Participation in the Northeastern Exposition of Industrial Progress at South Portland paid off quickly for Portland Copper & Tank

> George Hugo, works superintendent of the South Portland firm, said negotiations were under way for two major contracts in the aircraft and missiles fields before the Thursday night show closing.

> Hugo said negotiations on the two new contracts had reached a stage to justify immediate efforts to seek from 100 to 200 additional skilled mechanics.

> The development program and the production in connection with these two contracts "could well run into the millions by the time negotiations are completed," Hugo said.

> A specific announcement will be made within 1 month, he added.

> Even though his company is doing millions of dollars worth of work in the aircraft, missile, and nuclear field, the two contracts now being negotiated "would not have been possible if the company had not participated in the exposition," Hugo declared.

> He estimated that 300 representatives of industry, the Armed Forces, and aircraft companies inspected fabrications at the PCTW's three booths manned by 24 members of the firm's supervisory and engineering

New specialized equipment worth a quarter of a million dollars now being installed "will fit in nicely with this new work," Hugo said.

PCTW is using some of this machinery in connection with the fabrication of major components of the engine for the sensational B-70 bomber, a six-jet high altitude plane which will fly three times the speed of sound. It's described by the Air Force as being between the last airplane and the first spaceship.

The new, huge precision vertical and horizontal lathes are being used in fabrication of the first-stage nozzle for the Minuteman missile, described as America's major war deterrent weapon. PCTW designed and developed the nozzle with the assistance of its subsidiary corporation, Arde-Portland Asso-

"To say the least the exposition was a tremendous success," Hugo declared.

[From the Press-Herald, Aug. 20, 1960] DED CHIEF LAUDS OLIVER FOR PROMOTING N.E. Expo

(By Frank Sleeper)

Next week's Northeastern States Exposition of Industrial Progress will be the largest exposition under one roof ever held in New England, the commissioner of the department of economic development said Friday.

Lloyd K. Allen told the Rotary Club that the exposition, billed for the Hannaford Bros. new warehouse in South Portland, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday will be the largest business procurement show ever held under Department of Defense sponsorship.

This shows that almost anything can be ccomplished in the State of Maine with a little cooperation," Allen declared.

The commissioner said the idea for the exhibit came originally from Representative JAMES C. OLIVER who sent Allen to the Office of Navy Material when he was visiting in Washington.

Allen said the Cape Elizabeth Democrat had been working on the project for nearly a year previously with the office.

"I fell in line with the idea. It looked like a good thing for Maine," the commissioner reported. "This in spite of the fact that we had had very little cooperation before on such expositions in this State.

"There were complications. The 200th anniversary celebration here had scheduled an industrial show for the same time. We combined with that. Then we found the area we proposed to hold the exposition on would be no good if it rained.

"I put a flea in South Portland City Manager Bernal Allen's ear and he asked Hannaford Brothers whether we could use their new building. In less than a day we had it.

"If the department of economic development had this job alone, the exposition would have been a big flop. We had tremendous cooperation from Hannaford, Dartmouth Realty Co., Fred I. Merrill, the city of South Portland, the Greater Portland Chamber of Commerce and the area development council."

The commissioner predicted that many thousands of dollars worth of business will come to the State as a result of the exposi-

Exhibits will vary from one put on by the Pinkerton Detective Agency to one from former Boston Red Sox centerfielder Dom DiMaggio's firm to varied missile displays by the Government.

"Our part is done when the show is put together." Allen said. "The rest is up to the individual industrialist.

"The public will probably not have the chance to see another show like this in Maine for 22 years. There is absolutely no chance that this can be made an annual or semiannual event here. I hope it gets the cooperation of the public."

> MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, Augusta, Maine, August 30, 1960.

Hon. JAMES C. OLIVER, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JIM: The Northeastern States Exposi-tion of Industrial Progress is now history. It exceeded our fondest expectations in exhibitors, attendance, and results. stories of business transacted and contracts made, both by Maine and outside Maine industries, were amazing.

I would appreciate it if you would communicate with the Secretary of Defense and express your appreciation on behalf of the State of Maine for making these material procurement shows possible.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely.

LLOYD K. ALLEN. Commissioner.

# Congressman Curtis Giving Labor Strong Support-Says It Is One of Three Most Important Economic Foundations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, laboring men and women well remember Samuel Gompers' statement regarding rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies. Accordingly, an interview conducted by one of the Nation's top labor reporters, Robert M. Lewin of the Chicago Daily News, will be of special interest to wage earners who believe that Congressmen of both political parties can be helpful and interested in the progress of labor.

Mr. Lewin recently had a 4-hour interview in depth with my colleague, Tom CURTIS, of St. Louis. The story he wrote after this conversation appears below. It is clear from it that Tom CURTIS deserves the support of laboring men and women in South St. Louis and St. Louis County. Over a period of years, Tom CURTIS has courageously taken a number of positions which have been helpful to labor. As ranking minority member of the Joint Economic Committee and member of the House Ways and Means Committee, he recently was praised by the musicians union for helping create more jobs for more musicians by assisting in the adoption of a more realistic taxation policy in places of business where musicians work. He also recently defended union lawyers as they pursued their duty in representing their clients, believing that all men and women, rich or poor, have the right to legal counsel.

Tom Curtis by tangibly helping labor where it needs help and honestly saying where it should rethink its position has contributed substantially to a healthy and free labor union movement. Individual union members and their families will want to pay close attention to the outspoken, forthright views expressed by Tom CURTIS in this article:

CONGRESSMAN CURTIS GIVING LABOR STRONG SUPPORT—SAYS IT IS ONE OF THREE MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS

#### (By Robert M. Lewin)

CHICAGO, ILL.—The only Republican Congressman in Missouri according to the record spends a great deal of his thinking time in the workingman's behalf.

He is THOMAS BRADFORD CURTIS, of the second District (embracing the southern part of the city of St. Louis and two-thirds of St. Louis County).

Amid the loudening hullabaloo over imports from low-wage countries, which unions protest are pushing American workers out of jobs, Curris put across an amendment to help keep them on their jobs.

Under the Reciprocal Trade Act, any industry could go before the Tariff Commission, present a case on the damaging effects of imports and seek relief.

Under Curris' amendment any union now

has the same right.

"I urge unions to go before the Commission to protect their members," he said in an interview here.

"A quota system and tariff relief are the two best ways to meet the problem of im-

"I favor the tariff method."

Curris said that he has opposed since 1954 the so-called right-to-work laws in effect in 18 States. They ban the union shop and compulsory unionism. He was one of the earliest opponents of right-to-work laws as they hurt labor and do not help industrial peace, he said.

He added that he is opposed to the closed shop-a worker must belong to or join a

union before he can go to work.

The Taft-Hartley law bans the closed shop. "But I believe in a union shop, provided the employees vote in a bona fide, honestly conducted election to be represented by a union," continued CURTIS.

Curris suported the amendment to the Taft-Hartley law that made the union shop possible through negotiations between unions and employers.

CURTIS was active in drafting and helping to get through Congress the Landrum-Griffin labor-management reform law of 1959.

For that, he is one of the key 56 Congressmen whom James R. Hoffa, president of

has placed on his "purge" list.

"Landrum-Griffin isn't in any way harmful to good unions," explained Cuarts.

It doesn't affect unions that are operating properly. It takes a big step in behalf of union men and women and their rights.

"As a matter of fact. I think that I and other Congressmen who worked and voted for Landrum-Griffin have shown a greater interest in the workingman that has Hoffa."

CURTIS, 49, a Congressman for 10 years, still has the rugged appearance of a football player, which he was while an undergraduate at Dartmouth College, of which he is now a trustee. He is willing to "tackle" Hoffa in the coming national election.

He is a lawyer, having been graduated from Washington University Law School in St. Louis in 1935, and at the same time a

down-to-earth economist.

As to labor's complaint that Landrum-Griffin bogs down small unions with the involved red tape of accounting reports, CURTIS said:

"I'm hopeful that when the abuses on the part of some unions that led to passage of the law are eliminated, we can get rid of that section of the act."

For a Congressman on Hoffa's purge list, the ranking Republican on the Social Security Subcommittee who helped draft the amendments liberalizing and expanding the

social security law-Curris: Believes that the big issue among Federal employees, especially postal clerks, is not entirely pay raises but job reclassification. The blanket increases voted by Congress for them, he contends, destroys their incentive-there should be differentials based on skill and type of work. He is strongly in favor of unions and recognition for Federal employees.

Favors recognition of small and unaffiliated unions by the Secretary of Labor, whose policy looks upon the AFL-CIO as the representative of all labor. Curtis believes that the small, independent unions need more consideration than the big ones that can take care of themselves. author of a bill that would establish a congressional committee on small, independent unions.

CURTIS said he believes that "good management would create a good labor union movement for its own benefit if none exist-I strongly believe in constructive, forward-looking unions."

"Working people know more about their working conditions than anyone else. Management ought to give them the opportunity to comment on their conditions,

CURTIS explained that he is very interested in unions because he is interested in the free enterprise system.

"Free enterprise is based on free markets," he said. "If you don't have free markets as a place to set prices and wages, you are going to have Government dictatorship of wages and prices."

In Curris' opinion, three factors will preserve the free enterprise system: strong, democratic unions; strong antitrust laws; and favorable foreign trade.

Because Curris believes in job security and good working conditions for working men and women, he recently testified regarding minimum wage changes.

CURTIS was the only Congressman of either party who testified recently in favor of Robert Bicks to head the Justice Department's Antitrust Division. The St. Louis Congressman believes labor and management need the tightest enforcement of the Nation's antitrust laws. "I think they help protect jobs for working people and safe-guard small companies," he recently told labor representatives.

the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Tom Murray Speaks on Nuclear Testing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, everyone familiar with the history and progress of atomic energy and its development in this country knows well the name of Thomas E. Murray. Mr. Murray was a long-time member of the Atomic Energy Commission and continues to be one of the most astute and assiduous students of our nuclear program and the policy that guides it. Based upon his broad knowledge, sharp perspective and wealth of experience in this field and moved by his public-minded concern, Tom Murray recently addressed an open letter to both presidential candidates in which he set forth proposals relating to our current nuclear testing policy. To my mind this open letter expresses positive and very sound thinking on this question. Add to this the fact that these views emanate from one of the leading and most expert figures in the nuclear field and you end up with a document of an incisive and authoritative nature, well worth the close scrutiny of all conscientious Americans. I take pleasure in placing this open letter in the RECORD to the particular end that its meaningful content may be available to the thoughtful consideration of the widest possible audience.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

AUGUST 30, 1960.

DEAR VICE PRESIDENT NIXON and SENATOR KENNEDY: My purpose in writing this open letter is to call your attention to the grave threat which our current nuclear test policy poses to the national security of the United States and that of our free world allies. I also want to place before you a concrete proposal and make a brief argument for it.

I propose, first, that each of you, with his technical advisers, should institute a close and critical review of American policy on the suspension of nuclear tests-its history, its present status, its entire rationale, its place within the wider context of disarmament

This review cannot be properly conducted on the basis of the meager and misleading information that has been made available to the public. Judgment on the issue requires all the classified information possessed by the Department of Defense, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and the Atomic Energy Commission, as well as by the Department of State.

The new President will have immediately to confront the complex international problem of disarmament, in which the issue of nuclear tests has assumed a primary place. Second, I strongly urge that the mistake of

the 1956 campaign be sedulously avoided. Then the issue of tests was badly raisedin a distorted form, on the basis of poor information, and for the wrong purposes. The public mind was further confused, not clarified. This must not happen in 1960. The issue must not be exploited for partisan advantage.

I am confident that an informed and critical review of current policy will dispose both of you to recognize the validity of the following proposal: (1) that the present ban on atmospheric tests should be retained; (2) that the ban on underground tests and on tests in outer space should be immediately revoked; (3) that these tests should be conducted not merely to enlarge our scientific knowledge of seismic or outer space phenomena but also and explicitly to develop the technology of nuclear weapons.

Two remarks are immediately necessary. First, the purpose of the renewed tests is emphatically not to increase the frightfulness of nuclear war. It is my conviction that they would have exactly the contrary effect, that is, to develop the technology of weapons suitable for rational military purposes.

Second, the change of policy here recommended will be unpopular, both at home and abroad. Both of you know that a storm of protest, let loose from various quarters and for divergent reasons, will greet it. Both of you realize therefore that advocacy of the change will be an act of political courage. The arguments for the change, however, prove it to be a necessary act of political wisdom. There are, in general, three arguments.

First, from the military point of view, our present policy, to the extent that it is expressed in a self-imposed ban on underground and outer-space tests, has damaged our military security and imperiled our necessary superiority to the Soviet Union in nuclear technology.

Second, from the political point of view, our present policy, expressed in a self-denying ordinance against all nuclear tests, has been a complete failure. It has not accomplished, and it is not likely to accomplish, any of its stated or supposed political objectives.

Third, the consequence is plain. No policy that has proved unsuccessful and damaging may be allowed to stand. The change here proposed will restore to the United States its rightful independence of action in the interests of its own strength and security. It will also rescue the United States from the morass of futility represented by the 22-months-long negotiations in Geneva, and free it for fresh and fruitful political action in the field of disarmament.

From the military and technological point of view, the materials for a convincing argument against our current policy on tests will easily be gathered by you from the various agencies of national defense, if required clearances are given. Here I need emphasize only the essential point, which is simple. Our self-imposed ban on tests has been a ban on further American progress in the technology of nuclear weapons, but it has not been a ban on Russian progress in this area.

Everyone knows that the Russians can conduct crucial tests without detection; the fact has been publicly admitted by our Government. Therefore the necessary premise of American policy must be that they have in fact been testing new nuclear weapons. To suppose the contrary, without clear evidence and cogent reasons, would be the height of irresponsibility. And it is extremely misleading to talk as if an adequate inspections system is scientifically possible today or in the foreseeable future.

The disadvantage and dangers in this situation are plain enough. Given the fact (lamentable but real) that the United States and Russia are in technological competition in the field of arms, it is dangerous for the United States to "freeze" its own weapons technology, while Russian technology remains "unfrozen." There would be a great outcry in this country if, for instance the administration were to shut down our whole program of technological progress with missiles and rockets. But weapons tests are no less necessary than the experiments at Cape Canaveral. The fact may be regrettable but it is nonetheless a fact. It is not, I would emphasize, a matter of improving by a few percentage points the efficiency of our stock-

piles, much less of increasing the megatonage that a missile can carry. It is a matter of exploring the resources of nuclear technology for valid and rational purposes of national defense.

Nuclear technology is still in an early stage of development, especially in the areas of tactical weapons, antimissile defense, communications jamming, the military uses of outer space explosions, etc. Technological breakthroughs are not only possible; they have already been charted. They could be explained to Government officials and to the public by responsible scientists, if security regulations did not keep the possibilities secret. Mr. Khrushchev's talk of possessing a fantastic weapon may not be dismissed as an idle boast; it may well be true. The nuclear area that Mr. Khrushchev claims has been conquered by the Soviet scientists may be the very area that our own scientists are urgently asking to explore.

For the United States to lose or further endanger its technological superiority and to continue to risk the technological obsolescence of its nuclear arsenal, would seriously impair the precarious nuclear balance that is today considered necessary for peace. The strategy of deterrence, on which we still base our hopes of survival, would lose meaning and effect, if the Russians were to accomplish a major breakthrough in some aspect of military technology, either offensive or defensive

Our current test policy is therefore clearly at variance with our general defense policy, which requires in all logic a continuance of diverse research and development programs in nuclear weaponry. Present policy may be compared without injustice to the views of those who opposed the development of the H-bomb, or, more recently, a vigorous and adequately financed development of missiles. These views, however sincerely they may have been advocated, were judged not to be in the national interests. Our current test policy merits the same judgment.

This policy is also clearly at variance with a basic principle of our wider disarmament policy. We have stubbornly said that all disarmament measures are to be subject to international inspection and control. Our own test ban is indeed subject to policing, certainly by world opinion. But no inspection or control applies to Soviet activity. We have, in effect, "disarmed" ourselves, while leaving Russia free to go on arming. We have, in effect, brought into being a state of affairs that is advantageous to Russia, not to ourselves.

The validity of this part of the argument against cessation of all tests will approve itself to both of you gentlemen on consultation with military defense officials. They have often made the argument themselves, with more force and detail than is possible here. But they have lost out in the internal conflict over policy. What are called "overriding political considerations" have been determinant.

You will therefore have carefully to consider the question, whether our current policy on tests has been a success or a failure from the political point of view. Has it accomplished its own political objectives, in such wise as to compensate for the damage it has done to American technological progress and military strength?

Has it, for instance, convinced the Russians of our will to end or moderate the arms race? Has it dented their conviction that the capitalist camp is hostile, war-mongering, intent on destroying the Socialist camp? Has it placated world opinion and persuaded the peoples of our peaceful intentions? Has it limited the so-called nuclear club? Has it moderated neutralist sentiment? Has it contributed to a relaxation of international tensions? Has it diminished the fear of war, accidental or deliberate? Has it gained for the United States the initiative in disarmament negotiations?

Has it helped to further the possibility of other political negotiations? Has it strengthened the alliance of the free world and reinforced the confidence of our allies in our political wisdom? Has it had any good effect whatever on the whole political situation known as the cold war?

The answer to all these questions is, quite obviously, "No." In all these political respects our policy on tests has been demonstrably a failure.

There remain the two crucial political arguments. First, it was said that the issue of tests would be the easiest among disarmament issues on which to come to agreement with the Russians. This contention has by now been proved false. We announced the moratorium and went into the negotiations on tests as a counsel of political despair, after the discouraging history of all prior disarmament efforts. The despair is now blacker than ever. Where success seemed easiest, it has proved impossible.

Second, it was promised that the Geneva negotiations, based on our prior cessation of all tests, would lead to some "opening up" of the Soviet Union, some tiny piercing of the Iron Curtain, some acceptance (in actual fact, not simply as a "talking point") of the principle of international inspection and control of armaments. Has this promise been redeemed? Obviously no. The Soviet Union is as adamant today against any effective application of the principle of inspection and control as it was before our test moratorium and the inception of the Geneva negotiations.

What is worse, under the pressure of this Soviet refusal of the principle, the United States has retreated to an acceptance of the so-called Macmillan quota proposal which, according to Soviet interpretation, would mean only three inspections per year. That is to say, the United States has in effect abandoned its own principle. The Macmillan "quota proposal" is not in any sense an effective application, but rather an effective betrayal, of the principle of inspection and control.

As talented practitioners of the high art of politics both of you understand that the basic political test of any policy is single, simple, and severe: has the policy achieved or is it likely to achieve, success? Your critical review of American policy on nuclear tests will convince you, I am sure, that this policy fails the test. The diplomacy of disarmament, wrongly joined by us, at Soviet insistence, on the issue of stopping all nuclear tests, has reached a dead end. This fact damns the diplomacy. One of you gentlemen, when elected, will be obliged to recognize the fact. In the field of disarmament a "new frontier" needs to be explored. Or, to shift the metaphor, a new strategy for winning the cold war needs to be devised; this is a major area for the waging of the cold war, and for the opening of new frontiers. Here, I suggest, is an opportunity to display your resources political wisdom and courage, and to employ your powers of political persuasion.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. MURRAY.

# Equal Pay for Equal Work Is Elementary Justice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JAMES C. OLIVER

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Speaker, consistent with our oath of office, we are com-

mitted to the continuing task of securing fair and equitable treatment for all our citizens. When in the performance of this sworn duty one frustration is deliberately added to another, it becomes necessary under such circumstances to identify the origin of these frustrations which have worked a breach between our concept of elementary justice and its application. I am referring, Mr. Speaker, to our long standing and accepted principle of equal pay for equal work and would include the following letter:

JULY 19, 1960.

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Your refusal, once again, to approve the recently reenacted Kittery-Portsmouth wage equalization bill, in my opinion, was ill advised and based upon unfair conclusions.

I realize that your decision was sincerely motivated, but, representing, as I do, some 4.000 Maine citizens employed in the yard, to express our resentment of the character assassination of these loyal Americans which was implied in your pocket-veto memorandum, in these quotes: "This kind of legislation—this expectation of something-for-nothing from the Government just because it is the Government—weakens our national fabric and with each occurrence leaves it more seriously impaired." and, further, that the measure would give yard workers "a much higher hourly wage" than that paid by "fairminded private employers in the Portsmouth area."

In this instance, the something-for-nothing from the aGovernment, as you have termed it, is equal wages for equal work, which is only elementary justice. Certainly, as President of all the people, you will agree that legislative and executive justice is far from being something for nothing. Rather is it the basic obligation of all office holders, particularly elected officials, which your office symbolizes, as the top man.

The threat of weakness in our national fabric to which you have referred is certain to develop, directly, from practiced injustice. This is what your disapproval of this wage equalization legislation represents to the thousands of naval yard employees and their families in the Kittery-Portsmouth Yard.

families in the Kittery-Portsmouth Yard.

It would be well for your advisers, who have on two occasions recommended your act of disapproval, to pay heed to these facts.

1. Fuel costs in Maine equal or exceed those in Boston.

2. Food costs in general in Maine are not lower than those in Boston.

3. Clothing and costs of shelter for comfortable housing are as high or higher than Boston.

4. Local and State taxes in Maine exceed those in Massachusetts, as well as 47 other States of the Nation.

Your protection of the "fair-minded private employers in the Portsmouth area," to which your memorandum alludes, falls rather flat when it is recognized that these same employers are waxing fat, economically speaking, from the very wages of these Navy yard employees which they have persistently lirged you to downgrade. This is some sort of civic masochism in which the leaders of the Associated Industries indulge without really appreciating what they are doing to themselves and the economy of the area.

It is a rather significant fact, I think, about which you may be presently uninformed, that several of the high ranking naval officers, now in the Pentagon and advising you on this issue, recommended, while in command of the Kittery Yard, that their wage scales be equalized, as they were prior

to 1947. It is rather ironical that your veto action on two occasions should be recommended by these very same officers. There is no basis for a compromise approach to basic justice. You are either for it or against it. Your disapproval of wage equalization for Kittery Naval Yard employees with Boston employees for performing the same kind of work is not an act of justice.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES C. OLIVER, Member of Congress.

# Calvert Magruder Retires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, on the occasion of the retirement of one of our Nation's most eminent jurists, the Honorable Calvert Magruder, from the bench and from the faculty of the Harvard Law School, another distinguished American, Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter of the U.S. Supreme Court expressed the esteem in which Judge Magruder is held, in eloquent terms. ask unanimous consent that Justice Frankfurter's tribute to Judge Magruder which appeared in the Harvard Law School Bulletin in June of 1959 be made a part of the Appendix of the Congres-SIONAL RECORD where it can properly come to the attention of Members of the Congress and others interested in the remarkable career of Judge Magruder.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## CALVERT MAGRUDER RETIRES

(Calvert Magruder, 1916, retires from the faculty this year. Except for 2 years during World II, he has been instructing students at the Harvard Law School since September of 1920. For 9 of these years he doubled as an administrator, when he was vice dean from 1930 to 1939. He was appointed to the bench of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in 1939, but each year he retained his connection with the school and taught a section of the first year course in torts. He will retire from the court, where he is now chief judge, as well as from the faculty, but neither of these steps is calculated to grant him a great change in his way of life. He plans to move to San Francisco, where he will serve on the faculty of Hastings College of the Law, and he hopes to sit from time to time by special designation on the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The following words of tribute to Calvert Magruder come most appropriately from the pen of his distinguished one-time colleague on the faculty who for many years since has had the opportunity to review Judge Magruder's judicial performance. The tribute is reprinted from the Harvard Law School Yearbook for 1959, which is dedicated to Judge Magruder.)

"In giving public utterance to anything even truthfully appreciative of Calvert Magruder, one finds himself inhibited by a cramping awareness of the judge's modesty. Even his modesty is not so powerful as to be contagious, but at least it is compelling enough to make one careful not to offend it. While it may surprise him to be told so, he

will have to yield to the fact that among the hundreds of teachers in the long history of the Harvard Law School he occupies a unique position. We have had, particularly in the early days, sitting judges who did some teaching; have had former judges who became teachers; we have had teachers who became judges. Magruder alone went from the chair to the bench and continued as a teacher, to the great benefit of the bench and the school.

"I cannot speak of him as a student; he shunned all my courses. I can, however, speak of myself as his pupil, albeit a derivative pupil. I have the good fortune to have had over the years seven law clerks who came to me after their postgraduate judicial year with Judge Magruder. Different as these seven men were in their virtues and in their limitations, as men of high quality always are different, they had certain professional and human qualities in common. As the phenomena of these common qualities repeated themselves, their common source of inspiration and influence—Calvert' Magruder—became manifested.

"At this point, my awareness of Magruder's modesty asserts itself. I must not attribute to him innate qualities of these admirable law clerks, nor attribute to him the enveloping atmosphere of the Harvard Law School, which these young men more unconsciously than consciously doubtlessly absorbed. But making even the most generous allowances for the shaping influences that were unrelated to Calvert Magruder, it cannot be doubted that what he meant to these men and therefore what he did to them cropped out too frequently and too prominently during their year with me to be denied. Indeed, as occasion from time to time arose, I had to struggle not a little to maintain my independence against the strong feeling of my Magruder law clerks that in my attitude toward some judicial problem I was not walking the straight and narrow and sensible and relaxed path of Magruder. The criteria of relevance and candor and earthiness by which I was judged were the Magruder criteria. In a word, he was for them the image of a judge. And this was so, not merely as to substance but as to form. For in their year with Judge Magruder they were made to realize, as all who read his opinions are made to realize, that form and substance in legal opinions are not opposite or alien ingredients but constitute a fused whole. The judicial office does not automatically generate a style as limpid as Magruder's but we can all try to do better than we do and I should like to think that the Magruder standard set for me by his former law clerks was not wholly unheeded.

"I have said that in Magruder substance and form are not disjointed. Still less is there a separation in him between the judge and the man. As good fortune brought me a succession of these Magruder law clerks, I became even more conscious than I had been made through my own relations with him that, while he had exceptional endowments as a lawyer which were reflected in him as a judge, this professional side of him was infused by his qualities as a man.

"I have emphasized modesty as the dominant characteristic of him. But in him modesty is not an expression of shyness or self-depreciation or self-distrust. It has, I believe, deeper sources and deeper consequences than shyness often has in men. I am not sure that he knows this. Part of Magruder's hardheadedness is lack of undue introspection. He is not merely modest about himself in the sense that he doesn't think too much of himself. He is modest about man—and even man become judge. I am sure that had Mr. Justice Holmes known of Calvert Magruder's judicial career he would have found in him a true disciple of his deepest convictions that the first

duty of a judge is to remember that he is not God. By no means does this imply that he has shrunk from a judge's duty to reach results not to his own personal liking, any more than his modesty restrained his critical judgment from differing with the mighty. The quality of Mr. Justice Brandeis' work was not often open to criticism, particularly by a lad fresh from the law school, and there was an awesome aspect about him that did not readily loosen tongues. Yet it was of Magruder of whom he said, "He was the best critic I ever had." It is, I believe, these human qualities of Magruder that made him so: his sense of relevance, his respect for the intrinsic unawed by position, the simplicity of his nature, and, not least, his acute sense of craftsmanship.

"If from the inadequate things that I have said there does not emerge my affection for the man and admiration for the judge, it would prove that I am wholly devoid of the art of innuendo. If I expressed in direct language my feelings for the man and my respect for the judge I would offend his modesty, so I will stop.

"FELIX FRANKFURTER, 1906."

The Problems of Small Business 1960-61: Iowa Small Business in Trouble— 130 Bankruptcies in 1950—809 Bankruptcies in 1959—Hope for the Future in Legislation Proposed by Len Wolf

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, the past few years have not been good years for small business. According to a Dun and Bradstreet report there were 14,964 business failures in 1959 in the United States. This was the greatest number of business failures in any year since 1933. For example, in 1950 there were 130 bankruptcy petitions in Iowa while in 1959 there were 809 bankruptcy petitions.

Because of this very serious business downturn, we might even call this period the "quiet depression." The first bill that I introduced when I came to the House of Representatives was one which, had it been passed, would have done much to remedy the present business depression. This bill, H.R. 2812, al-lowed small business a tax reduction on earnings which are plowed back into the business. The amount that would be allowed is 20 percent or \$30,000, whichever is the lesser amount. This bill has become a necessity because of the unfair competition which now exists between small and big business. Small business cannot compete against business that have unlimited credit and reserves unless given a helping hand.

My major efforts in the Congress have been directed to preventing the big from getting bigger, and the small from getting smaller or eliminated.

I know firsthand the heartbreak and disappointment that can come to a family when the hard work of many years is wiped out. I know the pressures and the sleepless nights caused by unsatisfied creditors forcing accounts you owe, and when doing the best you can is still not enough for the creditors. I know the anxiety which comes to a family when business reverses come through no fault of its own. If we are serious about free enterprise, then we will help protect it through effective legislation to eliminate many of the problems from which small business is suffering today.

One of the great problems that we in the Middle West face concerns the serious decline of our small towns. With this decline, of course, has gone the decline of small business. I have endeavored to provide solutions to these problems through certain legislation that I offered in the 86th Congress. I proposed the establishment of a county industrial agent program. The county industrial agent program would be set up in the same manner as the county agricultural extension program. The financial support for it would come from State, Federal and county governments on the same basis that the present farm extension program is supported.

The basic purpose of this program is to reinvigorate our small towns with new employment opportunities so that they may again thrive—industrially and culturally. I believe in the life of the small town and in the importance of the small businessman in these towns. But they need help and new direction—direction which could come from the enactment of the county industrial agent program. The Small Business Administration, many colleges, and industrial groups have shown great interest in this program.

My proposed concurrent resolutionwhich Senator Kefauver also came to sponsor-directs the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to work out ways to stop world monopoly. Pricing and protective arrangements today exist between some of the largest companies in the world in order to control the price on about 140 different raw material items. Furthermore, these activities ultimately come back to haunt American foreign policy so that it looks as if we are invariably taking the sides of the world monopolists. This program which I sponsored was the American foreign economic policy before 1953, and because of pressure from the mining and oil interests this policy was changed by the present administration.

I have worked hard for the fair trade bill so that it could get a fair hearing on the House floor. I believe that there is great merit in this proposal, and I signed the discharge petition so that this bill could be jarred loose from the Rules Committee. Unfair competition from so-called wholesale mail order houses could be stopped if we win this one.

Vertical integration in the meatpacking and animal raising industries could be prevented with passage of a bill which I introduced this past year. The competitive relationship with chainstores is also improved from independent business.

I believe that the excise tax on telephones is a detriment to small business, and since I have been in the Congress I have worked for its repeal. In view of the difficulties experienced by small businesses in securing operating money at prices they can afford, I have consistently worked for low interest rates and have opposed legislation which would breach the traditional ceiling on long-term Federal borrowing, since any such change in connection with Federal borrowing would be extended to the field of private borrowing.

In efforts to arrest the continuing upward spiral in costs of natural gas charged by pipeline companies, I worked very hard to secure action on my bill to prohibit pipeline companies from imposing consecutive gas rate increases while it still has a previously filed application pending before the Federal Power Commission. I have also worked for legislation to require the FPC to act more promptly on rate increase applications and carry out its statutory duty to regulate natural gas rates. One hundred and seventy-nine communities and more than 200,000 families in Iowa have been affected by 8 gas rate increases imposed on the consumers since 1951. The Denver Post stated that "the Federal Power Commission would become a beehive of activity, grinding out decisions in rapid order," if my bill were to become law.

I have worked in support of legislation creating a Central Mortgage Reserve Facility which would have provided a sound national monetary approach to homebuilding finance. Unfortunately, this proposal died in the Rules Commit-Tight money has in many periods pinched the lifeblood of building-which has an unfavorable cumulative affect on our entire economy-not only to builders, but to workers, and to the public. When mortgage funds for homes dry up, builders lay off workers, stop buying lumber, cement and appliances. In terms of jobs, this means millions of man-hours lost in factories, forests, and local communities.

I am proud of my record in the fight for small business. It is my hope that in the next year the kinds of proposals that I have worked for will become law, for unless they do I fear that the small businessman will be forced out of business—and the American people as a whole will be the losers.

Mr. Speaker, on many other occasions I have taken the floor to bring to the attention of the Congress the problems of the independent merchants of America, and I pledge to continue my fight to improve the economic climate for our small businessmen.

Unemployment—Solutions to the Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there is reason to believe that when the 87th Congress convenes in January, the Nation may be facing a full-scale recession.

For several months now economists have been predicting a worsening of business conditions. Business Week, the Wall Street Journal, the financial pages of the New York Times, and other publications have reported a growing volume of opinion that an economic downturn is imminent.

The Secretary of Labor has just reported that unemployment in August rose to 5.9 percent of the labor force—a new high for the year. Unemployment in Detroit and southeastern Michigan now exceed 10 percent.

### UNEMPLOYMENT-POSTWAR

The postwar years have brought a new kind of problem to the national economy—a new and growing type of Joblessness that persists in good times as well as bad. It is time something was done about it.

Since World War II there have been three economic downturns which have resulted in periods of substantial labor surplus. There are two facts worth noting about these recessions, both equally alarming. First, the amount of unemployment for each was greater than the recession which preeded it. Second, recovery from each of these recessions left us with substantially higher levels of unemployment.

After the 1947-48 recession, unemployment was reduced to 3 percent of the labor force, but it never got below 4 percent after the 1954 recession. Since 1958 it has never been less than 5 percent.

What I have described is a trend of increasing joblessness running through the cyclical changes of recession and recovery. If this trend continues, and if we are in another economic downturn, unemployment in 1961 may hit 8 to 10 percent of the Nation's workers, and the period of recovery will still find 5.5 to 6 percent of them unemployed.

The principal characteristics of the Postwar economy that have caused this trend are three: A growing labor force, a slow rate of growth, and automation.

Since the Korean war there has been a substantial slowdown in the rate of growth of the economy as a whole. As a result, the economy is generating new jobs at a slower rate than that at which the labor force is growing. Automation and technological advances in the form of laborsaving devices have reduced manpower requirements in many industries and permit a substantial increase in production without a corresponding increase in the number of jobs.

The flat statement that unemployment has reached about 6 percent of the labor force does not reveal the real magnitude of the problem. It does not take into account the 2.4 million workers who are working only part time. The total idle time of part-time workers is the equivalent of having another 985,000 workers unemployed.

Moreover, the average duration of a worker's unemployment status has increased markedly in recent years, and, increasingly, joblessness is concentrated in particular areas, communities, and industries. Even if predictions of an economic downturn are erroneous, there is an obvious need for Federal action on a wide front to remedy some of the causes of unemployment and to relieve the human suffering it entails.

#### AUTOMATION

Automation of our productive processes is a source of potential abundance for our Nation. In the years ahead we hope to raise our own standard of liv-We must maintain a costly military machine, provide for the needs of a rapidly growing population, create jobs for a working force that will reach 86 million by 1970, and we must continue to help less favored nations through the foreign aid programs. We can achieve these goals and satisfy these needs only by achieving monumental increases in productivity, and increased use of our scientific, technological know-how is absolutely essential.

Automation, however, must be used to serve the needs of all the people. Experience has shown that it can contribute to serious dislocation in the lives of individuals and virtually destroy the economy of whole communities. Automation contributed to a 6 percent decline in the number of factory production workers between 1948 and 1958 during a period when the index of industrial production increased by 35 percent. In the case of the auto industry, the number of employees is one-half of what it was some 8 or 10 years ago, yet auto production has increased.

Automation threatens to destroy thousands of jobs; it has created fear among workers and among their families. In some areas it has created poverty and hunger, as in the coal fields of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. It has become a national problem, transcending the boundaries of communities and States. It is creating problems to which the Federal Government must immediately address itself.

It is, unfortunately, a problem we know far too little about. We have no firm basis for anticipating what its ultimate impact will be. At the present time we do not know how heavily our labor markets will be burdened with the task of redistributing displaced workers. We do not know its effect upon skills. Many skills will be rendered completely obsolete; new skills will be needed, but at present we have no way of knowing what these skills will be. We need to know more about the overall social and economic consequences of automation.

The search for the answers to these questions is beyond the means of single individuals, business management or State and local governments. There is immediate need for a national conference of industrial and union leaders, under the sponsorship of the Federal Government, to make a comprehensive and continuing study of automation and its effect on this Nation's manpower needs.

A PROPER SUBJECT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The Republican minority leader of the Senate, Mr. Dirksen, has introduced a measure to remove from the area of legitimate union-management discussion the question of discontinuation of jobs

and job descriptions. This measure is aimed directly at the worker whose job is or may be destroyed by the introduction of automated processes. In many if not most collective bargaining contracts today management and labor have recognized their mutual responsibility to solve the problem of transition. It is unthinkable that the Federal Government should interfere in the efforts of the two most interested parties to solve the problem of concern to them both.

The Federal Government must make every attempt to encourage and assist joint union-management efforts through collective bargaining to minimize the hardships that result from the introduction of automated equipment. The working man must retain the right to bargain about the discontinuation of his job, not because he will use this power to prevent economic growth, but because he must have some protection during the period of transition so as to keep to a minimum the dislocations that result to him, to his family, and to his community.

The Federal Government through the Department of Labor should be in a position to render technical assistance to business management which is in general seeking an honest solution to the problems resulting from the introduction of technical change without causing undue hardship to their employees.

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The functioning of the U.S. Employment Service must be strengthened and expanded. Right now when a worker becomes unemployed, say at an auto plant in Macomb County, the local employment service knows little or nothing about the job opportunities that may be available to this worker in another part of Michigan or outside the State. Far too little guidance and counseling is available to him. There are substantial areas in the Nation in need of skills which exist in large surpluses in other areas of the Nation. The operation of the Employment Service should be expanded. A clearinghouse for information concerning job surpluses and manpower requirements should be set up in Washington with branches operating on a regional and statewide basis so that workers whose skills are surplus in one area can be informed of the need for their skills in other areas.

# UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Existing unemployment compensation programs in most States are inadequate in almost every respect. They are inadequate in terms of the number of people who are covered. Some 13 million workers—20 percent of the labor force—are not covered at all. Benefits are too low and their duration too short.

The individual State in competition with its neighbors to attract industry is unwilling and unable to improve the situation. We need national standards raising the level of benefits to at least 50 percent of the weekly wage, extending the benefit period to 26 weeks and giving protection to those not presently covered. Only Federal legislation can accomplish this.

### RETRAINING

The Federal Government in cooperation with State and local governments, labor organizations and business management must work to devise new and effective programs to retrain workers whose skills have become obsolete.

Incidentally, I propose that we should revise our outmoded unemployment compensation laws so as to permit a worker who has been laid off to engage in a retraining program without losing his unemployment benefits. Workers should be encouraged to retain their skills, not hindered in their efforts to develop new and needed capabilities.

With results of information gathered from a study which I have proposed, the needs of American industry for particular skills can be projected. Our high schools and vocational training institutions can be alerted to our future needs and begin to train students in accordance with the findings.

#### DEPRESSED AREAS

Immediate attention must be addressed to the particular type of joblessness that characterizes the so-called depressed areas of the Nation where chronic and substantial unemployment has existed for months and years and where there is little hope for improvement unless the Federal Government undertakes a program to help these communities to help themselves.

I am impatient with those who state that the unemployed in these depressed regions should migrate to more prosperous areas and thereby solve their problems. It is unreasonable to expect people to pull up their roots, to leave the communities where they have lived all their lives, where their families and their friends are, to settle elsewhere where job opportunities are probably also limited. Rather than dismantle communities, it makes much more sense to me to assist these communities in their attempts to encourage expanding industries, both new and old, to locate in their areas.

The techniques for solving area unemployment are well known. They have been an integral part of our foreign aid programs since the days of the Marshall plan and the point 4 program. They are embodied in the area redevelopment bill which was unfortunately vetoed by the President on two different occasions. They are simply a combination of technical assistance for economic planning, loans to industry for planned expansion, loans and grants to communities for the utilities necessary to attract new industry and for the retraining of jobless workers to equip them with needed new skills.

I am happy to note that both political parties have endorsed such a program in their platforms, and perhaps it is not too much to expect that the Federal Government will finally act to help distressed communities meet the problems which are too farreaching to be resolved by local initiative.

### FOOD-STAMP PLAN

At the present time about 5½ million Americans are receiving surplus commodities consisting of flour, butter, rice, cornmeal, and powdered milk. During the last session of Congress we gave the Secretary of Agriculture authority to revive the food-stamp plan so that our

huge agricultural surpluses could be more effectively used than they are today in feeding our hungry people. The Secretary, for some reason known only to him, has refused to use this authority. I propose that early next year we enact legislation that will require him to use this authority.

#### RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

My proposals thus far have been directed mainly toward relieving the distress that results from unemployment and toward meeting the special problems that have resulted from automation. In the last analysis if we are to find a final solution to the problem of unemployment as well as to the problems resulting from automation, then the American economy must increase its rate of growth.

We must reverse the unrealistic and stifling monetary policies of this administration. High interest rates and tight money have stifled the American economy. We must consciously and vigorously set about the task of stimulating economic expansion.

The needs of our Nation are great. In the great cities and in many small towns and rural areas people are inadequately housed. There are shortages of hospital facilities; we have too few schools, too few teachers; we need additional vocational and recreational facilities. Our transportation facilities are antiquated and are in themselves a hindrance to economic development. If we set about meeting these needs through responsible public investment, not only will we get the things done which we should be doing, we will put men to work, and in doing so we will stimulate economic growth which of itself will provide increased Federal revenues with which to pay for the work we are doing.

Let us plan to act. We cannot continue to ignore the future. It does not promise to take care of itself.

# Fallacies of Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LAURENCE CURTIS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in extension of my remarks I include a valuable discussion of communism by three prominent clergymen. This is part of a report printed by a committee of the House some years ago, but which should receive renewed attention during this present time of crisis:

THE IDEOLOGICAL FALLACIES OF COMMUNISM SYNOPSIS

Three prominent clergymen—of the Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant faiths, repectively—analyzed in the accompanying staff consultations "The Ideological Fallacies of Communism."

Rabbi S. Andhil Fineberg, community relations consultant of the American Jewish Committee, characterized communism as follows:

"Communism is a totalitarian scheme for regimenting human existence. It subjects every aspect of life to the wishes and whims of a bureaucratic oligarchy. It is as different from our outlook on life as atheism is different from faith in God. The political and economic aspects of communism are derivatives of a philosophy whose ultimates cannot resemble ours.

"Communists base their view of life on materialism and on a collective society. Our way of life is based on Judaeo-Christian concepts and on the importance of even the most humble individual. They think of people as creatures whose destiny is determined solely by their material well-being. We think of people as creatures with souls, who prize spiritual values."

He discussed the ideological fallacies of communism concerning God, man, private property, and power. Regarding the fallacy of communism with respect to the existence of God, Dr. Fineberg stated:

"Ruling out, as they do, the existence of a delty and man's responsibility to that Higher Power, they revere only human beings. They have no hope of the hereafter; they have no concept such as the Jews have—which, incidentally, is the theme of our high holy days—that everyone is accountable to the Divine Judge. They, therefore, do not have what religious people consider higher moral laws, the immutable demands that God makes upon human beings and which are at the base not only of our aspirations but of our concepts of moral conduct."

His comments with reference to the Communist fallacy in regard to man included these observations:

"Lacking a spiritual basis for existence, Communist ideologists conceive of people as having no other worthy objective but material prosperity and military might. All other human ideals, hopes, and aspirations are sacrificed for these. And, in pursuit of these goals for the nation as a whole, Communist rulers assume the right to deal with all human beings as though they were the property and chattel of the state. Democratic leaders would never set up one-party government. You will recall that, when the great emancipator, Moses, was told that several people were speaking against him in the camp, he welcomed that dissent and said, 'Would that all the people were prophets and that God would put His spirit in all of them.'"

Continuing his analysis, Dr. Fineberg assailed the fallacies of communism in regard to private property by pointing out that "where property right is so limited that the concept of ownership becomes a myth and a deception, as it is under communism, there ceases to be the kind of personal responsibility necessary for a genuinely religious life, which must be one of owning, of giving, and of sharing, with considerable opportunity for voluntary conduct."

In regard to the fallacy of communism respecting power, Dr. Fineberg exploded the theory of communism "that the beneficence of Communists is sufficient to guarantee good government."

In response to the query as to how the forces of freedom can best combat the ideology of communism, he pointed out that the forces of freedom should emphasize the "proof of the superiority of our way of life over life under communism in terms of religious and spiritual values."

Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, national director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, Auxiliary Bishop of New York and Titular Bishop of Cesariana, stated that "communism is not an economic system; communism is basically a philosophical system, which was born of the marriage of two unmarriageable and unproductive units \* \* \* not based on reality."

He pointed out that "the existence of God and private property are both denied simultaneously by communism. If a man has no soul, he cannot allege that he has any relationships with anyone outside of the state. If he has no property, he is dependent upon the state even for his physical existence. Therefore the denial of God and the denial of freedom are both conditions of slavery."

He continued:

"The goal of communism is the complete subjection of mankind to a totalitarian system which would deny both internal and external freedom."

With reference to the relationship between the philosophy of communism and communism in action, Bishop Sheen ob-served that "as in Christianity the word became flesh, or truth became incarnate; in communism the ideology has become action. There is no great diversity between any principles of communism and communism in action. And that is why many people go wrong in judging communism, because they, not knowing its ideology, do not understand the present action.

"We of the Western World judge Russia by its foreign policy. Whenever there are smiles at Geneva and Russia apparently begins to be lenient with the Western World, we think communism is good. Whereas if you judge it from its ideology, it is a tactic, but not a change of system."

In regard to the reason for the tremend-

ous inroads made by communism in the the course of the last 50 years, Bishop Sheen

"There are many reasons for that. One reason is the spiritual vacuum that has been created in the world. The modern world has lost its faith, it has lost its goal and its purpose. And the world became sick and tired of milk and water systems where there Was nothing so sacred that you could dedicate your life to it, and nothing so evil that you should risk your life to destroy it. And communism comes into a world that is sick With relativism, and offers an absolute, and men find a loyalty and a dedication and a consecration which gives them great faith in a political system, without imposing any individual morality."

As to why certain persons become Communists, Bishop Sheen notd that communism "legislates for the mass, but it does not im-Pose any individual morality. That is one of the reasons, I think, why some peoplenot all, God forbid-have an exaggerated interest in social justice, because it dispenses them from individual justice; they begin taking care of everyone else's problems in order to cover up their own dark and rotten conscience. Whenever I hear people talk about social justice I always want to find out how much they pay their housekeepers."

He continued:

"It is always well to investigate the moral background of those who become Communists, as it is always a good principle in talking to people not to be so interested in what they say as in why they say it. Why do certain people say certain things? For example, if you ask me a question, and I immediately begin insulting you or the committee, you shouldn't pay any attention to what I am saying, but to why do I say it, to what is wrong with me.

"A young man one day knocked Lincoln down in a hospital in Virginia. He didn't recognize Lincoln, and he said to Lincoln, Why didn't you get out of the way, you big. long-legged spider? And Lincoln said, Young man, what's troubling you on the

inside?"

Very often skepticism is a moral position; that is to say, it has been determined by behavior. So the intelligentsia will sometimes follow communism because of their

Among the courses of action which he suggested in undertaking to cope with the international Communist menace was the expulsion of Russia from the United Nations, and the insistence by the West on the liberation of certain suppressed peoples.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, stated that "Communism is a driving dynamic faith. It has all of the passion that we associate with the early Christian church. But its basic tenet, its first principle is atheism. It not only disregards, but it refutes and denies, the Christian It has absolutely no concern for the individual. We believe that government is made for man, and not man for government. Communism teaches and practices that the individual is not only the servant of, but the slave of, the state. He exists for the state. His personal well-being is of no consideration at all if the strength of the state is in any way mitigated or jeop-ardized by this individual. \* \* \* Communism is a total and comprehensive philoso-phy. It is a way of life. It is a coverall, body, mind, and soul. It is the universal enslavement."

Dr. Poling pointed out that so-called peaceful coexistence with the Kremlin is both incredible and impossible, that so far as the Kremlin is concerned peaceful co-

existence means peaceful submission.
"Communism," Dr. Poling continued, "has made, in the opinion of some of us, a moral debacle of the United Nations." He asserted "that there was every reason for us to with-draw recognition of Russia." He urged that He urged that individual citizens join in the efforts of the several patriotic organizations of the Nation which are dedicated to resisting commu-

In regard to the manner in which the forces of freedom can compete in the world marketplace of ideas with Communist

ideology, he stated:

"We need to emphasize not what material things we have here, but the realities of freedom and the fact that communism is slavery. It is the destruction of the very aspirations of the soul. It is enslavement of the body, and you can prove that by pointing to Communist slave camps all over the world, and not only the enslavement of the body, but the enslavement of the mind and the soul. And remember one thing: There are more than 1 billion human beings who believe in one God—the Moslem, the Buddhist, the Roman Catholic, the Protestant, and the Jew.

We should lay emphasis upon the fact that communism in its first tenet is athe-We have obscured that idea too often. We need to point to what we have on our coins, 'In God We Trust.' We need to get that across, if you please. We are getting the dollar across, but we need to get across the thing that we really finally live by in this country."

# What Great Big Highway Bungle?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. GORDON H. SCHERER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, there has been considerable controversy over the manner in which the highway program under the 1956 act is being carried out. In the July issue of the Reader's Digest there was an article entitled "Our Great Big Highway Bungle." The objectivity and accuracy of this article have been questioned by many people interested in highways, including a number of State highway departments. The American Road Builder, in its August 1960 issue, gives its answer in an article "What Great Big Highway entitled Bungle?"

Mr. Speaker, it is my feeling that the Members of Congress should have an opportunity to look at the other side of the coin as presented in this latter article.

WHAT GREAT BIG HIGHWAY BUNGLE?

The Reader's Digest for July contains an article entitled "Our Great Big Highway Bungle" which rakes the Interstate Highway program over the coals

Essentially, the article is a compilation of all the rumors, complaints, wild charges, and ill-founded generalizations of extravagance which have been made in the last 4 years. The impact of such a distillation of distorted statements on the public at large is, undoubtedly, tremendous. The highway program has been struck a damaging low blow.

On the other hand, the article is so shot through with obvious distortions that many thoughtful readers will be compelled to doubt its sincerity. In the long run, the net effect of the article may be to stimulate a healthy public interest in learning the true facts about the Interstate program.

Local reaction in several cities mentioned in the article underlined the crying need for a better public understanding of the national highway program. A typical comment of this type runs something like this:

"Maybe there are a lot of things wrong with the national highway program, but Reader's Digest was way off base in its comments on our local situation. As far as things in our town are concerned, the article painted a completely false picture."

The very best that can be said for the agazine's appraisal of freeway locations magazine's that have been selected or are under consideration in Omaha, Nebr.; Wilmington, Del.; Macon, Ga.; and Reno, Nev., is that the article relied wholly on the testimony of those who had opposed the routes in public hearings while ignoring completely the prevailing opinion in the affected communities. What was and is the prevailing view was made to appear to be the arbitrary and dictatorial flat of some official.

In citing these dissenting statements, Reader's Digest evidently made no attempt to discriminate between fact and fiction, accepted inflated guesses about costs withquestion, and conveniently ignored all facts that might have weakened its arguments.

It is true, for example, that the present city council in Wilmington has been critical of the proposed freeway project in that city. and it may be true, as the Digest states, that a bypass route could be built for 27 percent less money. But it is also true—although not stated—that such a bypass would not serve one-third as many users and thus be more costly from the stand-point of traffic served. It is also true— though not stated—that there is strong support for the proposed freeway among Wilmington civic leaders. Only the one side of the story is told.

Again, in the case of Macon, the article emphasizes the plight of Mercer University, where the highway "will fence off the 89-year-old campus \* \* \* from the only direc-tion in which it can grow." This is an opinion which the Mercer administration does not share; it favors the proposed highway location, which is, in fact, only a proposal and not a settled location.

Throughout the article, Reader's Digest took evident care to select tidbits which would spice up its story while neglecting all information which did not fit its basic thesis. This thesis is that the highway program

has "gone wrong" because:

1. "The first trouble is that Uncle Sam is paying most of the bill, with little control written into the law. The Federal Government simply shovels out the money for the States to spend. This has invited irresponsibility and inefficiency. Local self-interest and greed—at the expense of the general good-are in the saddle all over the coun-

2. "The second trouble with the program that, because of the rush to get at the Federal moneybags, the mismanagement and waste normal to such a program so sprawling and vast have been many times multi-

plied.

3. "With hasty mismanagement and local greed has come, inevitably, a third drain collusion, chicanery, venality, and graft. Nobody knows the enormity of the take to date, but more and more cases are coming to light."

A point-by-point examination of these

charges is in order.

Point No. 1 must strike many who have workaday dealings with the Bureau of Public Roads as a patent absurdity. The implication that the Federal Government advances cash to the States is false. Actually, the procedure is one of reimbursement, after thorough audit by the Bureau of Public Roads and subject to check audits by the General Accounting Office of expenditures made initially by the States. Review and approval by the Federal Government is required at every stage of project advancement.

In developing its "money-shoveling" theory, Reader's Digest asks us to consider several allegedly horrible examples grandiose geometric design and location selection which resulted from Uncle Sam's alleged free hand with the dollars. In each case, the Digest abides by the rule that there is no use telling the whole story when

half the story will do.

The classic example—the one everybody likes to cite-is the one with the bawdyhouse in it. Reader's Digest is no exception. Although the story is becoming threadbare now, the Digest plays the familiar chorus again, telling us how a 3-mile stretch of Nevada highway has 3 interchanges, costing \$358,000, serving an average of 89 cars a day, which travel to and from a few ranches, some abandoned mines, and the bawdyhouse, which also has been abandoned in spite of its national advertising.

This half of the story is substantially correct, except that the interchanges cost \$137,000 less than the Digest claims. The untold half of the story is that the threeinterchange solution to the problem of connecting the local roads with the interstate highway is the cheapest solution. The highway runs through the narrow Truckee River canyon where, because of the extremely limited usable area in the canyon, it would have been quite costly to build the frontage roads needed to connect the local roads to a single interchange.

Point No. 2 introduces the "hurryup" theory; that there is such a great rush to spend the interstate money that mismanagement and waste abound. Again the "horrible example" method is used to estab-

lish the theory.

In this category, the prize example is the matter of vertical clearances, as aired by the Blatnik committee last February.

Digest tells it this way:

'In July 1956 the Secretary of Commerce and a committee of State highway officialswith no representatives from the Department of Defense-decided that a 14-foot minimum clearance all along the network would be fine. A telephone call to the Pentagon would have disclosed their error."

This is not what happened, and a phone call to the Pentagon would have confirmed that the Defense Department was working in close cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads and was quite happy with the 14-foot minimum clearance, but actually this is beside the point.

The point, undeniably, is that it was not until 1960 that a new Defense Department position of the matter requiring a 16-foot clearance was put into effect (quite promptly) by the Secretary of Commerce. disputed fact is that it took the Defense Department quite a long time to arrive at the position that a 16-foot clearance was neces-

Whether or not this long delay in arriving at a fixed policy was costly to the Government is a matter of opinion. It must be understood that there is no magic number of feet for the accommodation of all military traffic. The Defense Department has always recognized that a very small proportion of its freight must be detoured around low underpasses and that a few extremely large pieces of equipment be moved only on waterwave

The great bulk of tactical equipment is designed for use abroad, where the underpass problem is more severe than in this country. In 1956, the Defense Department might have demanded a 20-foot clearance, with some justification, but also with more probable reason to be accused of extravagance and

One good effect of the long discussion period was the development of the concept of requiring the 16-foot vertical clearance in urban areas only where there is no acceptable alternate route. On most urban segments of the Interstate System, the more economical 14-foot minimum will prevail, with one bypass route designated for the 16-foot minimum.

It has not yet been determined how many 14-foot structures will have to be raised. Assuming that all of them are raised, the cost would be \$176 million, not the \$730 million figure which one western builder is said to have furnished Reader's Digest.

The Digest is in the company of many armchair critics in assuming that the employment of consulting engineers by a State highway department is prima facle evidence of waste and mismanagement. It points out that consulting firms in several States have been paid large sums of money for highway work, without going so far as to say that any of them were overpaid. It does claim that consultants are usually paid a percentage of the cost of the project, and that, assuming consultants sometimes have a great deal to do with deciding whether the job will be an expensive one or a frugal one, "only a highly developed sense of ethics stands between (the consultant) and temp-

Without documentation to back it up, the Digest's blast at the consultants has about the weight of bar-room gossip. The Bureau of Roads has this to say on the subject:

"The use of consulting engineers for some of the work gives the States greater flexibil-ity; enables them to secure experts for specialized situations; brings outside thinking into solving problems; creates incentive for better production of the States forces by providing a yardstick of accomplishment; and enables work to be accomplished that would be impossible otherwise. The objective has been to get the design work done as efficiently and effectively as possible.

• Plans developed by consultants nrust follow the same predetermined design standards as those developed by regular State highway forces and must be reviewed and approved in the same manner."

Point No. 3 charges "collusion, chicanery, venality and graft."

Again the Digest tells a horror story, but the pickings are pretty thin. It says, "No-body knows the enormity of the take to date, but more and more cases are coming to light." Translation: "We haven't found much graft so far, but we've got until 1972 to hunt for more."

Lacking anything better as examples, the Digest digs up a couple of dead horses. In Indiana, a union official was charged with making a quick profit of \$78,802.80 on a highway real estate deal back in 1956. Not one cent of Federal money was involved, and the State of Indiana has been repaid \$78,416.29."

Also cited as a hush-hush deal is the Tulsa bypass matter. Testimony before the Blatnik committee indicated that the inspection procedures followed by State inspectors on the job left much to be desired, but there was no evidence whatever of any deal between the contractor and the State em-

"Others testified that overpayments to this one contractor are estimated at \$524,000, and that the road, completed in 1958, is already starting to crack up in places," the Digest

There was, indeed, testimony from a private consulting engineer that he estimated the deficiency in materials placed in the job at \$524,689.15. It was a figure that evidently seemed high even to the Tulsa County prosecutor who hired the engineer, for he cut the estimate down to \$138,289,35 before asking for indictments. The actual overpayment is still undetermined. of Public Roads assuredly will take steps to recover any Federal money involved.

A critical engineering examination of the main line of the highway revealed that there was no evidence of any marked distress in excess of that found on similar projects. Admittedly, this does not necessarily mean it

will not break up prematurely.

The most significant point about the Oklahoma affair was overlooked completely by Reader's Digest. The point is that the Federal Government, as represented by the Bureau of Public Roads, moved quickly to make corrections in its administrative machinery to eliminate the demonstrated weakness in the inspection procedure, while local authoritles had taken steps, even before the Blatnik committee investigators got wind of the sit-uation, to secure appropriate indictments.

There have been remarkably few instances in which the administrative procedures have failed to adequately safeguard public funds. In those few instances, corrective

action has been taken swiftly.

This policy of rectifying errors as soon as they appear and taking the steps necessary to prevent recurrences seems sound and adequate. But the Digest proposes a different course of action-or inaction:

"Some will undoubtedly urge that we proceed full speed ahead 'for the good of the Nation.' But perhaps it is time not to go ahead. Judging by the record to date, it is time to stop and evaluate, to make every possible effort to cut out the waste, graft, and stupidity, if that beautiful dream we all once had is to come true."

The assumption here is that a committee of experts could examine the interstate program at leisure, review the record of the last 4 years, and come up with regulations to correct whatever administrative weaknesses were discovered. (How such a committee might act to eliminate human stupidity is an interesting question.) fact is that the program is constantly undergoing a searching review in the Bureau of Public Roads, in the Congress, in the General Accounting Office, and in the State highway departments.

Is this scrutiny sufficient to guarantee that the public's highway investment will be made without wasting money? At least part of the answer is found in the fact that the unit cost of highway construction is actually lower today than it was 4 years ago. If it is true that substantial sums are being siphoned off by unscrupulous persons then it is hard to believe that the cost of highways could decline during a period of general inflation. It is equally hard to believe that State governments would participate in the construction of extravagantly designed highways in the face of the knowledge that the cost of maintaining such highways is a permanent responsibility of the States, borne solely by them.

It must also be considered that there are some imposing extra costs involved in taking the time out for the leisurely review period proposed by Reader's Digest. In our growing country, right-of-way costs are increasing steadily. The longer we wait to acquire the real estate for our new highways the higher

the prices.

Construction costs have remained stable, but it is expecting a lot to anticipate that they will remain at their present low levels indefinitely. And, of course, the dollars and cents savings which are the result of modern highway construction are not realized until the highways are built.

Thus the Digest's proposal amounts to a matter of letting the dollars go down the drain while looking for some yet undiscovered way of saving some pennies. One might as logically leave his car parked at home while he walks down the road trying to think of a cheaper substitute for gasoline.

Such hiking would be nonsensical, of course. But the Digest article is at least 95 percent nonsense, and it is being read in millions of American homes where Reader's Digest is respected as a responsible publication edited by men of good sense.

When such a mish-mash as "Our Great Big Highway Bungle" can win a place in a magazine of Reader's Digest's reputation, it is plain that the highway industry and the highway departments have falled to convey to the public an adequate understanding of the highway program.

# The House Rules Committee-Third House of Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, several interesting editorials have recently appeared, discussing the role played by the House Rules Committee in killing the school aid bill after it had been passed by both the House and the Senate.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include an editorial from the Washington Post of June 24, 1960, an editorial from the Machinist of June 30, 1960, and a radio station WWDC editorial of July 5, 1960. The texts of the editorials follow:

[From the Washington Post, June 24, 1960] THIRD HOUSE OF CONGRESS

The House Rules Committee-sometimes called the third house of Congress has vetoed Federal aid to education. This des-Potle body, created to serve as an expediter of legislation, has refused to let the House of Representatives confer with the Senate in order to seek accord on the details of a

measure which both Chambers have endorsed in principle. The President of the United States has sought this legislation as vital to the national welfare. The appro-pirate legislative committees of the House and Senate have exhaustively studied and approved it. Each Chamber debated its version of Federal aid thoroughly before passing it. Yet the Rules Committee says This is a veto which must be over-

In January 1959, when the 86th Congress first assembled, a considerable number of Democratic liberals in the House undertook to limit the Rules Committee's power. They abandoned their campaign in return for a pledge that vital legislation would not be blocked by that committee. received assurance from Speaker RAYBURN, said Representative CHET HOLIFIELD as spokesman for the group, "that legislation which has been duly considered and reported by legislative committees will be brought before the House for consideration within a reasonable period of time." The Speaker has a clear obligation now to redeem that pledge. Indeed, he faces a determination whether he or Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith is the leader of the House.

Beyond the immediate matter of Federal aid to education lies the larger question whether Congress is to tolerate this kind of frustration in the future. What the filibuster does periodically to the Senate the Rules Committee does, sometimes at the whim of its chairman, to the House. If the House continues to allow the Rules Committee to frustrate and obstruct it in this way, its Members will themselves stand condemned for using it as a device to evade the responsibility of acting on vital legislation, and they will be guilty of an unconscionable betrayal of their constituents and of the

democratic process.

The country wants the Federal Government to give financial help to the public schools. It has sought this help—and recognized it as necessary-for more than decade. Nearly 330,000 pupils in public elementary schools were on half-day sessions during the 1959-60 school year. More than 2 million other pupils were in overcrowded classrooms - classrooms in which there were more than 35 pupils each-and all the children thus housed were in some measure denied the educational opportunity they de-This is the condition which the Rules serve. Committee's tyranny is perpetuating. It is imperative that the House free itself—and find a way to act in the national interest.

# [From the Machinist, June 30, 1960] GRAVEDIGGERS

Let's face it, we just don't understand the kind of men who say it's un-American to spend taxpayers' money to strengthen our public schools.

In Washington, they say it's the principle of the thing, that school buildings should be paid for by local funds. At home, the same people fight against school bond issues that would provide local funds to build school buildings.

Seven of these men have arbitrarily forbidden a conference committee of the House of Representatives from meeting with a similar committee from the Senate to work out differences in the aid to education bills adopted by the two branches of Congress.

And these seven men have the authority to make their prohibition stick. They constitute a majority of the all-powerful House Rules Committee.

Four of these men are Republicans: Car-moul Reece, of Tennessee; Leo Allen, of Illinois, Clarence Brown, of Ohio; and HAMER BUDGE, of Idaho.

Three of the men are Democrats: Howard SMITH, of Virginia; WILLIAM COLMER, of Mis-

sissippi; and James Trimble, of Arkansas. These men know the basic facts. have been published and republished hundreds of times. They have been testified to by leaders of both parties, by school officials, by factfinding commissions.

The fact is that our public school system is short 150,000 classrooms. In other words. our present public school system is trying to take care of about 5 million students more than it was built for. And, the number of children in school is increasing.

Some of us believe that parents have a responsibility to provide their children with the best possible education. Some of us believe that a nation that fails its children

is digging its own grave.

Most Members of Congress agree with us, as did the five members of the Rules Committee who voted to permit the conference. They are all Democrats: RAY MADDEN, of Indians; James Delaney, of New York; Homer THORNBERRY, of Texas; RICHARD BOLLING, of Missouri; and THOMAS O'NEIL, of Massachusetts

The time has come for Congress to modernize its rules and to strip the Rules Committee of such arbitrary power to obstruct and thwart the will of the majority of our Representatives.

WWDC EDITORIAL: HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

It's not every day that a WWDC program provokes a hot debate in the Halls of Congress. But on June 30, members of the House Rules Committee took considerable time to attack the remarks of Representative GERALD FLYNN made originally on the Steve Allison program.

Many viewpoints are aired on the Allison now. They are not the official editorial view show. They are not the official editorial view of WWDC. But in this instance it seems to us that freshman Congressman FLYNN has

made a valid criticism.

It's all very well to say that over 90 percent of all legislation brought to the Rules Committee is cleared for House debate. But many bills that enjoy a wide support are killed there. Just recently a coalition of six men on the committee killed an aid-to-education bill, even though it had already passed both the House and Senate in separate versions.

WWDC agrees with Representative FLYNN when he says: "Now is the time for a change in the Rules Committee so that these six men in the Nation do not have plenary power to bottle up, kill, and stifle legisla-tion that is vital to the American people."

# We Need Cool Heads and Stronger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, the world in which we live and work and play is getting more dangerous day by day. It is impossible any longer to ignore the steady pressure of foreign ideologies on American life. The threat to freedom of thought and of action grows more vivid and more direct as turmoil rises in Africa and in nearby Cuba. Every day's issue of newspapers and every day's reports on radio and TV offer new evidence of Soviet intransigence in parts of the world

hitherto counted on the side of democratic freedom. Open threats to attack immediately any ally of the United States which dares to assist the deterrent program of this Nation have apparently paralyzed resolution in the smaller nations. Pakistan, Japan, Norway, Finland, and others have been subjected in rapid succession to the demand that they withdraw support to western civilization or suffer the consequences. Cuba is promised military assistance in the event of any American action to defend our rights in that next-door republic, and the Organization of American States is disinclined to raise any protest. In the Congo, direct Soviet intervention seems to be a present fact. From our viewpoint, the news is all bad. As the international situation worsens, Communist confidence grows more blatant. Either they have succeeded in perpetrating a gigantic bluff, or they have the power to do what they say they intend to do.

Public opinion in this country has already assumed that the latter is the As a consequence, anxiety over world security, even over our own national security, is the No. 1 worry of a vast section of our people. How far behind the Russians are our military capabilities that they dare to taunt us on our very doorstep? What possibilities do we have of catching up with them? No domestic problem of inflation, of unemployment, of rising crime, of race relations, serious as these problems really are, engages a fraction of our concern. Are we, too, being hypnotized by fear of the imminence of something dreadful which we are powerless to prevent? Has that greatest of all fear, the fear of fear. reduced us to administrative inaction and impotence?

For a number of years prominent individuals in and out of Government have been warning us of the danger and protesting a do-nothing policy. Some of them have felt compelled to resign key positions in administrative office or in military research and production in order to express disagreement with things as they are. They include high officers in the Armed Forces and some of the most eminent scientists engaged in atomic research and development. They are on both sides of the political fence. Governor Rockefeller has not hesitated to add his voice to the theme. and it was so strong and impressive that the Republican candidate for President was forced to yield as far as he dared.

The President's budget for the fiscal year 1961 revealed that some \$18 billion of funds previously appropriated for national defense had not been expended. The major part of these unexpended sums were specifically designated for research and procurement. If they had been expended for the purposes intended, would our military position be now inferior to that of Russia? Would we be compelled to endure fearfully and helplessly the hostile movements of the Communists? In the face of our rapidly

declining power and influence in the world, we still persist in neglecting the all-out efforts necessary to reestablish ourselves. We hold fast to our foolish promise to abandon testing. While we claim overall superior deterrent power, we are admitting one by one our inferiority in specific arms. We know that in longrange missiles and in the ability to put into space heavy projectiles we are far behind the Russians. Now we are beginning to admit that we are also inferior in submarines, in aircraft, and in paratroops. In what particular, then, are we superior? Our advanced bases in countries which are supposed to be our allies may soon have to be abandoned. On the other hand, the Russians may soon have similar bases within easy distance of our borders.

Perhaps worst of all, we have advertised that we never intend to use what power we have until and unless we are directly attacked. We propose to wait until the initial fury of the enemy has been unleashed on our cities and our factories and our bases, and then attempt to reply with what resources we have left. If we are inadequate while our forces are unimpaired, what will be our situation when a half or three-quarters of our striking power lies broken and in ashes? A recent appraisal of Russian plans assumes that their attack will be directed first of all at our military installations. They would hope to immobilize them with the first outburst. Submarines and air force would then land troops and equipment which could seize our factories and our cities almost without opposition, and turn these to their own uses. The sickening details, and they are too realistic to deny that they are practical, are too horrible to contemplate. Undoubtedly our enemy possesses accurate maps of every flying field, of every missile base, of every military installation whatsoever. With time on his hands to plan the details of every move, and with assurance that we will not interfere until after the event, he can choose the hour best suited to his purposes. What point is it that we are supposed to have warning systems in operation, and that those systems will give us 15 or 30 minutes before the attack falls? Missiles once sent on their way cannot be turned back or turned aside from their target. They will speed to their appointed destiny and the holocaust will be upon us.

Philosophers thousands of years ago looked forward to an age of reason, when men would use their intelligence and their divine humanity to avert the destructiveness of war. They knew that a few days of conflict could destroy more than a century of civilization could build up. Why cannot men spend their energies and their ingenuity on building up instead of on tearing down? Unfortunately, to large and vigorous groups of human beings, war is a natural state of affairs. Whether we like it or not, naked force is the only thing respected. Prestige is earned and kept only by the abil-

ity to make good our word. The Communists believe that the kind of social organization they espouse is best for the world. They consider it realistic to impose that organization on the whole would because they know that as long as a different ideology is in existence their own is in peril. They know also that the only way to secure acceptance of their system is by force. They do not entertain for an instant any conscientious scruples in regard to methods that may be successful. Shall we abandon the field of realism to them?

In the first great crisis of our national history, when we were just entering on our contest with England for our independence, there were many prominent citizens of this country who favored compromise and negotiation with the mother country. Patriots such as Thomas Paine and Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams argued ceaselessly that the time for compromise was past and that negotiation only resulted in further yielding and submission. Our position today is by no means dissimilar. must stop fooling ourselves with the vain delusion of some kind of accommodation with communistic philosophy. We must begin at once a heroic effort to match the striking power of the Red world. Things have already gone far enough too far. The sooner we initiate a show of force, the sooner will our prestige and influence begin to rise among the na-

# The DeGasperi-Gruber Agreement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, there has arisen a dispute between two nations—Italy and Austria—over the interpretation of a treaty between those nations, the DeGasperi-Gruber agreement, signed in Paris September 5, 1946, which concerns Alto Adige, the Bolzano Province of Italy, which is known to Austrians as South Tyrol.

The Government of Austria has claimed that Italy has acted in violation of the terms of the 1946 treaty, and on July 6, 1960, Austria submitted its argument to the General Assembly of the United Nations for consideration at its session now underway in New York.

The Italian Government, on the other hand, offered to submit its case to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

At issue is the question of where the dispute should be resolved.

It seems to me that since the dispute involves a treaty between the two nations, it would be best suited for presentation to the International Court of Justice. Summary of the Record and Accomplishments of the Committee on Ways and Means During the 86th Congress

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. WILBUR D. MILLS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the 86th Congress has witnessed a period of intensive activity and sound legislative accomplishment on the part of the Committee on Ways and Means. Legislation which is beneficial, meritorious, and fiscally sound has been reported by the committee and enacted in all the major fields of the committee's jurisdiction. As Members of the House will recall, this jurisdiction is quite broad, since it covers legislation relating to, first, our Federal internal revenue laws; second, our Federal social security laws: third, customs and tariff laws and programs, including reciprocal trade agreements; fourth, measures relating to the management of the public debt: and, fifth, other important categories of legislation such as the Renegotiation Act, laws for the control of narcotics, legislation on the financing of the Federal-aid highway program, measures relating to the interest rate on Government obligations, and so forth.

It is clear that the nature of the measures falling within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means is such that this committee must always proceed with the utmost caution, responsibility, and prudence. Laws on the subject, of taxes, tariffs, social security, and fiscal matters generally personally affect the lives of every American citizen, and in all of these areas our committee must act with the highest degree of responsibility and statesmanship. On each of these subjects the committee must always bear in mind not only the immediate effect of proposals upon which it may take favorable action, but it must also consider most carefully the longrange effect and impact of the proposals in addition to the relationship which the precedent which it will set will bear to other proposals which may be made sometime in the future.

Before proceeding to summarize and discuss the accomplishments of the committee, I wish to take this opportunity and means of expressing publicly to the members of the Committee on Ways and Means my appreciation for the conscientious and diligent manner with which they have approached their heavy responsibilities on the committee. As will be demonstrated from the statistics Which I shall subsequently set forth, the committee has applied itself diligently to the tasks before it in discharging its responsibilities to the Congress and to the American people. My colleagues on the committee have served ably and conscientiously, and during the course of the 86th Congress we have initiated and acted upon legislation which is meritorious and in the public interest. Members of the committee have not always agreed on all of the measures which have been reported by the committee, just as I have not always agreed with each and every such proposal, but this is the way the committee system operates and the results of our work during this session I am confident will stand the test of time.

As I have heretofore indicated, due to the importance and complexities of the legislative measures which come before the Committee on Ways and Means it is necessary for the committee to devote a great deal of time to a careful and full exploration of the issues involved and an evaluation of the ramifications which any given proposal may have on the economy of the Nation prior to taking action. In the very nature of things, therefore, legislation in the fields of taxes, tariffs, and social security must be approached with great caution and requires thoroughgoing and time-consuming preparation before results become apparent.

In addition to pursuing to enactment major and minor legislation in the areas of its jurisdiction, the Committee on Ways and Means has conducted public hearings touching upon most facets of its legislative responsibilities. The committee also established three subcommittees which have had particular responsibility to maintain continuous watchfulness over the administration of the laws within the jurisdiction of the committee by the administrative agencies concerned. Another major undertaking during this Congress was the initiation of a broad scale study of our entire Federal income tax system by the committee with a view toward consideration of the practical possibilities for constructive tax reform.

Before reviewing in detail legislation which was favorably reported by the committee during this Congress and which was enacted into law, it may be of interest to consider pertinent statistics which disclose the intensive activity on the part of the committee during the two sessions completed.

OVERALL STATISTICS OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

During the 86th Congress there were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means a total of 2,156 public bills and resolutions out of a total of 12,215 such bills and resolutions introduced in the House. The figures for this Congress are in accord with the pattern for the past several Congresses, since customarily the Committee on Ways and Means has referred to it one-fifth to one-sixth of all the public bills and resolutions introduced in the House. Of the total of 2,156 such bills and resolutions, there were 1,184 tax bills, 347 tariff bills, 525 social security bills, and some 100 bills relating to other facets of the committee's jurisdiction.

During the 86th Congress the committee favorably reported to the House of Representatives a total of 97 bills, which

total breaks down as follows: 55 tax bills. 5 social security bills, 31 tariff bills, and 6 miscellaneous bills. It should be noted that one major bill which the committee orders reported will cover the subject encompassed in dozens of bills referred to it. Most of these measures which were reported by the committee to the House were passed by the House, the Senate. and were signed into law by the President

It should be observed here that these statistics become more meaningful when it is realized that the customary method of operation of the Committee on Ways and Means is not to enact piecemeal legislation in the area of its principal responsibilities, but rather to report to the House omnibus bills following careful consideration in executive session of all of the individual pending measures on a given subject. For example, while the statistics reveal that the Ways and Means Committee reported five social security bills to the House of Representatives during this Congress, it should be understood that one of the five consisted of the social security amendments of 1960 which consisted of a bill of 261 pages covering an extremely broad variety of aspects of the subject of social security and it resulted from a careful consideration of the some 500 social security bills pending before the committee.

For the further information of the Members, I shall insert at this point a table-table I-which shows a breakdown of the measures referred to the committee, followed by another tabletable II-setting forth statistics on the status of bills referred to the committee during this Congress:

TABLE I .- Committee on Ways and Means, 86th Cong., 1st and 2d sess., Jan. 7, 1959, through Sept. 1, 1960

2,053

15

82

Total number of bills introduced in House (public and private)	
through Sept. 1, 1960	13, 304
Total number of House joint reso- lutions introduced in House (pub-	
lic and private)	808
Total number of House concurrent resolutions introduced in House	
(public and private) Total number of House resolutions introduced in House (public and	747
private)	647

Total	15, 506
Total number of public bills and res- olutions .  Total number of private bills and res- olutions .	12, 215
	15, 506
	20,000

mittee on Ways and Means through
Sept. 1, 1960
Total number of House joint resolu- tions referred
Total number of House concurrent resolutions referred
Total number of House resolutions referred
Total number of Senate bills referred_

Total .... 2, 156 Legislation referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 86th Cong., 1st and 2d sess., Jan. 7, 1959, through Sept. 1, 1960

	Total tax bills	Total tariff bills	Total miscel- laneous bills	Total social security bills	Total
House bills	1, 179	278 8	74 2	522 2	2, 053 15
llouse concurrent reso- lutions	1 1 0	59 2 0	21 2 1	1 0 0	82 5 1
Total	1, 184	347	100	.525	2, 156

Table II.—Statistics on status of bills referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, 86th Cong.

	Bocial Security	Tariff	Tax	Miscella- neous	Total
Bills reported to House Bills passed House Bills reported to	8 8	31	58 50	8 6	97 91
Senate.  Bills passed Senate.  Bills enacted into law.  Bills veloed	4 4	25 25 23	36 32 29	\$ 5 5	70 65 61

Note —Amendments to 1 bill passed by the Senate (H. R. 4384) were not accepted by the House.

Mr. Speaker, before proceeding to a substantive discussion of the legislation given favorable consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means, I think it will also be of interest to indicate the time spent by the committee in terms of public and executive meetings of the committee. During the two sessions just completed the committee and its subcommittees conducted 80 days of public hearings and which resulted in the receipt of 8,210 pages of printed testimony. In addition to the public hearings, the committee spent 180 days in executive session considering legislation and subject matters within its jurisdiction. I am confident that this is a record of work which indicates that ours is one of the busiest committees of the House of Representatives. In this regard, I shall insert at this point a table showing the public hearings conducted by the committee during the 86th Congress-table III:

Table III. - Public hearings, Committee on Ways and Means, 86th Cong.

	Dates held		mber t—
			Wit- nesses
Advisory group recommendations on chs. C. J. and K of the Internal Revenue Code.  Mineral treatment processes for percentage depiction purposes.  Unemployment compensation.  Extension of the Renegotiation Act.  Public debt and interest rate ceiling on bonds.  Foreign Investment Incentive Act (H. R. 5).  Children's estate tax deduction (H. R. 7924).  Hospital, nursing home, and surpical benefits for beneficiaries (H. R. 4700).  Taxation of exchanges and distributions pursuant to antitrust decrees (H. R. 8126, H. R. 8231).  Highway trust fund and Federal-ald highway financing program.  Administration of the social security disability program.  Panel discussions on income tax revision, 1959.  Tax treatment of earnings of cooperatives.  Permanent suspension of duties on coarse wools.  Revising tax on gains from sales of depreciable property (H. R. 1949), H. R. 19492).  "Gross-up" in connection with foreign tax credit allowed domestic corporations on dividends from a foreign subsidiary (H. R. 1989), H. R. 1989).	Mar. 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11, 1959 Apr. 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1959 Apr. 27, 28, and 29, 1969 June 10, 11, and 12, 1959 July 13, 8, and 9, 1969 July 10, 1959 July 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1959 July 20 and 21, 1979 July 22, 23, and 24, 1959 Nov. 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13 and Dec. 7, 1959 Nov. 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13 and Dec. 7, 1959 Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 30, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1959 Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1990 Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1990	5 8 3 3 3 3 1 1 5 2 2 3 8 2 2 2 5 1 2 2	411 46 96 19 15 52 8 86 111 178 54 9 111 9
Total		79	754

I am also inserting at the end of these remarks a complete table showing the status of all bills acted upon by the Committee on Ways and Means in the 86th Congress—Appendix I.

SUBCOMMITTEE ACTIVITY

The Committee on Ways and Means, under the rules of the House of Representatives, is charged with maintenance of continuing watchfulness over the administration of the laws within the jurisdiction of the committee by the departments and agencies concerned. In order to more effectively carry out its responsibilities in this respect, the committee in the early part of the first session of this Congress established three subcommittees, as follows: Subcommittee on Administration of the Internal Revenue Laws; Subcommittee on the Administration of Foreign Trade Laws and Policy: Subcommittee on Administration of the Social Security Laws. These subcommittees were authorized and directed to maintain watchfulness over the administration of the existing laws within their respective jurisdictions, and to keep the full committee advised.

The time within which these subcommittees had to operate was somewhat limited, due to the very heavy schedule and agenda of the full Committee on

Ways and Means. However, solid accomplishments were obtained through these subcommittees, and constructive legislation by the full committee in several instances resulted therefrom. For example, the Subcommittee on Administration of the Social Security Laws conducted an intensive study and review of the administration of the disability provisions of title II-OASDI-of the Social Security Act during the fall of 1959, including a series of public hearings, and ultimately reported a number of findings and recommendations to the full committee, in addition to the publication of a "Disability Insurance Factbook." The Social Security Amendments of 1960 contain several provisions resulting from the findings of the Social Security Subcommittee, for example, the elimination of the age 50 requirement as a qualification for disability insurance benefits. The membership of the three subcommittees follows:

Subcommittee on Administration of the Internal Revenue Laws: Wilbur D. Mills, Democrat, of Arkansas, chairman; Thomas J. O'Brien, Democrat, of Illinois; Eugene J. Keogh, Democrat, of New York; Frank Ikarb, Democrat, of Texas; Noah M. Mason, Republican, of Illinois; Howard H. Baker, Republican,

of Tennessee; JAMES B. UTT, Republican, of California.

Subcommittee on Administration of Foreign Trade Laws and Policy: Hale Boggs, Democrat, of Louisiana, chairman; Cecil R. King, Democrat, of California; Frank M. Karsten, Democrat, of Missouri; Thaddeus M. Machrowicz, Democrat, of Michigan; James B. Frazier, Jr., Democrat, of Tennessee, John W. Byrnes, Republican, of Wisconsin; Victor A. Knox, Republican, of Michigan; Bruce Alger, Republican, of Texas; John A. Lafore, Jr., Republican, of Pennsylvania.

Subcommittee on Administration of the Social Security Laws: Burr P. Harrison, Democrat, of Virginia, chairman; A. S. Herlong, Jr., Democrat, of Florida; William J. Green, Jr., Democrat, of Pennsylvania; John C. Watts, Democrat, of Kentucky; Lee Metcalf, Democrat, of Montana; Thomas B. Curtiss, Republican, of Missouri; Jackson E. Betts, Republican, of Ohio; Albert H. Bosch, Republican, of New York.

## INCOME-TAX REVISION STUDY

During this Congress, the Committee on Ways and Means initiated the first phase of a broad-scale study of our entire Federal income-tax structure and system with a view toward exploring the practical possibilities of broadening the tax base and lowering tax rates.

The beginning of this study consisted, first, of the preparation of a document, consisting of three volumes of prepared papers, entitled "Tax Revision Compendium," which was printed and made available to the general public. A broad range of experience, training, knowledge, and ability was represented in the contributions made by the many experts in the field of Federal taxation who submitted the papers at the request of the committee for inclusion in the threevolume compendium. These individuals were tax lawyers, accountants, university professors, economists, as well as individuals from the fields of business, labor, and agriculture. This compendium was made widely available to the general public prior to the subsequent phases of the study.

Following the issuance of the compendium, the committee conducted a series of panel discussions participated in by the contributors covering the various Principal areas which were the leading subjects in the tax revision compendium. These public panel discussions ran for a period of 5 weeks, during which time the committee received the views, suggestions, and recommendations of approximately 175 individuals in 31 different panels. There was opportunity during this operation for the panelists to state their views and question one another and for the members of the committee to question the various panelists on suggestions made. Following completion of the public panel discussions there subsequently was printed and issued to the public the full record of these discussions. This document entitled "Income Tax Revision Panel Discussions" was given broad circulation, and intense interest was manifested in it by individuals and organizations throughout the Na-

After completion of the public panel discussions I indicated in my closing statement the nature of the work which would be required as the next step in the broad-scale study, as follows:

The purpose of these discussions has been to explore the practical possibility of broadening the tax base and lowering tax rates. Some of the suggestions appear to offer some practical possibilities; others do not.

There must be an assessment of the various issues from the standpoint of their effect on fairness among taxpayers, on revenues, on economic growth, on economic stability, and on ability to pay. Before there can be any resolution of the issues raised by these panel discussions, there must be a considerable amount of study of all the problems involved.

Thus, before any plan can be developed, it will be necessary for the staffs of the committee, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, and the Treasury Department to review and analyze the various suggestions which have been made to us and give the committee the benefit of their views as to their feasibility and practicability.

Therefore, I am requesting the staffs to analyze the compendium and the record which was developed and provide the committee such suggestions as they believe meet these standards. After the staffs have completed this study and analysis, and before any overall general revision proposal can be

reported by the committee, there will, as I have said in earlier statements, be hearings and an opportunity for the interested public to express its views.

It will not be possible for the staffs to complete this analysis in the remainder of this Congress. Thus, it will not be possible for the Committee on Ways and Means, itself, to give specific consideration in 1960 to any broad proposals of tax revision based on these discussions.

It is certainly my thought that our tax rates are much too high from the standpoint of incentive and economic growth. I hope that as a result of these hearings and their analysis by the staffs, we will be able to find some means for making an adjustment in the tax rates through revision in the tax base while at the same time keeping the level of revenue collections sufficient to meet essential expenditure requirements.

LEGISLATION TO STRENGTHEN AND AID SMALL BUSINESS

Before proceeding to a discussion of the major legislation reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, I will briefly mention at this point several measures which received favorable consideration by the committee which in the aggregate will result in material assistance to small business enterprises throughout the Nation.

As may be recalled, the committee has properly been concerned for the past several years with the continued maintenance of opportunities for successful operation for the Nation's small business activities. Without undertaking to enumerate these measures in any order of relative importance, the following are worthy of mention: Legislation providing that for purposes of the law relating to the payment of the excise tax on gasoline, wholesale distributors of gasoline are to be treated as producers. Under this legislation, a hardship previously existing with regard to the payment of the excise tax by independent distributors and jobbers on evaporated or lost gasoline will be effectively removed. Second, the committee favorably reported and there has been enacted into law a measure to remove a hardship with regard to the taxation of so-called dealer reserves. This legislation, which is summarized at a later point, should be of material benefit in assisting not only dealers in automobiles, but also dealers in other forms of personal and real property. For the most part, these are all small business enterprises. Third, the committee acted to amend the laws relative to the tax treatment of expenditures made to determine the presence, location, quantity, or quality of any deposit of ore or other mineral-except oil and gas. Prior law provided for a maximum deduction which might be taken for any one year of \$100,000 but for no more than 4 years. The legislation approved by the committee would remove the 4-year limitation while maintaining an overall limit of \$400,000. This legislation would, therefore, assist the small enterprises engaged in this form of activity. Still another provision of law which was agreed to by the committee, in the form of acceptance of Senate amendments to another House bill, was a change in the statute relating to the election of certain small business corporations as to their taxable status.

Specifically, this provision removed a hardship which had developed under prior law in determining the number of shareholders of a small business corporation where a husband and wife owned stock jointly or as community property. Additionally, the law was clarified with regard to the definition of a small business corporation. Finally, these amendments also included a provision to exempt small-business investment companies from the personal holding company tax, a measure which was requested by the Small Business Administration. A further example of legislation which would prove to be of particular assistance to small business enterprises provided for the reduction of the cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 percent. The 20-percent tax was considered to be discriminatory since the rates of practically all of the other ad valorem excise taxes did not exceed 10 percent, and, moreover, the high rate of tax was believed to have been a substantial deterrent to the employment of musicians and other entertainers, and thus a restrictive influence on the continued operation of many small business establishments in the restaurant and entertainment fields. Still another example of legislation which would be of specific benefit to small business enterprises provided for a reduction in the 5-cent-a-pound tax to 1 cent a pound in the case of the sale of laminated tires not of the type used on highway vehicles, where the tires consist wholly of scrap rubber from used tire casings and have an internal metal fastening agent. The laminated tire industry is both a new and a small industry and this removal of the discriminatory impact of the tire tax should assist this small industry to further develop by removing the competitive disadvantage.

The foregoing is not intended to be a complete or exhaustive discussion of all of the measures which the committee favorably acted upon which will benefit small business, but merely to list a few examples of such measures as indicative of the committee's solicitous regard for the importance of maintaining and strengthening small business enterprises in our great Nation.

BRIEF OVERALL SUMMARY OF MAJOR BILLS ENACTED

The following measures might well be classed in the category of major legislation which was favorably reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and which was enacted into law during the 86th Congress: The Life Insurance Company Tax Act of 1959; the Public Debt Act of 1959; the financing provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1959; a bill permitting the issuance under specified circumstances of series E and H U.S. savings bonds at interest rates above the existing maximum, and so forth; a bill making technical changes in certain excise tax laws; the extension of the Renegotiation Act of 1951; the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959; the Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960; the Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960; and the Social Security Amendments of 1960.

In addition to the foregoing, the Committee on Ways and Means favorably reported several major measures most of which passed the House of Representatives but which, due to various circumstances, failed to complete the legislative journey through the Senate and thus failed of enactment. Among these should be mentioned the Self-Employed Individuals' Retirement Act of 1959; the Foreign Investment Incentive Act of 1960; a bill to make technical revisions in the income tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to estates, trusts, partners, and partnerships; and a bill relating to interest rate restrictions on bonds of the United States.

A brief summary of each of the major measures enumerated above which were enacted into law follows:

H.R. 4245, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW NO. 86-69. SIGNED JUNE 25. 1959

The Life Insurance Company Tax Act of 1959 provided the most comprehensive revision of the taxation of life insurance companies since 1921. In 1921, life insurance companies were taxed only on a portion of their investment income. The portion taxable broadly represented the amount of investment income over and above the company's requirements for adding interest to life insurance reserves. This excess portion has in the past been computed on the basis of formulas derived from the aggregate industry experience. Since 1921, the life insurance companies paid no tax on their so-called underwriting income that is the excess of their premium income over their expenses and their provisions for death benefits and additions to reserves.

The new life insurance company tax law makes two fundamental changes. The law provides that the tax will be based only in part on the company's investment income, and in part on the company's underwriting income. In computing the taxable portion of the investment income, the law avoids the use of industry-wide formulas and provides a method whereby each company's investment income tax liability is based upon its own investment experience.

To explain the new law more specifically, the investment income tax is contained in the so-called phase one tax. For purposes of this tax, the company first determines its net investment income, that is, the total of interest, dividents, and the like, minus investment expenses. From this, it is permitted a reserve interest deduction computed by multiplying its adjusted reserves by its earnings rate. The earnings rate is the lower of its current earnings rate or the average of its earnings rate over the previous 5 years. The adjusted reserves are the book reserves adjusted to eliminate the effect of the company's arbitrary reserve interest assumption.

The so-called phase 2 of the tax is based upon the company's actual net gain from operations which is, generally speaking, its total income. This total income figure is derived from the company's own books with certain adjustments. If the total income exceeds the phase 1 tax base, the company must add to its taxable income from phase 1 one-half of the difference. If the total income is less than the phase 1 tax base, the company may subtract the difference.

ence, after limiting its deduction for policyholder dividends to a maximum of \$250.000.

To comment on the second alternative first, it should be pointed out that the new law for the first time since 1921 provides that the life insurance company's tax may go down when the company's actual operations show losses. It has been a feature of the investment income tax approach that many new and small life insurance companies have had to pay substantial taxes on their investment income in years when their own books showed an aggregate loss. For this reason, the new tax law will be of great benefit to many new and small life insurance companies.

In the case of life insurance companies whose aggregate income is in excess of the tax base from phase 1, it was explained that they will be taxable currently on only one-half of this difference. The other half will, so to speak, be available as a reserve to meet future contingencies and will be added to the tax base at any time that it is actually paid out to shareholders.

The bill also contained a number of provisions dealing with special situations that might arise in the life insurance industry.

H.R. 7749, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-74,

This bill, which became law without amendment, provided for an increase in the permanent debt ceiling of \$2 billion, to \$285 billion, and for an additional temporary increase of \$10 billion for 1 year, making the debt ceiling \$295 billion to June 30, 1960.

The administration had requested that the permanent ceiling be raised to \$288 billion, with an additional temporary increase for fiscal year 1960 of \$7 billion. The committee, however, did not consider it necessary or advisable to raise the permanent ceiling to the full extent requested by the administration, and in subsequent testimony the Secretary of the Treasury indicated to the Senate Finance Committee that the provisions of the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means were workable in terms of Treasury requirements, and acceptable to the administration.

TITLE II OF H.R. 8678; PUBLIC LAW 86-342, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 21, 1959.

One quite significant and important action of the Committee on Ways and Means was the development of title II of H.R. 8678, provided financing provisions to secure additional revenue for the Federal-aid highway program, which is financed through the highway trust fund. While the bill H.R. 8678 was formally reported by the Committee on Public Works, title II thereof was developed and drafted by the Committee on Ways and Means in accordance with a prior agreement which had been worked out by the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Public Works. Likewise, the material contained in title II of the House report which accompanied the bill was developed and drafted by the Committee on Ways and Means.

It was drawn to the attention of the committee during the course of the first

session that an immediate problem with regard to financing the Federal-aid highway program was in evidence in that without legislation providing further funds for the program, it was estimated that there would be a deficit in the highway trust fund by the end of fiscal year 1960 of some \$490 million, and at the end of the fiscal year 1961, an accumulated deficit of \$980 million would be in prospect even if no further apportionments were made.

Legislation, therefore, was urgently necessary to provide additional financing for the highway trust fund to meet this immediate problem.

Title II of H.R. 8678, therefore, contained a solution for the financing problems and enabled the continuance of the Federal-aid highway program at a level commensurate with completion of the program and the needs of the economy. Specifically, title II of H.R. 8678 provided for the imposition of an additional 1-cent-per-gallon tax on gasoline, diesel fuel, and special motor fuels, for the 21-month period beginning October 1, 1959, and ending June 30, 1961, and allocation to the highway trust fund of 5 percentage points of the manufacturer's excise tax on passenger cars, and so forth, and of 5 percentage points of the tax on auto parts and accessories for the 3-year period beginning July 1, 1961, and ending June 30, 1964. The additional revenue provided by title II, combined with the existing revenues of the trust fund, should make possible apportionments for the Interstate System of \$1.8 billion for the fiscal year 1961 and \$2 billion for the fiscal year 1962, in addition to the \$2.5 billion of apportionments which had already been made for the fiscal year 1960. These apportionments can be made without suspension of the limitation on the trust fund, which is the so-called Byrd amendment. H.R. 9035, BY MR. MILLS: PUBLIC LAW 86-346, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 22, 1959

This bill made a number of changes in the laws relating to savings bond interest rates and other aspects of debt management:

First, it permits the maximum interest rate-or investment yield-limitation of 3.26 percent on series E and H savings bonds to be exceeded where there is a finding by the President that the national interest so requires. The bill also authorizes increasing the interest rates on outstanding series E and H savings bonds. In this case also, the existing maximum limitation of 3.26 percent on these bonds may be exceeded but only in the case of a finding by the President that the national interest so requires. A Senate amendment to this section of the bill, which was accepted by the House, added a proviso that in no event may the interest rate or the investment yield on these bonds exceed 41/4 percent per annum.

Second, the bill adds a new section to the Internal Revenue Code providing for nonrecognition of gain or loss on the exchange of U.S. obligations when so provided by regulations. This is intended to aid the Government in its attempts to achieve a better balance in the debt structure by facilitating the refinancing of outstanding securities in negotiable business, the statements readvance of their final maturities. quired to be furnished by the Renego-

Third, the bill authorizes the issuance of obligations of the United States to Government trust funds at the issue price, whether or not at par. Under existing law in the case of certain trust funds these obligations may be issued to the funds only at par.

Fourth, the bill makes it clear that both the principal and interest on U.S. obligations are exempt from all State taxes except nondiscriminatory franehise, et cetera, taxes.

Fifth, the bill relieves from liability to the U.S. Government agents who erroneously paid U.S. bonds if they did not receive written notice from the United States within 10 years from the date of

the erroneous payment. This legislation was quite important to the millions of American citizens who Purchase and hold series E- and H-sayings bonds, since it will permit an increase in the interest rate payable to these individuals on this important type of savings, if the President finds that the national interest will thereby be served. The legislation will further encourage investment in these bonds by our individual citizens, and will permit them to continue to participate in this Vitally important savings program. It Will assist the Treasury in the management of the public debt.

H.R. 8725, BY MR. HARRISON; PUBLIC LAW 86-344; SIGNED SEPTEMBER 21, 1959

In 1958 the Congress passed the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958, Which constituted a comprehensive revision of the technical and administrative provisions of the Federal excise taxes. In a technical revision of this magnitude, almost of necessity there are changes made which after experience in actual operations will require further modifications. The purpose of H.R. 8725, as amended by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to effect six such modifications which experience under the 1958 act has shown to be required. These technical changes amend the provisions relating to the retailers' excise tax on Jewelry, the exemptions from excise taxes for nonprofit educational organizations, the club dues tax, the tax on communications as it relates to common carriers and communication companies, the basis of the documentary stamp tax in the case of transfers of stock rights or warrants, and the occupational tax applicable to so-called claw, crane, or digger machines in certain cases.

This legislation, which was favored by the Treasury Department, became law in the form reported by the committee. H.R. 7086, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-89, SIGNED JULY 13, 1959

As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provided for an extension of renegotiation authority for 4 years to June 30, 1963. Certain other amendments were contained in the bill which the committee was of the opinion would be of benefit to industry as well as contributing to the administration of the act. These related to the factors to be considered in determining excessive profits, the provision for carryforward of losses on re-

negotiable business, the statements required to be furnished by the Renegotiation Board, proceedings before the Tax Court in renegotiation cases, and review of Tax Court decisions in such cases.

The Senate amended the House bill substantially, and it was sent to conference. Under the conference agreement, which was accepted by both bodies, a 3-year extension of renegotiation authority was provided, to June 30. 1962. In addition, a 5-year carryforward to fiscal years ending after December 31, 1958, of renegotiation losses was provided, in the case of losses arising in fiscal years ending on or after December 31, 1956. An increase in the compensation of the General Counsel of the Renegotiation Board was provided, to \$19,000 per annum. Further, certain studies of procurement policies and practices, the Renegotiation Act, and the policies and practices of the Renegotiation Board were directed to be made. The overall report developed from these studies is to be made not later than March 31, 1961.

H.R. 7523, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-75, SIGNED JUNE 30, 1959

As reported to the House by the Committees on Ways and Means, and as the bill passed the House, it would have provided a 1-year extension, to July 1, 1960, of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates—the so-called Korean increases, including the increased rates on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger automobiles, and automobile parts and accessories. The legislation was designed to implement the request of the administration that these rates be continued for another year.

The Senate, while approving the provisions of the House bill, added several amendments. These included the repeal, as of July 1, 1960, of the excise taxes on communication services, the repeal of the tax on transportation of persons, the repeal of the 4 percent credit against tax presently provided for dividend income, and other amendments relating to the Federal share in certain public assistance programs under the social security law.

Under the conference agreement, and as the bill became law, the bill in addition to providing a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and the excise-tax rates referred to above, provided that the tax on transportation of persons be reduced to 5 percent as of July 1, 1960, and that the tax on general—local—telephone service be repealed as of July 1, 1960.

H.R. 529, BY MR. KARSTEN; PUBLIC LAW 86-429, SIGNED APRIL 22, 1960

This bill, as reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, was designed to give full effect to treaty obligations of the United States to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture of narcotic drugs and to require that such manufacture be restricted to persons and premises that have been licensed for the purpose. It was also designed to amend the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to bring the regulations of exports in conformity with current treaty obligations,

and to permit the importation and exportation of certain narcotic drugs for scientific research purposes. It established a comprehensive system of licensing and control over the manufacture, distribution, and use of both natural and synthetic narcotic drugs.

The committee received favorable reports on this legislation from the Departments of State and the Treasury, and it had the approval of the pharmaceutical industry. The committee was of the opinion that enactment of this legislation would be of assistance to the agencies charged with administering our narcotic control laws and treaties, and would be beneficial to the citizens of our Nation.

The Senate amended the bill only with respect to certain effective dates, and the House concurred in these amendments.

H.R. 12381, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-564, SIGNED JUNE 20, 1960

As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill contained two titles. Title I provided for a temporary increase, for a period of 1 year, of \$8 billion in the statutory debt limit. The permanent debt limitation remained, under the bill, at \$285 billion, and the temporary limit was decreased from the existing \$295 billion to \$293 billion, through June 30, 1961.

The second title of the bill provided for a 1-year continuation, to July 1, 1961, of certain existing tax rates, including the 52 percent corporate income tax rate and the existing rates of excise tax on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars, automobile parts and accessories, general telephone service, and transportation of persons.

The Senate, in addition to adopting the provisions of the House bill, added a new title III to the bill, containing several sections. Under the conference agreement and as the legislation became law, the bill provided, in addition to the provisions of the House bill, for, first, an investigation and report-as soon as practicable during the 87th Congressby the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation with respect to the treatment of entertainment and certain other expenses, with recommendations for any changes in the law and administrative practices which in the judgment of the joint committee are necessary or appropriate. This section also provided for a report by the Secretary of the Treasury on the results of the enforcement program of the Internal Revenue Service relating to the deduction as ordinary and necessary business expenses of expenses for entertainment, travel, club dues, et cetera, together with such recommendations as the Secretary considers necessary or appropriate to avoid misuse of the business expense deduction; and, second, amendment to section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to the depletion rate for certain clays and to the treatment processes considered as mining for computing percentage depletion in the case of minerals and ores. A public hearing had previously been held by the Committee on Ways and Means on the legislation proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury relating to this subject.

- H.R. 12580, BY ME. MILLS, PUBLIC LAW 86-778, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 13, 1960 (SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1960)
- I. OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSUR-ANCE PROVISIONS (TITLE II OF SOCIAL SECU-RITY ACT)

A. Disability insurance, removal of age 50 requirement: Disability insurance benefits will be provided for workers under the age of 50, and for their dependents, on the same basis as such benefits are provided for disabled workers aged 50 to 65 and their dependents. Approximately 125,000 disabled persons and 125,000 dependents will qualify for benefits beginning for the month of November 1960.

B. Disability insurance, broadening of the applicability of the trial work period as an incentive to rehabilitation: Provision is made for extending the 12month period of trial work, during which benefits are continued for all disabled workers who attempt to return to work. rather than limiting this trial work provision only to those who seek to rehabilitate themselves under the former Federal-State vocational rehabilitation plan, as in prior law. If, after 9 months of trial work—not necessarily consecutive—the beneficiary has demonstrated that he is no longer disabled within the meaning of the law, he will receive benefits for an additional 3 months. Any beneficiary-whether or not he has attempted to work-who has been determined to be no longer disabled within the meaning of the law, will be given an additional 3 months of benefits as above. Effective October 1960.

C. Disability insurance, elimination of a second 6-month waiting period before paying benefits: A disabled worker who regains his ability to work but again becomes disabled within 5 years, will not be required to wait through a second 6-month waiting period before his benefits will be resumed. Under prior law a 6-month waiting period is required before any disability insurance benefits can begin. Effective September 1960.

D. Disability insurance, children who become dependent after worker's disability: Dependents benefits are provided to a child who is born, or who becomes the worker's stepchild, after the worker becomes disabled or who is adopted within 2 years after the worker becomes entitled to disability benefits if the child was living with the worker at the time of disability or if adoption proceedings had been started at that time. The amendment would be effective as if it had been enacted by the 1958 amendments-that is, for months after August 1958, based on applications filed on or after that date. This corrects a technical flaw of the previous law.

E. Disability insurance, alternative insured status requirement: Under existing law an individual must have 20 quarters of coverage out of the last 40 quarters—5 out of 10 years—elapsing before his disability. The amendment would provide an alternative insured status requirement for a few individuals who would have, first, 20 quarters of coverage—at least 6 quarters earned after 1950—at any time; and second, quarters of cover-

age in all quarters elapsing after 1950 up to the quarter in which be comes disabled. Effective for benefits payable October 1960.

F. Liberalization of requirements for insured status for older people: Some 400,000 individuals not now eligible for benefits can qualify immediately under the amendment which requires only one quarter of coverage—acquired at any time—for every three quarters elapsing after 1950 and up to retirement age, provided they meet the minimum requirement of six quarters of coverage. Present law requires one quarter out of every two quarters. By January 1, 1960, it is estimated that 1 million persons will be added to the rolls as a result of this provision.

The following table shows the number of quarters of coverage required under prior law, and under the law as amended, effective for benefits starting with October 1960:

Year of death, disability, or attain-	Required quarters			
ment of retirement age	Prior law	1960 amend- ments		
1953 and earlier 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1957 1968 1969 1960 1961 1961 1971 1976	6 6-7 8-9 10-11 12-13 14-15 16-17 18-19 20-21 30-31 40 40	6 6 6 8 8 9 10 12 13 200 26 33 40		

Earnings limitation—retirement test: The earnings limitation-retirement test-for people receiving social security benefits was revised so that earnings up to \$1,200 a year are exempt as in prior law—but \$1 of benefits is deducted for each \$2 earned between \$1,200 and \$1,500 and deductions are on a \$1 for \$1 basis above \$1,500. This change overcomes a feature of former law which, in deducting 1 month's benefit for each \$80, or fraction thereof, above \$1,200, could result in an actual loss of more money in benefits than he earned over the limit. For example, in the case of a retired worker whose benefit is \$100 a month and whose wife is receiving \$50 a month: Under former law, if his annual earnings reached \$1,210, the \$10 in excess of \$1,200 cancels the total family benefit of \$150 a month. Under the new law, the family would lose just \$5 (half of the \$10 in excess of \$1,200) instead of \$150. Effective in calendar 1961 and thereafter.

H. Benefits for survivors of workers who died before 1940: Some 25,000 persons, most of them widows aged 75 and over, will be eligible for benefits as survivors of workers who died prior to 1940 and who had at least 6 quarters of covered work. Effective for October 1960.

I. Increase in children's benefits: About 400,000 children will get some increase in benefits as a result of the increase in the amount of children's benefits to 75 percent of the worker's benefit subject to the family maximum. Former

law paid 50 percent of the worker's benefit to each child and divided another 25 percent of the worker's benefit between eligible children, subject to the same family maximum. Effective for December 1960.

J. Removal of family employment exclusion: Service performed after 1960 by parents in the employ of a son or daughter would be covered, other than service not in the course of the employer's trade or business or domestic service in the private home of the employer. Prior law excluded such coverage.

K. Coverage extended to Guam and American Samoa: Coverage is extended to Guam and American Samoa, in addition to present coverage which includes the 50 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. Effective for employees on January 1, 1961 and for the self-employed for taxable years after 1960.

L. Extension of time within which present ministers may elect coverage: An estimated 60,000 present ministers can elect coverage under the program as a result of an extension of the period of time for filing a certificate. Generally ministers will have until April 15, 1962, in which to elect coverage.

M. Coverage of U.S. citizens in the employ of foreign governments and international organizations within the United States: Such employees would be covered on a compulsory basis and under the provisions applicable to the self-employed, effective for taxable years ending after 1960. This employment has heretofore not been covered because the United States cannot levy the employer tax of the program upon foreign governments or international organizations. Coverage of these employees, as self-employed, was deemed "a practical solution to the unique problem of covering American citizens employed by such governments and organizations"—House Report No. 1799, 86th Congress, 2d session, page 22.

N. Coverage of employees of State and local governments:

First. Retroactive coverage: Allows State and local agreements entered into after 1959 to take effect as early as the first day of the fifth year before the coverage is agreed to, but not before January 1, 1956.

Second. Adds Texas to the list of States which can take advantage of the so-called split-system provision, which allows a State to divide a retirement system into two divisions, one to be composed of those persons who desire coverage, and the other of persons who do not wish coverage.

Third, Adds Virginia to the list of States which can cover policemen and firemen in positions under State and local retirement systems.

Fourth. Makes certain technical amendments relating to a State's liability for social security employer taxes, statute of limitations, and appeals procedure; also takes care of various coverage and validation of coverage problems in Maine, California, Mississippi, and Nebraska.

O. Employees of nonprofit organizations: Eliminates the requirement of prior law that two-thirds of the employees of a nonprofit organization must consent to coverage before the organization can cover any employees who desire coverage. Under this change a nonprofit organization can, if it so desires, file a certificate electing to provide coverage for all employees hired in the future and those current employees, if any, who wish to be covered. About 100,000 employees of nonprofit organizations not now covered could qualify under this amendment. Effective for certificates filed after September enactment date.

P. Miscellaneous changes affecting benefits of wives, widows, children, husbands, and widowers: Certain dependents and survivors of insured workers Would also benefit by provisions included in the amendments which, first, authorize benefits for the spouse of an insured individual even though there was a legal impediment as defined preventing a valid marriage, if he had gone through a marriage ceremony in the belief that it would create a valid marriage and if the couple had been living together at the time; second, reduce from 3 years to 1 year the period required for marriage for a wife. husband, or stepchild of a retired or disabled worker to qualify for benefits; and, third, assure continuation of a child's right to a benefit based on the wage record of his father, which is now voided if a stepfather was supporting him-and living with him-at the time his father died or retired. Effective for September 1960.

Q. Investment of the trust funds: To improve the status of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds in relation to their long-term commitments, the amendments provide that the interest received on future obligations issued exclusively to the trust funds be related to the average market yield of all marketable obligations of the United States that are not due or callable for 4 or more years from the time at which the special obligations are issued. Under present law, the interest on special obligations issued for purchase by the trust funds is related to the average coupon rates on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States that are neither due nor callable until after the expiration of 5 years from the date of original issue—thus relating the interest rate to the coupon rate that prevailed at some time in the past. As a result of the formula in prior law, the average interest rate on special obligation issued to the trust funds is now about 25% percent, while the average Field on outstanding marketable obligations is above 4 percent.

R. Advisory Council: The times at which an Advisory Council on Social Security Financing is to study the status of the trust funds would be changed so that an Advisory Council will be appointed in 1963, 1966, and in every fifth year thereafter. The Council appointed during 1963 will study and report on all aspects of the program not just financing. Previous law provided that these councils would be appointed prior to each scheduled increase in the contribution rates.

ployees of a nonprofit organization must II. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS (NOT REconsent to coverage before the organi-LATED TO MEDICAL CARE) (TITLE I OF SOCIAL

A. The amendments provide, at the option of the States until June 30, 1962, and on a mandatory basis thereafter, for the disregarding of additional earned income in determining need for aid-to-the-blind programs. At present, the first \$50 per month of earned income is not taken into consideration. Under the amendment, the amount of earned income to be disregarded is increased to the first \$85 per month plus one-half of that in excess of \$85 per month.

B. The amendments also postpone until June 30, 1964, the termination date of special legislation that provides for the approval of certain State plans for aid to the blind—Missouri and Pennsylvania—that do not meet all the requirements for State plans until title X. This legislation is now scheduled to expire on June 30, 1961.

III. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS
(TITLE V-OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT)

A. Increased authorizations: The ceilings on the amounts authorized for annual appropriations were increased to \$25 million for each of the three programs under title V of the Social Security Act. They represent an increase from the former amounts of \$21,500,000 for maternal and child health services, \$20 million for crippled children's services, and \$17 million for child welfare services.

B. Grants for special projects of regional or national significance in the field of maternal and child health and crippled children's services: Grants for such special projects to be made directly to institutions of higher learning—as well as State agencies which now receive such grants—are authorized by the amendments.

C. Grants for research or demonstration projects in the field of child welfare: Grants are authorized to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning or to public and nonprofit agencies and organizations, for special research or demonstration projects on new methods or facilities which show promise of substantial contribution to the advancement of child welfare services, particularly those on behalf of mentally retarded children.

# IV. THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM CHANGES

A. Financing: The amendments, first, raise the net Federal unemployment tax—the tax that may not be offset by a credit for taxes paid under a State program-from three-tenths to four-tenths of 1 percent on the first \$3,000 of covered wages effective in 1961; second, provide that the proceeds of this higher Federal tax after covering the administrative expenses of the employment security program will be available to build up a larger fund for advances to States whose reserves have been depleted; third, make additional improvements in the arrangements for administrative financing; and, fourth, improve the operation of the Federal unemployment account by tightening the conditions pertaining to

eligibility for and repayment of advances.

B. Coverage: The amendments also extend the coverage of the unemployment compensation program to several groups not presently covered, i.e., first, employees of certain instrumentalities of the United States which are neither wholly nor partially owned by the United States, including Federal Reserve banks, Federal credit unions, Federal land banks, and others; second, employees serving on or in connection with American aircraft outside the United States; third, employees of feeder organizations all of whose profits are payable to nonprofit organizations and employees of nonprofit organizations which are not exempt from income tax; and, fourth, certain employees of certain tax-exempt organizations, including agricultural and horticultural organizations, voluntary employee beneficiary associations, and fraternal beneficiary societies.

In addition, the amendments provide that Puerto Rico will be treated as a State for the purposes of the unemployment compensation program.

### V. MEDICAL CARE PROVISIONS

The social security amendments of 1960 contain a number of provisions designed to help meet the problems which face persons 65 years of age or older who cannot meet their medical expenses. This would be accomplished by one or the other—or both—of the two approaches described below.

The new legislation, which amends title I of the Social Security Act would first, authorize a new program-medical assistance for the aged-under which the Federal Government would provide funds on a matching basis to the States to assist them, in part, in providing medical assistance for individuals who are not on old-age assistance but whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services, and, second, increase the rate of Federal financial participation in the old-age assistance medical care programs for needy people so as to help improve those programs now operating and to encourage States without such medical programs to undertake them. Federal funds under both approaches would be available to the States for the quarter beginning October 1,

It should be understood that the new program is for needy individuals who are not on old-age assistance; the other provisions relate to persons who are on oldage assistance.

Participation is optional with a State, and it would be free to participate in either or both programs. Administration of such programs must be under a single State agency.

The historical State-Federal grant-inaid method of the Social Security Act's public assistance program will be used. Participating States thus have broad latitude in determining eligibility for benefits as well as the scope and nature of medical services to be provided as long as their plans are approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as complying with the requirements of Federal law.

For both programs Federal participation would be restricted to vendor medical payments; that is, payments made by the States directly to the doctor, hospital, et cetera, providing medical services.

A. NEW PROGRAM OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE AGED

First. Eligibility for benefits: States entering the new program must comply with certain provisions of the law relating to eligibility in order to qualify for Federal matching. The State plan must apply to persons aged 65 years of age and over. It must include "reasonable standards, consistent with the objectives of this title, for determining eligibility." The Senate report states:

Under this program, it will be possible for States to provide medical services to individuals on the basis of an eligibility requirement that is more liberal than that in effect for the States' old-age assistance programs \* \* \* . A State may, if it wishes, disregard in whole or part, the existence of any income or resources, of an individual for medical assistance. An individual who applies for medical assistance may be deemed eligible by the State notwithstanding the fact that he has a child who may be financially able to pay all or part of his care, or that he owns or has an equity in a homestead, or that he has some life insurance with a cash value, or that he is receiving an old-age insurance benefit, annuity, or retirement benefit. The State has wide latitude to establish the standard of need for medical assistance as long as it is a reasonable standard consistent with the objectives of the title \* \* \*. committee intends that States should set reasonable outer limits on the resources an individual may hold and still be found eligible for medical services (S. Rept. 1856, 86th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 6-7).

A State plan cannot require a premium or enrollment fee as a condition of eligibility. It cannot impose property liens during the lifetime of the individual receiving benefits (except pursuant to court judgment on account of benefits incorrectly paid), and any recovery provisions under the plan must be limited to the estate of the individual after his death and the death of his surviving spouse.

The State plan must not impose a citizenship requirement which would exclude a citizen of the United States or a requirement which excludes a resident of the State. It must also provide, to the extent required by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, for inclusion of residents of the State who are absent therefrom.

Second. Scope of benefits: The State plan for medical assistance for the aged may specify medical services of any scope and duration, provided that both institutional—hospitals, and so forth—and noninstitutional—outpatient clinics, and so forth—services are included.

The law specifies that the Federal Government will share in the expense of providing any or all of the following kinds of medical services: First, inpatient hospital services; second, skilled nursing home services; third, physicians' services; fourth, outpatient hospital or clinic services; fifth, home health care services; sixth, private duty nursing services; seventh, physical therapy and related services; eighth, dental services; ninth, laboratory and X-ray services;

tenth, prescribed drugs, eyeglasses, dentures, and prosthetic devices; eleventh, diagnostic, screening, and preventive services; and, twelfth, any other medical care or remedial care recognized under State law.

The Senate report states that "a State may, if it wishes, include medical services provided by osteopaths, chiropractors, and optometrists, and remedial services provided by Christian Science practitioners"—Senate report, page 7.

The Federal Government, as in the case of presently established public assistance programs, would not participate in respect to medical services furnished to an inmate in a nonmedical public institution, or to patients in mental or tuberculosis hospitals. However, included for purposes of Federal matching, will be the services, for his first 42 days of care, to a patient in a medical institution—other than a tuberculosis or mental institution—as a result of a diagnosis of tuberculosis or psychosis.

Third. Federal sharing: The Federal Government will share in the total expenditures made by the State. The Federal share as to vendor medical payments will be determined periodically by the relationship between the per capita income in the State as compared to the national per capita income and will range from 50 to 80 percent depending on such income. States at or above the national per capita income will receive a 50-percent Federal share, as will Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Under the most recent computation the Federal share, State by State, will be as follows:

### [In percent]

[in percent]	
Alabama	79.15
Alaska	50.00
Arizona	63. 23
Arkansas	80.00
California	50.00
Colorado	53.42
Connecticut	50.00
Delaware	50.00
District of Columbia	50.00
Florida	59 68
Georgia.	74.36
Guam	50.00
Hawaii	53.38
Idaho	67.04
Illinois	50.00
Indiana	50,00
Iowa	63. 23
Kansas	60.78
Kentucky	76.94
Louisiana	72.00
Maine	65, 23
Maryland	50.00
Massachusetts	50.00
Michigan	50, 00
Minnesota	58.57
Mississippi	80.00
Missouri	53, 42
Montana	54 07
Nebraska	63.41
Nevada	50.00
New Hampshire	57.91
New Jersey	50.00
New Mexico	67.99
New York	50.00
North Coroline	77.46
North Dakota	74. 18
Ohio	50.00
Oklahoma	67. 54
Oregon	52. 58
Pennsylvanie	50.00
Puerto Rico	50.00
	50.00
South Carolina.	80.00
South Dakota	75 49
	10. 44

Tennessee	76.55
Texas	61.36
Utah	
Vermont	
Virgin Islands	50,00
Virginia	65.44
Washington	50,00
West Virginia	72.69
Wisconsin	54.60
Wyoming	50.92

As in the present public assistance programs the Federal Government will share in administrative expenses on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Fourth. Costs: The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has estimated that the first-year costs of the program will amount to \$60 million in Federal funds and \$56 million in State and local funds. It is also estimated that the Federal cost may be \$165 million in a full year of operation after the States have had opportunity to develop these programs—and this figure could be somewhat higher if all States had relatively well-developed and comprehensive plans—see pages 7 and 8 for State-by-State breakdown.

### B. OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE MEDICAL PROGRAMS

At the present time, under the provisions of the Social Security Act relating to old-age assistance—title I—the States are authorized to make vendor payments to providers of medical services on behalf of persons receiving oldage assistance payments. These State programs vary greatly. It is understood that some States make relatively adequate provisions for the medical care of needy aged persons; others make little or no provision. The new legislation provides for increased Federal participation as to a specified amount of vendor payments for medical services so as to help improve those programs now operating and to encourage States without such medical programs to undertake them.

First. Increased Federal matching: Under previous law, the maximum amount within which the Federal Government would match for a combined program of money and medical vendor payments was \$65 a month times the number of people on the old-age assistance rolls.

The amendments provide for Federal financial participation exclusively in expenditures to vendors of medical services up to \$12 per month in addition to the \$65 maximum provision.

For States with average monthly payments over \$65, the ceiling can thus be increased to \$77 if the \$12 earmarked for medical vendor payments is added on top of the existing \$65 maximum. The Federal share in the excess expenditures for medical care will range from 50 percent to 80 percent under the formula based on per capita income. Based on May 1960 benefit payments, the following States would be affected and will receive the percentages noted:

### [In percent]

California	50.00
Colorado	53, 42
Connecticut	50.00
Idaho	67.04
Illinois	50.00
Iowa	63. 23
Kansas	60.78

Louisiana	72.0
Maine	65. 2
Massachusetts	50.0
Michigan	50.0
Minnesota	58. 5
Nebraska	63.4
Nevada	50.0
New Hampshire	57.9
New Jersey	50.0
New Mexico	67.9
New York	50.0
North Dakota	74.1
Onio	50.0
Oklahoma	67.5
Oregon	52. 5
Pennsylvania	50.0
Rhode Island	50.0
Utah	65.0
Washington	50.0
Wisconsin	54.6
Wyoming	50.9

For States with average monthly oldage-assistance payments of \$65 or less the Federal share in average vendor medical payments up to \$12 will be an additional 15 percentage points over the Federal percentage applicable to the amount of payments falling between \$30 and \$65, which now ranges from 50 to 65 percent on the basis of a State's per capita income. This percentage, when added to the Federal percentage for the second part of the formula for payments, Will give a total Federal share of from 65 to 80 percent. Based on May 1960 benefit payments, the following States will be affected and will receive the percentages

[In percent]

[In percent]	
Alabama	_ 80.00
Alaska	65.00
Arizona	78. 23
Arkansas	80. 00
Delaware	_ 65.00
District of Columbia	_ 65.00
Florida	_ 74. 68
Georgia	_ 80.00
Guam	_ 65, 00
Hawaii	68.38
Indiana	_ 65.00
Rentucky	_ 80.00
Maryland	- 65.00
Mississippi	_ 80.00
Missouri	- 68.42
Montana	69 0
North Carolina	_ 80.00
Puerto Rico	65.00
South Carolina	80.00
South Dakota	80.00
Tennessee	80.00
Texas	78 96
Vermont	80 00
Virgin Islands	65 00
Virginia	80.00
West Virginia	80.00
-	_ 60.00

Provision is also made so that a State with an average payment of over \$65 a month would never receive less in additional Federal funds in respect to such medical service costs than if it had an average payment of \$65.

As to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, their additional matching for vendor medical expenditures will be on an amount up to an additional \$6 Der month per recipient rather than the additional \$12 a month for the States and the District of Columbia. This was done because their matching maximum for old-age assistance is an average of \$35 a month per recipient in contrast to \$65 for the States. Under existing law there are also overall dollar maximums applicable to Puerto Rico, Guam, and

the Virgin Islands for the public assistance programs. These are increased proportionately on condition that the additional increases are used for vendor medical expenditures under old-age assistance.

Second. Costs: The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has estimated that the increase in old-age assistance medical programs will result in an additional cost of \$142 million to the Federal Government and \$4 million to the States and localities in the first year. In the long run the additional Federal cost has been estimated at about \$175 million a year—see pages 7 and 8 for State-by-State breakdown.

C. MEDICAL GUIDES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As recommended by the Advisory Council on Public Assistance, appointed pursuant to the Social Security Amendments of 1958, the law instructs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop guides or recommended standards for the information of the States as to the level, content, and quality of medical care for the public assistance medical programs. He will also prepare such guides and standards for use in the new State programs of medical assistance for the medically needy aged.

In addition to the major bills discussed above, there were a number of less comprehensive but nonetheless important bills reported by the Committee on Ways and Means which became public law during the 86th Congress, which are summarized below, grouped as to the subject with which each deals—that is, taxes, social security, customs and tariff, and so forth.

TAX LEGISLATION ENACTED INTO LAW

H.R. 47, BY MR. BOGGS; PUBLIC LAW 86-376, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 23, 1959

As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provided that, with respect to the \$600 dependency exemption for income tax purposes, a child placed with the tax-payer by an authorized placement agency for legal adoption by him shall be treated in the same manner as a natural born child and a legally adopted child, if the child is a member of the individual's household.

The Senate, in addition to approving the provision of the House bill, added two basic amendments, both relating to the tax treatment of small business. The first, making changes in the statute relating to the election of certain small business corporations as to their taxable status, first, amends section 1371 of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that in determining the number of shareholders of a small business corporation, a husband and wife owning stock jointly or as community property shall be counted as only one shareholder; second, amends section 1374 of the code to make clear that a deceased shareholder will not be denied his pro rata share of a small business corporation's net operating loss; and, third, strikes out paragraph (8) of section 1504(b) - relating to the definition of "includible corporation"-of the code, thereby clarifying the definition of a small business corporation. The Senate Finance Committee report indicates that this paragraph of the code actually operates to have an effect just reverse of its original intent, which was to prevent an electing small business corporation from having an 80-percent-owned subsidiary.

The second Senate amendment amended section 542(c) of the code to exempt small business investment companies from the personal holding company tax. This amendment had been requested by the Small Business Administration in an Executive communication which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to this legislation, and the bill became law in that form.

H.R. 135, BY MR. KBOGH; PUBLIC LAW 68-437. SIGNED APRIL 22, 1960

This legislation provided for the exclusion from U.S. tax of the portion of amounts paid to nonresident alien individuals by the United States as civil service annuities and other retirement benefits for services performed abroad as employees of the United States. Nonresident aliens working for an American embassy or other Government agency abroad are not subject to U.S. tax on salaries paid by the United States; similarly, amounts set aside by the Government for the future retirement of nonresident aliens working abroad are free of tax. However, prior to the enactment of H.R. 135, to the extent such annuities represented earnings on the amounts set aside by the Government, such payments were taxable. The Committee on Ways and Means was advised by the Department of State that nonresident alien employees consider their pensions to be deferred compensation, and that since their earned income is tax free, they expect their pensions also to be tax free. The committee was further informed that the imposition of this tax has caused severe hardships and has engendered resentment against the United States, and that this tax treatment has been objected to by many foreign governments, some of which have repeatedly protested its imposition.

Due to the passage of time between House and Senate action on the bill, the Senate amended the effective date provisions to make the exclusion applicable for taxable years beginning after December 30, 1959. The House accepted this amendment, and in this form the bill became public law.

H.R. 137, BY MR. KEOGH; FULIC LAW &6-175, SIGNED AUGUST 21, 1959

This bill prevents a pyramiding of Federal estate taxes where foreign death taxes are imposed on charitable bequests. This is accomplished by allowing a deduction for estate tax purposes for foreign death taxes—as provided under present law for State death taxesimposed-and paid-on charitable bequests if, first, the property on which the tax is imposed is situated in the foreign country and included in the gross estate of a citizen or resident of the United States; and, second, if the decrease in tax resulting from the deduction is to go to charities—or the entire Federal estate tax is to be equitably apportioned among all of the transferees of the estate. Where this deduction is allowed, no

credit against the estate tax is to be available for the foreign taxes which are deducted.

As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and as the bill passed the House, this provision would have been effective with respect to the estates of decedents dying after the date of enactment of the bill. The Senate, however, amended the bill to provide an effective date of July 1, 1955; that is, to apply to the estates of decedents dying on or after that date.

The Senate amendment was accepted by the House.

H.R. 147, BY MR. KEOGH; PUBLIC LAW 86-37, SIGNED MAY 29, 1959

This bill, which was enacted into law without amendment, suspended through June 30, 1960, the 3-cent-per-pound tax imposed on the first domestic processing of palm oil, palm-kernel oil, and fatty acids or salts derived therefrom. action was taken in order to place these oils on a competitive parity with coconut and babassu oils, which are used for the same general purposes. The tax on the first domestic processing of coconut oil was suspended to June 30, 1960, by the provisions of a Senate amendment to H.R. 2842 of the 85th Congress, which the House accepted and which became part of Public Law 85-235; no processing tax is imposed on babassu oil. The resulting situation, therefore, placed palm and palm-kernel oils at a competitive disadvantage, and this legislation was designed to restore the competitive balance

H.R. 1219, BY MR. BENTLEY; PUBLIC LAW 86-141, SIGNED AUGUST 7, 1959

This bill added a provision to the 1954 code relating to persons who have been mentally incompetent for a period beginning at least 3 months prior to December 31, 1947, and who remain so until the date of their death. The bill provided that any powers such persons have at the date of their death to change beneficiaries of a trust they created-of the type referred to in section 1000(e) of the 1939 code—are not to result in such property being included in their gross estate for estate tax purposes. This provision is the same as a 1939 code provision-section 811(d)(4)-which was applicable with respect to decedents dying after December 31, 1947, and on or before August 16, 1954.

The provision added to the 1954 code by this bill is to apply with respect to estates of decedents dying after August 16, 1954. Thus, as a result of this bill, and previous actions, the exception for mentally incompetent will apply to all years from 1947 forward, so long as the decedent involved is mentally incompetent from October 1, 1947, to the date of his death.

The bill, which became law without amendment, contained a provision that no interest is to be allowed or paid on any overpayment resulting from its enactment with respect to payments made before the date of enactment.

H.R. 2164, BY MR. FORAND; PUBLIC LAW 86-422, SIGNED APRIL 8, 1960

This bill, which became law in the form reported by the Committee on

Ways and Means to the House, provided for the reduction from 20 to 10 percent of the tax imposed with respect to roof gardens, cabarets, and similar establishments. The committee stated in its report on the bill that this action was taken for two principal reasons: First, the existing 20-percent rate was discriminatory in that the rates of almost all other ad valorem excise taxes do not exceed 10 percent; and second, it was believed that the high rate of this tax constituted a substantial deterrent to the employment of musicians and other entertainers.

H.R. 2906, BY MR. M'CORMACK; PUBLIC LAW 86-280, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 16, 1959

As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provided that the period of limitations for filing a claim for credit or refund for an overpayment of taxes, to the extent attributable to a creation of or an increase in a net operating loss carryback resulting from the elimination of excessive profits by renegotiation, is not to expire before September 1, 1959, or the end of 1 year after the month in which the agreement or order for the elimination of the excessive profits becomes final, whichever is later. The bill amends both the 1939 and 1954 codes, and applies to all 1954 code years and, with respect to the 1939 code, to claims for taxable years ending after December 31, 1952. While the special period provided under the law where net operating loss carrybacks are involved generally provided adequate time for the filing of a claim for credit or refund, the committee's attention was called to a type of case where this was not true and where the taxpayer may not be in a position to know that he is eligible for a credit or refund before the expiration of the period of limitations. This placed the Government in the position in such cases of taking money away from a taxpayer, on one hand, and yet on the other hand denying him the opportunity to obtain a credit or refund where this decreases his tax liability. This legislation was intended to rectify this situation.

The Senate approved the provision of the House bill, and added an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate to allow credit or refund to Dexter Phillips and Jeannette H. Phillips of an income tax overpayment for the calendar year 1951, to the extent such overpayment was attributable to the erroneous inclusion in their gross income for such year of the amount received by Dexter Phillips in final distribution of his grandfather's estate.

After conference agreement to the Senate-passed bill, the bill became law in that form.

H.R. 4251, BY MR. BAKER; PUBLIC LAW 86-594, SIGNED JULY 6, 1960

The effect of this legislation, which became public law as amended and reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to remove from law the 4-year limitation relating to the allowable deduction for income tax purposes for exploration expenditures made to determine the presence, location, quantity, or quality of any deposit of ore

or other mineral. This provision does not apply in the case of oil and gas wells. Under the previously existing law, the maximum deduction which might be taken for any year was \$100,000, for no more than 4 years—whether or not consecutive—with respect to all property held by a taxpayer. H.R. 4251 removed the 4-year limitation, and substituted an overall limitation of \$400,000; the maximum limitation of \$100,000 in any one year is retained.

The committee was advised that the 4-year limitation tended to discriminate against small producers, in that a large producer could obtain the full benefit of these deductions by claiming \$100,000 in each of 4 years, but a small producer whose annual exploration expenditures are not as high as \$100,000 would have the deductions available to him reduced below \$400,000 because of the 4-year limitation. Under the new law, a tax-payer will still not be able to claim exploration expenditure deductions with respect to any year in excess of \$100,000, but if his expenditures on a yearly basis are less than \$100,000, he will be able to claim such deductions over more than a 4-year period so long as the total deductions claimed are not in excess of \$400,000.

H.R. 4586, BY MR. FORAND; PUBLIC LAW 86-413, SIGNED APRIL 8, 1960

The purpose of this bill, which became law without amendment, was to exempt aromatic cachous from the excise tax on toilet preparations. The committee was of the opinion that aromatic cachous—which are aromatic pellets, such as Sen Sen, which are chewed for the purpose of sweetening the breath—should not be subject to tax as toilet preparations since they are more nearly like mouthwashes and candied mints than like the externally applied toilet preparations which comprise the other articles subject to that tax.

H.R. 4857, BY MR. HAGEN; PUBLIC LAW 86-319, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 21, 1960

As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill amended two of the exemptions from the admissions tax to provide that in determining whether an athletic game is played between students from elementary or secondary schools, or colleges, where the proceeds inure to a hospital for crippled children, or an exempt organization operated exclusively for the benefit of retarded children, the term "student" is to include anyone who was a student at the school or college within the 8 months immediately before the athletic game. This makes the exemption available for all-star and other similar benefit games even though the game is played shortly after the end of the school or college year. The bill was favored by the Treasury Department, and became public law in the form reported by the committee

H.R. 5547, BY MR. MILLS; BEPORTED TO HOUSE AUGUST 19, 1959

See Public Law 86-779, H.R. 10960. H.R. 5751, BY MR. MACHROWICE; REPORTED TO HOUSE AUGUST 18, 1959

See Public Law 86-342, H.R. 8678, title II.

H.R. 6132, BY MR. MILLS: PUBLIC LAW 86-416, not of the type used on highway vehicles

This bill, which became public law without amendment, amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the rate of tax on the issuance of shares of certificates of stock by regulated investment companies.

Under the law the documentary stamp tax on original issues of stock is levied at the rate of 10 cents per \$100 of actual value. The documentary stamp tax on stock transfers, on the other hand, is levied at the rate of 4 cents per \$100 of actual value.

Regulated investment companies which operate as open-end mutual investment companies, however, do not usually provide for the trading of their securities. Instead they issue new securities to those desiring to buy their stock, and redeem the stock of those desiring to sell. As a result, in the absence of this legislation, they must pay a 10-centsper-\$100 issuance tax on transactions which to others would result in a transfer tax of 4 cents per \$100 of actual value.

The new law provides that the issuance tax in the case of qualifying regulated investment companies is to be imposed at the rate of 4 cents per \$100 of actual value, rather than the 10-cent rate otherwise applicable.

Wise applicable.

H.R. 6155, BY MR. SETTS; PUBLIC LAW 86-428,

SIGNED APRIL 22, 1960

As amended and reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation certain nonprofit corporations or associations organized after August 31, 1951, by moving forward from September 1, 1951, to September 1, 1957, the date before which certain mutual deposit guarantee funds must be organized in order to qualify for income tax exemption. The other requirements for the exemption, which are left unchanged by this bill, provide that the organizations must be mutual, nonprofit organizations without capital stock and operated to provide reserves and insurance for building and loan associations, cooperative banks, or mutual savings banks.

Three of the four presently existing mutual deposit guarantee funds were organized before September 1, 1951, and therefore presently qualify for exemption. A fourth such organization organized after that date but before September 1, 1957, will qualify for exemption under this bill. These organizations perform essentially the same type of services as the FDIC and FSLIC, Federal corporations which are exempt from income taxation

A Senate amendment, which was accepted by the House, changed the effective date of the legislation and the bill became law effective with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1959.

H.R. 6765, BY MR. FRAZIER; PUBLIC LAW 86-440, SIGNED APRIL 22, 1960

The purpose of the bill, as reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to amend section 4071 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, so as to provide a tax of 1 cent a pound in the case of the sale of laminated tires

if the tires consist wholly of scrap rubber from used tire casings and have an internal metal fastening agent. This is in lieu of the 5-cents-a-pound tax which otherwise would apply. Such tires are used for off-highway purposes, primarily on lifts, cranes, payloaders, weed cutters. and similar types of industrial and farm equipment. The committee was advised that there are relatively few known manufacturers of laminated tires, and it is believed that any revenue loss from enactment of this legislation will be negligible. The bill became law in the form reported by the committee, except for a Senate amendment to correct a typographical error in the bill.

H.R. 7588, BY MR. KEOGH; PUBLIC LAW 86-435, SIGNED APRIL 22, 1960

As reported to and passed by the House, this bill amended the Internal Revenue Code to provide that personal holding company income is not to include income from copyright royalties. Certain conditions were specified to preclude the abuse of this amendment.

The personal holding company tax was developed to provent the establishment of a corporation to be used as a corporate pocketbook in handling investment income. It has been brought to the Committee's attention that existing law does in fact characterize as a personal holding company an organization that is actually an operating company. This problem existed in the case of music publishing companies, which presently get most of their income from royalties on record sales where previously the principal income came from sheet music sales, and this bill was designed to prevent the personal holding company tax from applying to the operating income of such companies. The Senate amended the House bill so as to prevent a possible unintended effect of the House bill as treating certain motion picture and TV film and tape rentals as personal holding company income, and by moving the effective date forward from 1959 to 1960. These amendments were accepted by the House, and the Senate-passed version of the bill became public law.

H.R. 7885, BY MR. FRAZIER; REPORTED TO HOUSE MAY 26, 1960

See Public Law 86-779, H.R. 10960.

H.R. 8229, BY MR. KNOX; PUBLIC LAW 86-667, SIGNED JULY 14, 1960

The purpose of this legislation was to provide a new exempt category for income tax purposes in the case of trusts providing for the payment of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits. Under the new law, the trusts may make supplemental unemployment benefit payments and they may also make such payments together with sick or accident payments, but they may not make any retirement or death benefit payments.

The new exempt category differs from the category, already existing in law, under which some of the trusts could obtain exemption, in that the new provision does not require the SUB trusts to obtain at least 85 percent of their income from employers or employees and not from investment income, The so-called nondiscriminatory provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applying to qualified pension, profit-sharing, and stock bonus plans are applicable to trusts qualifying under the new exemption category. In addition, the "prohibited transaction" provisions, and the "unrelated business income" provisions—including the business lease provisions—of the Internal Revenue Code are also applicable to the new exemption category.

In general, the new law applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1959

H.R. 8273, BY MR. WALTER; REPORTED TO HOUSE MARCH 28, 1960

Sec Public Law 86-779, H.R. 10960. HR. 8318, BY MR. KEOGH; PUBLIC LAW 86-418, SIGNED APRIL 8, 1980

The purpose of this bill, which became public law as amended and reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to exempt from the manufacturers' excise tax on tires and tubes bicycle tires and tubes sold for use, or used, in the manufacture of new bicycles. The taxes will continue to apply to tires and tubes sold, or used, as replacements

Bicycle tires are subject to the 5-cents-a-pound manufacturers' tax on tires, and bicycle inner tubes are subject to the 9-cents-a-pound manufacturers' tax on inner tubes. This is true both of tires and tubes manufactured in the United States and those imported. These excise taxes do not apply, however, to tires and tubes already mounted on bicycles when the latter are imported into the United States. This legislation was designed to equalize the situation between imported bicycles and domestically manufactured bicycles.

H.R. 8649, BY MR. KING OF CALIFORNIA; PUBLIC LAW 86-432, SIGNED APRIL 22, 1960

This legislation, which became law as amended and reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, continued through June 30, 1963, the suspension of the 3-cents-per-pound processing tax imposed on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, and fatty acids, salts, combinations, or mixtures thereof.

The committee was of the opinion that eperience under the existing suspensions of tax on the first domestic processing of these oils had been such as to warrant their extension.

H.R. 8684, BY MR. IKARD; PUBLIC LAW 86-459, SIGNED MAY 13, 1960

This legislation pertains to the timing of reporting for tax purposes with respect to dealer reserves and provides transitional rules to bring the reporting of dealer reserve income into conformity with proper accounting methods. As amended by the Committee on Ways and Means and reported to the House, two alternative methods were provided for payment of tax due on such income not previously reported. First, it provided that such amounts can be treated as required changes in methods of accounting. In general this means that the reserves built up prior to 1954 need not be reported for tax purposes, and that only the excess of the current balance over the 1954 balance in the reserve is to be reported. A second alternative provided permits the computation of the deficiencies—or overassessments—which would arise if the income had been reported in the proper years, and then the sum of these amounts—plus interest up to the time of selecting this alternative—to be paid in 10 annual installments, generally beginning in 1961.

The committee agreed that dealer reserve income should be reported on a proper accrual accounting basis; however, it was believed that a hardship would be created by requiring all dealers to make the transition to this method of reporting this income in 1 year, following recent Supreme Court decisions in this matter, especially in view of the numerous circuit court decisions going to the contrary of these Supreme Court decisions, which many dealers had previously been following.

The Senate accepted the substance of the House bill with a number of amendments, which, although some were substantive in character, were for the most part qualifying or relatively technical amendments. Under the conference agreement, the House bill was amended to make it applicable to taxpayers with respect to taxable years that were open on June 21, 1959—the day immediately following the pertinent Supreme Court decision-and to extend to September 1. 1900, the date for making the election to take advantage of the bill. The bill was made applicable to taxpayers who are required to use the accrual method of accounting even though the original return may have been on some other method, and it was further amended to make it somewhat easier for taxpayers to qualify for the installment payment privilege. The definition of dealers reserves was expanded to accommodate certain cases where the finance company participates from the beginning of the sales transaction by advancing money to the customer. With these amendments agreed upon by the conference committee, the substance of the House bill became public law.

H.R. 9660, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-470, SIGNED MAY 14, 1960

As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill related to the procedure for assessing certain additions to tax. Additions to the tax shown on the return by reason of late filing of income tax returns have since 1926 been assessed without the issuance of a statutory notice of deficiency-commonly known as a 90-day letter. Similarly, the Internal Revenue Service has assessed additions to tax for underpayment of estimated tax without issuing a 90-day letter. Recent court decisions, however, have held that a 90day letter must be issued before assessment of such additions to tax. The Committee on Ways and Means was of the opinion that immediate enactment of clarifying legislation was necessary to the orderly administration of the internal revenue laws. The bill provided that additions to tax because of: first, late filing of income, estate, and gift tax returns; and, second, underpayment of estimated income tax are to be assessed

and collected without the issuance of a 90-day letter. The bill further provided that additions so assessed and collected before enactment of this legislation may not be recovered where the sole basis of the claim is that the assessment was made before the issuance of a 90-day letter.

The provisions of the House bill were approved by the Senate, but that body added two new provisions to the billone of which was deleted in conference. Under the conference agreement, which was accepted by both Houses and reflects the bill as it became public law, the House bill was amended by the addition of a section providing that the 3-percent floor in existing law relating to the deduction of medical, dental, and so forth, expenses be removed in the case of medical and dental expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the care of his dependent mother or father, or the dependent mother or father of his spouse, if such mother or father has attained the age of 65 before the close of the taxable year. H.R. 10087, BY MR. MACHROWICZ; PUBLIC LAW 86-780, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 14, 1960

As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill would have amended section 604 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer earning foreign source income to elect the overall limitation on the foreign tax credit instead of the present per-country limitation, provided that once an election is made it must continue for 5 years. The carryback and carryforward provisions would have been made applicable from per-country limitation to overall limitation years, but not vice versa. The Senate Finance Committee amended the bill to permit an initial election to the overall limitation at any time, but any subsequent change would require consent of the Treasury Department. The second amendment limited carryback or carryforward from a year in which the percountry limitation applies to another year in which the per-country limitation applies, or from a year in which the overall limitation applies to another year in which the same limitation applies. A third amendment provided that to the extent foreign taxes are above those imposed by the United States because of the special 14 point tax differential provided by the United States for Western Hemisphere trade corporations, they cannot be used to offset U.S. taxes at a 52 percent rate on income earned in countries where the foreign taxes involved are less than those imposed by the United States.

In the Senate, amendments were added relating to exclusion from gross income of reimbursed moving expenses for certain employees of corporations operating on Atomic Energy Commission contracts. Amendments were also adopted requiring the filing of information returns with respect to foreign corporations controlled by domestic corporations and also with respect to the filing of returns by certain U.S. citizens with respect to foreign corporate organizations and reorganizations. The conference committee adopted the Senate amendments with changes in two cases. In the case of an affiliated group including a Western Hemisphere trade corporation, the excess credit is allowed with respect to income earned by non-Western Hemisphere trade corporations in countries in which the Western Hemisphere trade corporations operate, but only if the income is from regulated public utilities. The Senate amendment requiring the filing of information returns by domestic corporations controlling any foreign corporations was changed with respect to the type of information required and with respect to the penalty for failure to comply.

H.R. 10960, BY MR. HERLONG; PUBLIC LAW 86-779, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 14, 1960

As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill related to the excise tax on cigars, and provided for the exclusion of any State or local taxes imposed on cigars from price in determining the retail price for the purpose of establishing the rate of Federal excise tax. The Senate approved the provisions of the House bill, but amended the bill substantially by the addition of numerous provisions not related to the provisions of the Housepassed bill. Under the conference agreement and as the legislation became law, the bill included, in addition to the provisions of the original House-passed bill. the following:

First. An amendment, similar in substance to H.R. 12036—which passed the House on August 24, 1960—to section 243 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 providing that the 85-percent intercorporate dividends received deduction is to apply with respect to dividends paid by a foreign corporation out of its earnings and profits if such earnings and profits were accumulated by a predecessor domestic corporation which was subject to the income tax under chapter 1 of the 1954 code—or corresponding provisions of prior law.

Second. Provisions generally similar to H.R. 5547-which passed the House on September 9, 1959-relating to limitation on reduction in income tax liability incurred to the Virgin Islands and to the estate and gift tax treatment of certain citizen residents of possessions. Under this amendment, it is provided-with 2 exceptions—that tax liability incurred to the Virgin Islands pursuant to the income tax provisions equivalent to those of the United States, as made applicable in the Virgin Islands by the Naval Appropriations Act, approved July 12, 1921, or pursuant to section 28(a) of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands. is not to be reduced or remitted in any way, directly or indirectly, whether by grant, subsidy, or other similar payment, by any law enacted in the Virgin Islands.

The first exception relates to United States and Virgin Islands corporations and, in general, provides that subsidies can be paid to these corporations under much the same conditions as those under which income tax exemptions are presently available in the case of U.S. corporations carrying on a trade or business in most other U.S. possessions. The second exception relates to citizens of the United States who are bona fide residents of the Virgin Islands and permits the granting of subsidies in much the same

manner as bona fide residents of Puerto Rico may claim an exemption from U.S. income tax with respect to their income derived from sources within Puerto Rico. With respect to this second exception, gain or loss from the sale or exchange of any security-as defined in section 165(g) (2) of the code—shall not be treated as derived from sources within the Virgin Islands. The amendment provides, in effect, that U.S. citizens who are residents of a possession, and whose citizenship is derived from citizenship of that possession, are to be subject to the estate and gift tax imposed by the United States, in general, to the same extent as in the case of nonresidents not citizens of the United States.

Third. An amendment to section 6015 (a) of the 1954 Code, relating to the declaration of estimated income tax by individuals, which (a) provides that no declaration is to be required if the estimated tax can reasonably be expected to be less than \$40, (b) eliminates the gross income test of \$400 plus \$600 times the number of exemptions, and (c) increases from \$100 to \$200 the minimum gross income which can reasonably be expected to be received from sources other than wages without becoming liable to file a declaration.

Fourth. The addition of a new section 180 to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 providing that a taxpayer engaged in the business of farming may elect to treat as expenses which are not chargeable to capital account expenditures-otherwise chargeable to capital account-which are paid or incurred by him during the taxable year for the purchase or acquisition of fertilizer, lime, ground limestone, marl, or other materials to enrich, neutralize, or condition land used in farming, or for the application of such materials to such land. The expenditures so treated are to be allowed as a deduction. For this purpose, "land used in farming" means land used-before or simultaneously with the expenditures described in the preceding sentence-by the taxpayer or his tenant for the production of crops, fruits, or other agricultural products or for the sustenance of livestock.

Fifth. An amendment to section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 having the effect of permitting the deduction, as a charitable contribution, of amounts paid by a taxpayer to maintain an individual-other than a dependent or a relative—as a member of his household during the period that the individual is a full-time student in the 12th or any lower grade at an educational institution located in the United States and is a member of the taxpayer's household under a written agreement between the taxpayer and an organization described in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of section 170(c) of the 1954 Code-that is, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, veterans, fraternal, and so forth, organizations—to implement a program of the organization to provide educational opportunities for students in private homes. The deduction is limited, for each taxable year, to an amount equal to \$50 times the number of calendar months during the taxable year which fall within the period in which the student is a member of the taxpayer's household under the agreement described above, and will not apply to any amount paid by the taxpayer within the taxable year if the taxpayer receives any money or other property as compensation or reimbursement for maintaining the student in his household during such period.

Sixth. Provisions, the same in substance as H.R. 7885-which passed the House on June 27, 1960-relating to capital contributions to the Federal National Mortgage Association. Section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended to provide that, for purposes of subtitle A of the 1954 code, whenever the amount of capital contributions evidenced by a share of stock issued pursuant to section 303(c) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act exceeds the fair market value of the stock as of the issue date of such stock, the initial holder of the stock is to treat the excess as ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on a trade or business. A new section is added to the 1954 code relating to special rules as to the basis of property. The new section 1054 provides that, in the case of any share of stock described above, the basis of such share in the hands of the initial holder is to be an amount equal to the capital contributions evidenced by such share, reduced by the amount-if any-required by the new section 162(d) to be treated-with respect to such share-as ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred in carrying on a trade or business. This amendment applies with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1959.

Seventh. An amendment relating to the excise tax on mechanical lighters for cigarettes, cigars, and pipes which is somewhat similar to H.R. 8273, which was reported to the House on March 28, 1960. The amendment provides that the tax on the sale by the manufacturer, producer, or importer of such mechanical lighters is to be 10 cents for each lighter sold, but not more than 10 percent of the price for which so sold.

Eighth. An amendment to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 similar in substance to H.R. 12559, which passed the House on June 29, 1960, providing substantially the same tax treatment for real-estate investment trusts as provided under existing law for regulated investment companies; that is, in general, where 90 percent or more of the ordinary income is distributed, the real-estate investment trusts will be taxed only on retained earnings—thus, the distributed earnings will be taxed only to the shareholders.

Ninth. An amendment providing that the pension fund, Plumbers Local Union No. 775, shall be deemed to constitute a qualified trust and to be exempt from tax for the period beginning May 1, 1957, and ending May 11, 1959, but only if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate that the trust has not in this period been operated in a manner which would jeopardize the interests of its beneficiaries.

H.R. 11405, BY MR. HERLONG; PUBLIC LAW 86496, SIGNED JUNE 8, 1960

This bill, which became public law as amended and reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, made two changes in the existing law, both of which related to the continuation of provisions which had previously been in effect.

First. Existing law provided that the discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1958, is not to result in taxable income for the railroad if the discharge occurred as the result of a court order in a receivership proceeding, or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. H.R. 11405 continued the application of this provision to discharges after December 31, 1959, but only if the court proceeding involved commenced before January 1, 1960.

Second. Congress in the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 provided that a deduction for accrued vacation pay is not to be denied for any taxable year ending before January 1, 1961, solely because the liability for it to a specific person has not been fixed or because the liability for it to each individual cannot be computed with reasonable accuracy. However, for the corporation to obtain the deduction the employee must have performed the qualifying service necessary under a plan or policy which provides for vacations with pay to qualified employees. This legislation extended the same treatment to deductions for taxable years ending before January 1. 1963.

H.R. 12036, BY MR. BOSCH; REPORTED TO HOUSE AUGUST 15, 1960

See Public Law 86-779, H.R. 10960. HR. 12536, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-781, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 14, 1960

As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill related to the manner of determining the manufacturers'-or producers' or importers'-sales price, which is the base on which various manufacturers' tax rates are applied. The problem involved the treatment of certain local advertising expenses incurred by the retailerfor other distributor-of the taxed article where reimbursement is to be provided by the manufacturer-or producer or importer-for part or all of these expenses. The Committee on Ways and Means concluded that, due to the existing confusion as to the status of advertising charges in determining manufacturers' sales prices, there was need for statutory clarification, as well as some limitations as to the extent to which such exclusions or adjustments should be allowed. The committee con-cluded it to be appropriate to exclude from the manufacturers' sales price a reasonable amount of local advertising where the advertising is under the control of the distributor, and as reported to the House this legislation provided that where a manufacturer-or producer or importer-of articles subject to manufacturers' excise tax makes a separate charge for local advertising of the article, or reimburses the retaileror other distributor-for part or all of

his expenses for local advertising of the articles—subject to certain limitations—this charge is to be excluded from the manufacturers' sales price, or this price is to be readjusted for the charge. This would have the effect of reducing the manufacturers' excise taxes which are payable, since the manufacturers' sales price is the base for these taxes. The price exclusion, or readjustment, would be limited to radio, television, and newspaper advertising and to not more than 5 percent of the sales price—excluding local advertising charges.

The provisions of the House bill were approved without amendment by the Senate Finance Committee, but the Senate, while accepting the provisions of the House bill, added several provisions not relating to the original bill. Under the conference agreement and as the bill became law, this legislation included, in addition to the provisions of the original House-passed bill: First, a provision permitting taxpayers mining minerals used in making cement to elect to apply, within 60 days after publication of final regulations on this subject, to open years beginning before 1961, the cutoff provisions adopted in the Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960-H.R. 12381-in determining the percentage depletion deduction; second, an amend-ment providing that the following pension trusts be deemed to constitute qualified trusts and thus tax-exempt, for certain periods of time specified in each case-where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate that the trust has not in this period been operated in a manner which would jeopardize the interests of its beneficiaries: the Iron Workers' mid-America pension fund; the Pattern Makers' pension trust fund of Chicago; the Pipe and Refrigeration Fitters Local 537 pension fund of Boston, Mass.; the annuity plan of the Electrical Switchboard and Panelboard Manufacturing Industry of New York City; the District Council No. 19 welfare fund, now known as Painters District Council No. 19 welfare and pension fund; and the local union No. 377 pension fund; and, third, an amendment designed to preclude an accrual basis taxpayer from obtaining a double deduction of State or local taxes in one tax year by reason of any action taken by the taxing jurisdiction after December 31, 1960, which accelerates the accrual date for such taxes.

H.R. 12559, BY MR. KEOGH; REPORTED TO HOUSE JUNE 28, 1960

See Public Law 86-779, H.R. 10960. SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION ENACTED INTO LAW (IN ADDITION TO H.R.12580, THE SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1960)

H.R. 213, BY MR. PATMAN; PUBLIC LAW 86-284, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 16, 1959

As this bill was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, it amended section 218 of the Social Security Act to provide an additional period of time

within which certain State agreements may be modified to secure coverage for nonprofessional school district employees. This provision, under which nine States-including Hawaii-can provide OASI and disability insurance coverage for certain nonprofessional school district employees without a referendum and as a group separate from the professional employees who are in positions under the same retirement system, had expired on July 1, 1957, and the committee was advised that at least some of the named States had not secured the desired coverage before its expiration. In order to accommodate the States whose legislatures meet only in odd-numbered years, the committee-amended bill reinstates this provision to January 1, 1962.

In addition to approving the provisions of the House bill, the Senate added several amendments. These amendments extend to the States of California, Kansas, North Dakota, and Vermont the application of the present provision of the social security law which permits specified States to extend old-age, survivors and disability insurance coverage to policemen and firemen covered by a State or local retirement system. A provision was also adopted which has the effect of validating certain social security contributions which had erroneously been made by certain municipal employees in Oklahoma.

In conference, the House agreed to the Senate amendments, and the Senatepassed version of the bill became public law.

H.R. 3472, BY MR. FORAND; PUBLIC LAW 86-442, SIGNED APRIL 22, 1960

As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provided that in determining the eligibility of Federal civilian employees for unemployment compensation, their accrued annual leave shall be treated in accordance with State laws. Under previous law, no compensation could be paid to a Federal employee during a period subsequent to separation from Federal service when he is being paid for accrued annual leave. The committee was of the opinion that there is no inconsistency in the payment of both unemployment compensation and a sum for accrued annual leave to the same person for the same period of time, as the concept of insurance, unemployment, and maintenance of purchasing power-with which unemployment compensation is concerned-are not involved with respect to the matter of annual leave. This legislation placed the Federal civilian worker in the position of being treated in exactly the same manner as workers in private industry who receive similar annual leave payments upon separation, by making the award of unemployment compensation dependent upon the provisions of the appropriate State law.

A Senate amendment, which was accepted by the House, provided, under certain limited circumstances, that a

quarter of coverage under old-age and survivors' insurance shall be based on the quarter in which wages are earned, and the bill became law with this section added to the original provisions of the House bill.

H.R. 5640, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-7, SIGNED MARCH 31, 1959

The purposes of this bill, which was reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed the House without amendment, was to extend from April 1, 1959, to July 1, 1959. the time during which unemployed persons who had established a claim to temporary unemployment compensation under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 before April 1, 1959, might receive such payments. legislation was designed to provide a gradual closing out of the program rather than a sudden discontinuance. The unexpended balance of the appropriation which had been made at the time the 1958 program was enacted was more than sufficient to take care of the additional payments and costs which the Department of Labor estimated were involved in this legislation.

The Senate amended the bill to some extent, and under the conference report which was agreed to by the House and Senate, the bill became law as passed by the House, with an amendment which had been suggested to the Senate Finance Committee by the Department of Labor which was designed to assure that individuals who had exhausted their regular benefits prior to April 1, 1959, but whose regular report days, under procedures followed by their State agencies, would be after April 1, 1959, would not be precluded from receiving the benefits of this act—in all cases such claims must have been filed before April 7, 1959.

H.R. 5920, BY MR. BOSCH; REPORTED TO HOUSE AUGUST 31, 1959

See Public Law 86-778, H.R. 12580.
CUSTOMS AND TARIFF LEGISLATION

H.R. 1217, BY MR. BENTLEY; PUBLIC LAW 86-453, MAY 13, 1960

This bill, which became law as reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, provided for a 2-year suspension of import duties on amorphous graphite or plumbago—crude or refined—which is valued at \$50 per ton or less. The United States is dependent on imports for nearly all its requirements of natural amorphous graphite, which is a mineral with a wide variety of uses.

H.R. 2411, BY MR. MAGNUSON; PUBLIC LAW 86-282, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 14, 1959

As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provided for the addition to the free list of tourist literature issued by certain groups, relating chiefly to places or travel facilities outside the United States, the purpose and effect of the legislation being to simplify the tariff treatment of tourist literature and to extend the present

duty-free treatment to a broader class of such literature. Safeguarding provisions against abuse are provided for by law.

The Senate, in addition to approving the provisions of the House bill, amended the bill to include the provisions of two other bills which the Committee on Ways and Means had previously reported, both of which had passed the House: First, H.R. 4576—providing for a 2-year suspension of duty on the importation of book bindings or covers imported by certain institutions; and, second, H.R. 6249—liberalizing the tariff laws for works of art and other exhibition material. The amendments of the Senate were accepted by the House.

H.R. 2886, BY MR. KEOGH; PUBLIC LAW 86-235, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 8, 1959

Enactment of this legislation suspended for 3 years the import duties on certain classifications of spun silk yarn provided for in paragraph 1202 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930. Spun silk varns of the fineness provided for in this bill are not produced domestically in any quantity. Imported yarns, which are usually finer in size than those of domestic manufacture, are used for various decorative purposes and in the production of certain types of silk broadcloth and other fabrics. The committee was advised that suspension of the duties on the raw materials for such silk fabrics would improve the competitive position of the domestic silk-weaving industry and would tend to increase domestic production of silk cloth. Favorable reports on the legislation were received from the Departments of State. Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, as well as an informative report from the U.S. Tariff Commission

The bill became law in the form reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3681, BY MR. OSTERTAG; PUBLIC LAW 86-34, SIGNED MAY 29, 1959

This legislation provided for the duty-free entry of certain chapel bells imported for the use of the Abelard Reynolds School No. 42 in Rochester, N.Y. The committee was advised that these bells are not manufactured in the United States, would be used for the musical training and appreciation of students at the school, and would remain the property of the school. The bill became law without amendment.

H.R. 4576, BY MR. COHELAN; REPORTED TO HOUSE AUGUST 10, 1959

See Public Law 86-262, H.R. 2411. H.R. 5508, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-14, SIGNED APRIL 22, 1959

This bill, which became law without amendment, provided permanent legislation permitting the free entry under bond of imported articles for exhibition or use at fairs designated by the Secretary of Commerce. The bill follows the basic provisions of the numerous trade

fair laws which have been enacted for individual fairs in the past, and eliminates the necessity for the enactment of separate laws in behalf of individual fairs and the repeated issuance of regulations, as in the past. The committee was advised that enactment of this legislation, which was recommended by the interested executive departments, would facilitate cultural and commercial interchanges between the United States and other countries.

H.R. 5887, BY MR. KEITH; PUBLIC LAW 86-402, SIGNED APRIL 4, 1960

The purpose of this bill, as amended, by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, by placing ground, powdered, or granulated seaweeds on the free list. The seaweed involved is used primarily by domestic processors who produce an end product in the form of a powdered extractive used in foods and other products as jelling, thickening, and so forth, agents. The committee received favorable departmental reports on this legislation. The bill passed the Senate without amendment and became public law in the form reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6054, BY MR. KARTH; PUBLIC LAW 86-115, SIGNED JULY 28, 1959

This bill, which became law in the form in which is was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, provided for a 1-year continuation, to June 30, 1960, of the suspension of duties on imports of metal scrap. Favorable departmental reports were received on this legislation, and the committee received no information indicating any opposition to its enactment.

H.R. 6249, BY MR. METCALF; REPORTED TO HOUSE AUGUST 24, 1959

See Public Law 86-262, H.R. 2411.

H.R. 6368, BY MR. HERLONG; PUBLIC LAW 86-325, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 21, 1959

The purpose of this legislation, which became law without amendment, was to transfer from the dutiable to the free list of the Tariff Act of 1930 pumice stone imported to be used in the manufacture of concrete masonry products, such as building blocks, bricks, tiles, and similar forms. The Committee on Ways and Means was advised that enactment of this legislation would benefit the makers of building blocks and other masonry products, and that there were no facts to indicate it would have an adverse effect on any U.S. industry. Favorable reports were received on the bill from the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, as well as informative reports from the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Tariff Commission.

H.R. 6579, BY MR. KEOGH; PUBLIC LAW 86-288, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 16, 1959

fhis legislation, which was enacted into law in the form reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, provided for the temporary free importation—to the close of September 28, 1960—of extracts, decoctions, and preparations of hemlock suitable for use for tanning, regardless of their chief use. Favorable reports were received on the bili from the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, and Labor, and an informative report from the U.S. Tariff Commission.

H.R. 7456, BY MR. BALDWIN; PUBLIC LAW 86-405, SIGNED APRIL 4, 1980

As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill would have extended for 3 years, to the close of March 31, 1963, the suspension of import duties on casein. The Senate, how-ever, amended the bill to provide a 3month extension only, in order to afford time for the Senate Finance Committee to conduct a thorough study without allowing the existing duty-free status to lapse. The Senate amendment was accepted by the House, and as the bill became public law, the duty-free treatment of casein was continued to July 1. 1960. The 3-year extension was later enacted through Senate amendment to another bill.

See H.R. 9862.

H.R. 7567, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-99, SIGNED JULY 17, 1959

This legislation, which was introduced in behalf of the administration at the request of the Department of Defense, extended for 2 years, to July 1, 1961, the privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad. This privilege has been provided continuously since 1942, and is limited to shipments of bona fide gifts not exceeding \$50 in value.

Adequate safeguarding provisions exist in the act and through appropriate administrative regulations. The bill became law without amendment.

H.R. 9307, BY MR. BOGGS; PUBLIC LAW 86-441, SIGNED APRIL 22, 1960

As amended by the Committee on Ways and Means, this legislation provided for the continuation for 2 years, until July 16, 1962, of the suspension of duty on, first, alumina when imported for use in producing aluminum; second, beauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition in any manner; and, third, calcined beauxite. Favorable departmental reports were received on this legislation

The Senate approved the provisions of the House bill and added an amendment providing for a 90-day extension, to July 16, 1960, of the existing suspension of import duty on crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory, in order to provide time for consideration of the House bill providing a 3-year extension of the duty treatment accorded chicory—H.R. 9308—without allowing the existing status to lapse. This amendment of the Senate was accepted by the House and was included in the bill as it became public law, along with the provisions of the original House bill.

H.R. 9308, BY MR. BOGGS; PUBLIC LAW 86-479, SIGNED JUNE 1, 1960

As amended by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provided for a continuation of 3 years, to the close of April 16, 1963, of the existing suspension of duty on crude chlcory—except endive—and for the continuation for the same period of the statutory rate of duty of 2 cents per pound for chicory, ground or otherwise prepared. Favorable reports had been received on this legislation from the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, as well as an informative report from the Tariff Commission.

The Senate amended the bill to provide a termination date of June 30, 1963, having earlier provided a 90-day continuation to July 16, 1960, by amendment to H.R. 9307, so as to coincide with the end of the fiscal year. The House agreed to the Senate amendment, and in this form the bill became public law.

H.R. 9322, BY MR. HARRISON: PUBIC LAW 86-557, SIGNED JUNE 30, 1960

This legislation, which became law as amended and reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, provided that the existing suspension of import duties on certain coarse wools imported under bond for use in the manufacture of rugs and carpets and certain other products be made permanent, added papermakers' felts to such list of products, and provided that the standards for determining grades of wools are to be those established from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to law.

Convincing evidence was presented to the committee that, in the absence of this legislation, foreign carpet manufacturers would be in a position of competitive advantage over domestic carpet producers. In the public hearings held by the Committee on Ways and Means on this legislation, all segments of the wool industry indicated their support of the committee bill, and favorable departmental reports were received on it.

H.R. 9820, BY MR. KEOGH; PUBLIC LAW 86-427, SIGNED APRIL 22, 1960

The purpose of this legislation, which became public law as amended and reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to continue for 3 years, through September 30, 1963, the period during which certain tanning extracts, and extracts of hemlock or eucalyptus suitable for use for tanning, may be imported free of duty.

The committee was advised that the conditions which gave rise to the enactment of the earlier legislation providing for this duty-free treatment continue in effect today.

H.R. 9861, BY MR. BETTS; PUBLIC LAW 86-456, SIGNED MAY 13, 1960

This bill, which was enacted into law without amendment, provided for the continuation for a 3-year period, until

September 5, 1963, of the existing suspension of duty on dressed or manufactured istle or Tampico fiber. The committee was advised by the Tariff Commission that the purpose of this legislation—to reduce the burden of higher prices on domestic users of the fibers—would not be accomplished without a continuation of the duty-free treatment.

H.R. 9862, BY MR. BOSCH; FUBLIC LAW 86-562, SIGNED JUNE 30, 1860

As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to the House, H.R. 9862 provided for a 2-year continuation, to August 7, 1962, of the existing suspension of duty on certain shoe lathes. This action was taken in order to continue to make available to domestic shoe last manufacturers highly specialized and expensive copying lathes which can only be obtained from foreign sources.

The Senate approved the provisions of the House bill, and amended the bill to add a section providing for a 3-year extension, to the close of June 30, 1963, of the suspension of import duty on casein. Under the Senate proviso, this suspension would not have applied to casein imported for use for human food or for conversion to such use. This language was deleted in conference, however, and substitute language was adopted providing that the suspension of duty on casein shall not apply with respect to sodium caseinate, sodium phosphocaseinate, or other caseinates, any of the foregoing of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value. The conference agreement was adopted by both the House and the Senate, and as the bill became public law it provided for the 2-year extension of the suspension of duties on shoe lathes as in the original House bill, and the 3-year extension of the suspension of duty on casein with the limitation adopted in conference.

H.R. 9881, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-563, SIGNED JUNE 30, 1960

The purpose of this legislation was to extend for 2 years, until July 1, 1962, the provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. It is stated in the conference report on this legislation-under the terms of which the Senate agreed to the provisions of the House bill-that it is the understanding and intention of the conferees that the departments and agencies charged with the responsibility of administering the law will submit information to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance, not later than January 15, 1962, with respect to the operation and administration of the law. including a statement of actions taken to improve its administration and recommendations for any statutory changes or limitations which may be necessary in order to effect adequate safeguards against abuses.

H.R. 10841, BY MR. CANNON, PUBLIC LAW 86-800, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 16, 1960

The purpose of this legislation, which became law in the form reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to place bamboo pipestems on the free list, when imported from other than Communist-dominated countries.

Bamboo pipestems are used principally on corncob pipes. The committee received favorable departmental reports on this legislation.

H.R. 11573, BY MR. IKARD; PUBLIC LAW 86-774, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 13, 1960

As it became public law, this legislation incorporated not only the provisions of the House bill as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. which provided for the duty-free entry of an electron microscope for the use of William Marsh Rice University of Houston, Tex., and an electron microscope for the use of the University Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colo., but also two Senate amendments which were accepted by the House providing for, first, the duty-free importation of certain equipment by Kansas State University for a pilot-plant grain and flour milling installation; and, second, an amendment to section 809(g) of the National Housing Act, designed to afford housing at the research and development installation of the Atomic Energy Commission in Los Alamos County, N. Mex.

H.R. 11748, BY MR. MACHROWICZ; PUBLIC LAW 86-606, SIGNED JULY 7, 1960

This legislation, as reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, provided for the continuation of the existing suspension of duties on metal scrap for a period of 1 year, to the close of June 30, 1961. The Senate. in addition to approving the provisions of the House bill, added three new sections to the bill, which were accepted by the House in conference. As the bill became law, in addition to the provisions relating to metal scrap, the legislation provided, first, for a separate tariff classification for certain fresh or frozen coconut; second, for the free importation of tight barrelheads of softwood; and, third, for the withdrawal of certain supplies for vessels and aircraft operating between Alaska and Hawaii and the mainland United States free of customs duty and excise tax.

H.R. 12659, BY MR. IKARD; PUBLIC LAW 86-795, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 15, 1960

As reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provided for the temporary suspension, for a 3-year period, of the import duty on heptanoic acid. This type of acid is used in the making of special lubricants and brake fluids for use in such important products as military aircraft. The components

mittee was advised by the Department of Commerce that there is no domestic production of this acid, and the U.S. consumption is dependent entirely on imports.

The Senate approved the provisions of the House bill, and added a new section relating to the definition of "water-proof cloth" under paragraph 907 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The amendment of the Senate was accepted by the House in conference, and became public law as a part of this legislation.

MISCELLANEOUS

H.R. 4029, BY MR. KING OF CALIF.; PUBLIC LAW 86-478, SIGNED JUNE 1, 1960

This legislation amended the sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which were developed from the National Firearms Act. The primary purpose of that act was to facilitate the control of weapon utilization by gangster and other underworld characters. The purpose of this bill was to eliminate the interference of this police regulation of these weapons with sport and recreational utilization without jeopardizing the deterrence to improper and unlawful uses. The legislation, the provisions of which were worked out in conferences with rep-

resentatives of the Internal Revenue Service and law enforcement agencies, will be of benefit to gun collectors, rifle associations, and persons having an avocation involving firearms, without interferring with the effective administration of the National Firearms Act taxes. As a result of the conferences on this legislation, a number of features were incorporated in the bill which were designed to aid in enforcement and simplify the administration of these provisions.

H.R. 8685, BY MR. MILLS; PUBLIC LAW 86-368, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 22, 1959

The purpose of this bill, which became law as amended by the Committee on Ways and Means, was to provide that the Assistant General Counsel for the Treasury Department who is to be the Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service is to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The office of Assistant General Counsel serving as Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service, which the new office replaces, was filled by an appointee of the Secretary of the Treasury. The basic compensation rate of the new officer will be \$19,000.

Enactment of this legislation was favored by the Treasury Department.

S. 2282, BY SENATOR SALTONSTALL AND SENATOR KENNEDY; PUBLIC LAW 86-371, SIGNED SEP-TEMBER 23, 1959

The purpose of this legislation was to provide that no department or agency of the United States shall accept compensation from any State or territory for withholding State or territorial income taxes. Enactment of this bill had become necessary because of a newly enacted State law providing for compensation to employers who withhold State taxes from their employees, and in the absence of legislation to the contrary. there was doubt as to the power of the executive departments or their officers to decline to accept compensation due to the United States. There are compelling reasons against the wisdom of such acceptance. After consideration, the Committee on Ways and Means agreed to the Senate amendment, and so indicated on the floor of the House, without filing a committee report, whereupon the bill was passed and sent directly to the President.

APPENDIX I

No. and author of	Title	Reported	ed Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Sent to conference	Conference report agreed to in—		Date approved	Law No.
ьш							House	Senate		14
R. 5. Boggs	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1934 to encourage private investment abroad and thereby promote American industry and reduce Government ex-	Feb. 19, 1960 H. Rept. 1282*	May 18, 1960*							
R. 10 Keogh	penditures for foreign economic assistance.  To encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals.	Feb. 24, 1959 H. Rept. 64*	Mar. 16, 1959 under suspen-	June 17, 1960 S. Rept. 1615*						
Boggs 1. 135	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a personal exemption for children placed for adoption.  To provide an income credit in the case of civil service annuities received by non-	Aug. 10, 1959 H. Rept. 816* Aug. 24, 1959	sion of rules Aug. 18, 1959 Aug. 25, 1959	Sept. 8, 1959 S. Rept. 913* Jan. 19, 1960	Sept. 10, 1959* Mar. 28, 1900	- S	, 1959.—House a enate amendmen , 1960.—House a	ts	Sept. 23, 19 Apr. 22, 19	
Keogh	resident alien individuals not engaged in trade or business within the United States.	H. Rept. 980*	The second second	S. Rept. 1028*		S	enate amendmer     1959.—House a	it	Aug. 21, 19	59 86-1
Keogh 147	To allow a deduction, for Federal estate tax purposes, in the case of certain transfers to charities which are subjected to foreign death taxes.  To suspend temporarily the tax on the processing of palm oil, palm-kernel oil,	Feb. 26, 1959 H. Rept. 82* Feb. 24, 1959	Mar. 23, 1959 Mar. 23, 1959	July 8, 1959 8, Rept. 483* May 7, 1959	July 24, 1959 May 20, 1959	Aug. 10.	enate amendmet	it	May 29, 19	100
r. Keogh L. 213 . Patman	and fatty acids, salts, and combinations or mixtures thereof.  To provide that certain State agreements under sec. 218 of the Social Security Act may be modified to secure coverage for nonprofessional school district employees without regard to the existing limitations upon the time within which such a	H. Rept. 65 Feb. 24, 1959 H. Rept. 66*	Mar. 23, 1959*	S. Rept. 241 Apr. 10, 1959 S. Rept. 159*	July 24, 1959*	Aug. 20, 1959	Sept. 3, 1959 Conference	Sept. 1,1959 Rept. 1107	Sept. 16, 19	59 86-1
. 529 Karsten	modification may be made.  To discharge more effectively obligations of the United States under certain conventions and protocols relating to the institution of controls over the manufac-	Aug. 26, 1959 H. Rept. 1053*	Sept. 9, 1959	Feb. 4, 1960, S. Rept. 1077*	Mar. 28, 1960	Apr. 11, 19	60.—House agree amendments	d to Senate	Apr. 22, 19	50 86
Bentley	ture of narcotle drugs, and for other purposes.  To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of amorphous graphite.	Sept. 3, 1959 H. Rept. 1143*		May 3, 1960 S, Rept. 1332	May 5, 1960				May 13, 19	
. 1219 Bentley . 1925 . King of	To amend sec. 2038 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to revocable transfers).  To extend to fishermen the same treatment accorded furmers in relation to estimated income tax.	Feb. 26, 1959 H. Rept. 83 June 28, 1960 H. Rept. 2016*	sion of rules Mar. 23, 1959 June 29, 1960	July 8, 1959 S. Rept. 478	July 24, 1959			*************	Aug. 7, 19	59 86-
alifornia 2164 Forand	To repeal the cabaret tax	Aug. 10, 1959 H. Rept. 817*	Sept. 1, 1959 Under suspen- sion of rules	Feb. 17, 1960 S. Rept. 1084	Mar. 29, 1960				Apr. 8, 19	60 86-
2397 Forand	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against the estate tax for Federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers in the case of decedents dying after Dec. 31, 1947.	June 28, 1960 H. Rept. 2019	June 29, 1960			**********				
Mr. agnuson	To amend par, 1829 of the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide for the free importation of tourist literature.	Feb. 24, 1959 H. Rept. 68	Mar. 23, 1959	Aug. 11, 1959 S. Rept. 665*	Aug. 25, 1959	Sept. 3, 19	59.—House agree amendments	d to Senate	Sept. 14, 19	59 86
. 2573 r. Yates . 2886	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the application of the estate tax marital deduction to widow's allowance or award.  To suspend for 3 years the import duties on certain classifications of spun silk	Aug. 10, 1959 H. Rept. 818*		Aug. 25, 1959	Aug. 27, 1959				Sept. 8, 19	59 86-
r. Keogh L. 2906 Ir. Me	yarn.  To extend the period for filing claims for credit or refund of overpayments of income taxes arising as a result of renegotiation of Government contracts.	Aug. 14, 1959 H. Rept. 897* Feb. 25, 1959 H. Rept. 74*	Mar. 23, 1959	S. Rept. 811 Aug. 11, 1959 S. Rept. 663*	Aug. 18, 1959	Aug. 25, 1959	Sept. 3, 1959 Conference	Sept. 1, 1959 Rept. 1105	Sept. 16, 19	59 86-
ormack 1. 3151 r. Curtis Missouri	Relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees.	Aug. 11, 1959 H. Rept. 872	Failed of pas- sage under suspension of the rules Feb. 17, 1960							
Mr. 3176	To amend sec. 4071 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (re imposition of tax on tires and inner tubes).	H. Rept.	Passed House							
larrison t. 3392 r, Watts	Relating to the duty free imports of Philippine tobacco.	2093* Aug. 15, 1960 H. Rept. 2094*	Aug. 24, 1960					************		
. 3472 Forand	To repeal sec. 1505 of the Social Security Act so that in determining eligibility of Federal employees for unemployment compensation their accrued annual leave	Feb. 25, 1959 H. Rept. 80*	Mar. 23, 1959	Mar. 2, 1960 S. Rept. 1154*	Mar. 28, 1960	Apr. 11, 19	60.—House agree amendment	ed to Senate	Apr. 22, 1	
Ostertag . 4029 . King of alifornia	shall be treated in accordance with State laws, and for other purposes.  To provide for the free entry of certain chaple bells imported for the use of the Abelard Reynolds School No. 42, Rochester, N. Y.  To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the proration of the occupational tax on persons dealing in machineguns, and certain other firearms, to reduce occupational and transfer taxes on certain weapons, to make the transferor and transfere jointly liable for the transfer tax on firearms, and to	Feb. 24, 1959 H. Rept. 70 Aug. 17, 1959 H. Rept. 914*	Seed Smith	May 20, 1959 S. Rept. 242 May 2, 1960 S. Rept. 1303*	May 20, 1959 May 5, 1960	May 19, 10	60.—House agre- amendment	ed to Senate	May 29, 1 June 1, 1	
t. 4245 Ir. Mills t. 4251 Ir. Baker	make certain changes in the definition of a firearm.  Relating to the taxation of the income of life insurance companies.  To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to remove the 4-year limitation on deduction of exploration expenditures.	Feb. 13, 1959* H. Rept. 34 Aug. 26, 1959 H. Rept. 1054*	Sept. 9, 1959	May 14, 1959 S. Rept. 291* Feb. 24, 1960 S. Rept. 1137	June 23, 1960	May 20, 1959	June 10, 1959 Conference	June 10, 1959 e Rept. 520	June 25, 1 July 6, 1	1100

H.R. 4384 Mr.	To amend par. 1774 of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the importation of certain articles for religious purposes.	Aug. 10, 1959 H. Rept. 819*	Ang. 18, 1959	Aug. 25,1960 S. Rept. 1911	Sept. 1, 1960* (legislative					
H.R. 4576	To transfer to the free list of the Tariff Act of 1930 book bindings or covers imported by certain institutions.	Aug. 10, 1959 H. Rept. 820*	Aug. 18, 1959	(See action on 1	day, Aug. 31) L.R. 2411 (Publi	e Law 86-262).)				
H.R. 4586 Mr.	To amend sec. $4021$ of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the excise tax on aromatic cachous).	Aug. 10, 1959 H. Rept. 821	Aug. 18, 1959	Jan. 21, 1900 S. Rept. 1633	Mar. 28, 1960	************			Apr. 8, 1960	86-413
Forand H.R. 4857 Mr. Hagen	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the exemption from the admissions tax for athletic games benefiting crippled or retarded children shall apply where the participants are recent graduates of designated schools or colleges	Aug. 11, 1959 H. Rept. 873*	Aug. 18, 1959	Sept. 2, 1959 S. Rept. 877	Sept. 9, 1959				Sept. 21, 1959	86-819
H.R. 5054 Mr. Herlong	us well as where they are currently students therein.  To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the marking of imported articles and containers.	Aug. 31, 1969 H. Rept. 1078*	Feb. 2, 1960 under suspension of	June 27, 1960 S. Rept. 1747*	July 2, 1960	Aug. 24, 190	0.—House agreed amendment.	to Senate	Sept. 8, 1980.— Vetoed.	
H.R. 5508 Mr. Mills H.R. 5547	To provide for the free importation of articles for exhibition at fairs, exhibitions, or expositions, and for other purposes.  To amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to	Mar. 16, 1959 H. Rept. 213 Sept. 2, 1959	rules Mar. 23, 1959 Sept. 9, 1960	Apr. 13, 1959 S. Rept. 162 June 29, 1960	Apr. 16, 1959	(See action o	n H.R. 10960 (	Public Law	Apr. 22, 1959	86-14
Mr. Mills H.R. 5640 Mr. Mills	possessions of the United States.  To extend the time during which certain individuals may continue to receive temporary unemployment compensation.	The second	Mar. 16, 1959 Under suspen- sion of rules	S. Rept. 1767* Mar. 23, 1959 S. Rept. 135*	Mar. 25, 1959*	Mar. 25, 1959	86-779).) Mar. 25, 1959   1 Conference I	Mar. 25, 1959 Rept. 257	Mar. 81, 1959	86-7
H.R. 5751 Mr. Machro- wicz	To amend secs. 4081 and 4082 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include whole- sale distributors within the definition of "producers" of gasoline, and for other purposes.	Aug. 18, 1959 H. Rept. 938*			•	(See action on I	I.R. 8678 (Public	Law 86-342).)		
H.R. 5887 Mr. Kelth H.R. 5920 Mr. Bosch	To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place ground, powdered, or granulated seaweeds on the free list.  To amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual who had maximum earnings for a year before 1951 shall be credited with 4 quarters of coverage for such year (with certain exceptions) in the same manner as is provided	Sept. 3, 1959 H. Rept. 1144* Aug. 31, 1959 H. Rept. 1079*	Sept. 9, 1959 Sept. 9, 1939	Jan. 13, 1960 S. Rept. 1020	Mar. 28, 1900	(See n	etion on H.R. 120	580.)	Apr. 4,1980	86 402
H.R. 6054 Mr. Karth H.R 6066	for years after 1950.  To continue until the close of June 30, 1960, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes.  Relating to the deduction for income tax purposes of contributions to charitable organizations whose sole purpose is making distributions to other charitable or-	June 23, 1959 H. Rept. 577* Aug. 15, 1960 H. Rept. 2095*	June 24, 1959 Aug. 24, 1960	July 8,1959 S. Rept. 482	July 15, 1959				July 28, 1959	86-115
Mr. Simpson of Penn- sylvania H.R. 6132 Mr. Mills	ganizations, contributions to which by individuals are deductible within the 30- percent limitation of adjusted gross income.  Relating to the rate of tax on the issuance of shares or certificates of stock by regu-	Aug. 31, 1959 H. Rept. 1080	Sept. 9,1959	Jan. 13, 1960 S. Rept. 1021	Mar. 29, 1960				Apr. 8,1960	86-416
H.R. 6155 Mr. Betts H.R. 6249 Mr. Metcalf	lated investment companies.  To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation certain non- profit corporations or associations organized after Aug. 31, 1951.  To liberalize the tariff laws for works of art and other exhibition material, and for other purposes.	Aug. 24, 1959 H. Rept. 982* Aug. 24, 1959	Aug. 25, 1959 Aug. 25, 1959	Jan. 21, 1960 8. Rept. 1034*	Mar. 28, 1960	- SINGERS AND	o.—House agreed amendment. on H.R. 2411 (Pt 86-262).)	SOCIOLISTICA ST	Apr. 22, 1980	86-428
H.R. 6292 Mr. Bennett of Florida	To authorize the acceptance by the Government of gifts to be used to reduce the public debt.	H. Rept. 984* Aug. 15, 1960 H. Rept. 2096	Aug. 24, 1960			.,,				
H.R. 6368 Mr. Herlong H.R. 6482	To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place certain pumice stone on the free list	Aug. 14, 1959 H. Rept. 898 Aug. 27, 1959 H. Rept. 1058*	Aug. 18, 1959 Sept. 9, 1959	Aug. 25, 1959 8. Rept. 812 Apr. 19, 1960 8. Rept. 1276*	Sept. 9, 1959 May 4, 1960	May 19, 190	60.—House agreed amendments.	to Senate	Sept. 21, 1959 June 3, 1960.	86-825 Vetoed.
Mr. Utt H.R. 6579 Mr. Keogh H.R. 6777 Mr. O'Brien	porations.  To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of extracts, decoctions, and preparations of hemiock suitable for use for tanning.  To amend sec, 421 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income tax treatment of certain stock heid at death.	Aug. 14, 1959 H. Rept. 899* Aug. 24, 1959 H. Rept. 985*	Aug. 18, 1959 Aug. 25, 1959	Aug. 25, 1959 S. Rept. 813	Sept. 9, 1959				Sept. 16, 1959	86-288
of Illinois H.R. 6779 Mr. Simpson of Penn-	To amend sec, 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the unlimited	Aug. 24,1959 H. Rept. 991*	Aug. 25, 1959	May 4,1960 S. Rept. 1334*	May 5, 1960	May 19, 196	0.—House agreed amendments.	i to Senate	June 3, 1980.	Vetoed.
sylvania H.R. 6785 Mr. Frazier H.R. 7086	To amend sec. 4071 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to fix a tax of 1 cent per pound of certain laminated thres produced from used thres.  To extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951, and for other purposes.	Aug. 31, 1959 H. Rept. 1081* May 14, 1959 H. Rept. 364	Sept. 9, 1959 May 27, 1959	Feb. 4, 1960 S. Rept. 1076* June 18, 1959	Mar. 28, 1960 June 23, 1959	Apr. 11, 196 June 24, 1959		N 125 14 ACADO	Apr. 22, 1980 July 13, 1959	86-440 86-89
Mr. Mills H.R. 7123 Mr. Boggs H.R. 7456 Mr. Baldwin	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide that lawful expenditures for legislative purposes shall be allowed as deductions from gross income.  To extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on imports of casein	July 1, 1960 H. Rept. 2077* Aug. 10, 1959 H. Rept. 823*	Aug. 18, 1959	Jan. 13, 1960 S. Rept. 1022	Mar. 28, 1960* Reconsidered Mar. 29, 1960	Mar, 31, 19	60.—House agreed amendment		Apr. 4,1960	86-405
77 70 0000	manufactor of the selection covered to normal toy rate and of ser-	June 4, 1959	June 8, 1959	June 24, 1959	and passed with amend- ments June 25, 1959*	June 26, 1959	June 29, 1959	Tuna 20 1050	June 30, 1959	86-75
H.R. 7523 Mr. Mills H.R. 7567	tain excise tax rates.  To extend for a period of 2 years the privilege of free importation of gifts from mem-	H. Rept. 436 June 16, 1959 H. Rept. 555	June 24, 1959	S. Rept. 427* June 25, 1959 S. Rept. 431	July 14, 1959		Conference		July 17, 1959	86-99
Mr. Mills H.R. 7588 Mr. Keogh	bers of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of copyright royalties for purposes of the personal holding company tax. To increase the amount of obligations issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act	Aug. 17, 1959 H. Rept. 915* June 16, 1959	Aug. 18, 1959 June 19, 1959	Jan. 25, 1960 S. Rept. 1041* June 25, 1959	Mar. 28, 1960 June 25, 1959	Apr. 11, 196	30.—House agreed amendments	to Senate	Apr. 22, 1960 June 30, 1959	86-435 86-74
H.R. 7749 Mr. Mills H.R. 7881 Mr. Frazier	which may be outstanding at any one time.  Relating to the income tax treatment of nonrefundable capital contributions to	H. Rept. 556 May 26, 1960 H. Rept.	June 27, 1960	S. Rept. 432 Aug. 24, 1960 S. Rept. 1910*		(See action of	on H.R. 10960 (F 86-779).)	oublic Law		
- Commercial Commercia										

No. and author of	Title	Reported	Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Sent to	Conference report agreed to in—		Date approved	Law No.
pill							House	Senate		
H.R. 7947 Mr. Ikard	Relating to the income tax treatment of nonrefundable capital contributions to Federal National Mortgage Association.	Aug. 31, 1959 H. Rept.	Sept. 9, 1959	Feb. 15, 1960 S. Rept. 1083*	Mar. 28, 1960	Apr. 14, 1980	May 5, 1960 Conference	May 4, 1960 Rept. 1547	May 14, 1960.	Vetoed
H.R. 8126 Mr. Simpson of Pennsyl- vania	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the taxation of exchanges of property; and distributions of stock made pursuant to orders enforcing the antitrust laws.	1082* Sept. 2,1959 H. Rept. 1128*			3 12378					
H.R. 8229 Mr. Knox	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from income tax for supplemental unemployment benefit trusts.	Sept. 3, 1959 H. Rept. 1145*	Sept. 9,1959	June 6, 1960 S. Rept. 1518*	June 23, 1960*	July 1,1960	July 2, 1960 Conference	July 1,1960 Rept. 2073	July 14, 1960	86-667
H.R. 8273 Mr. Walter	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend the manufacturers excise tax on mechanical lighters for cigarettes, cigars, and pipes.	Mar. 28, 1960 H. Rept. 1430*				(See action	on H.R. 10960 ( 86-779).)	Public Law		
H.R. 8318 Mr. Keogh	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt bleycle tires and tubes from the manufacturers excise tax on tires and tubes.	Sept. 8, 1959 H. Rept. 1171	Feb. 2, 1960, Under sus- pension of	Feb. 24, 1960 S. Rept. 1136	Mar. 28, 1960				Apr. 8, 1960	86-418
H.R. 8576 Mr. Boggs	To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to extend to residents of the United States who are crew members on vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances arriving in the United States, within specified limits, the same exemptions from duty on personal and household articles as are granted passengers arriving on such conveyances.	June 27, 1960 H. Rept. 2011*	rules. June 29, 1960							
H.R. 8649 Mr. King of California	To make permanent the existing suspensions of the tax on the 1st domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, and fatty acids, salts, combinations or mixtures thereo.	Feb. 22, 1960 H. Rept.	Mar. 2, 1960	Apr. 5, 1960 S. Rept. 1233	Apr. 11, 1960				Apr. 22, 1960	86-432
H.R. 8678 Mr. Fallon	To amend the Federal-Ald Highway Acts of 1956 and 1958 to make certain adjustments in the Federal-ald highway program, and for other purposes.	1285* Sept. 1, 1959 H. Rept.	Sept. 3, 1959	Sept. 4, 1959 (Title II) S.	Sept. 5, 1959*	Sept. 9, 195	9.—House agreements.	eed to Senate	Sept. 21, 1959	86-342
H.R. 8684 Mr. Ikard	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1934 to provide for deferral of taxation of amounts withheld by a bank or finance company from a dealer in personal property to secure obligations of the dealer, until such time as such amounts are paid	1120* Sept. 7, 1939 H. Rept. 1170*	Sept. 9, 1959	Rept. 903* Jan. 28, 1960 S. Rept. 1045*	Mar. 28, 1960*	Apr. 14, 1960	May 5, 1960 Conference	May 4, 1960 Rept. 1548	May 13, 1960	86-439
H.R. 8685 Mr. Mills	to or made available to the dealer.  To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the Presidential appointment of a General Counsel for Internal Revenue, to provide for the appoint-	Sept. 7, 1959 H. Rept. 1169	Sept. 9, 1959	Sept. 11, 1959 S. Rept.	Sept. 14, 1959			************	Sept. 22, 1959	86-368
H.R. 8725 Mr. Harrison	ment of other officers for the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.  To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make technical changes in certain excise tax laws, and for other purposes.	Aug. 24, 1959 H. Rept.	Aug. 25, 1959	1007 Sept. 2, 1959 S. Rept.	Sept. 9, 1959				Sept. 21, 1959	86-344
H.R. 8732 Mr. Forand	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and incorporate therein provisions for the payment of annuities to widows and certain dependents of the judges of	992* June 23, 1960 H. Rept. 1958*	June 29, 1960	878						
H.R. 9000 Mr. Green of	the Tax Court of the United States.  To provide that States and political subdivisions which operate liquor stores shall not be required to pay more than one tax as a retail dealer in liquor.	Aug. 15, 1960 H. Rept. 2097	Aug. 24, 1960							
Pennsylvania H.R. 9035 Mr. Mills	To permit the issuance of Series E and H U.S. savings bonds at interest rates above the existing maximum, to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to designate certain exchanges of Government securities to be made without recognition of gain	2097* Sept. 3,1959 H. Rept. 1148	Sept. 4, 1959	Sept. 5, 1959 S. Rept. 909*	Sept. 8, 1959*	Sept. 9,1959	Sept. 12, 1959 Conference	Sept. 12, 1959 Report 1183	Sept. 22, 1959	86-346
H.R. 9240 Mr. Mack	or loss, and for other purposes.  To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to authorize informal entries of merchandise where the aggregate value of the shipment does not exceed \$400.	H. Rept.	June 29, 1960							
of Illinois H.R. 9307 Mr. Boggs	To continue for 2 years the suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite	1938 Feb. 22, 1960 H. Rept.	Mar. 2, 1960	Apr. 5, 1960 S. Rept. 1235*	Apr. 11, 1960	Apr. 14, 196	0.—House agre	ed to Senate	Apr. 22, 1960	86-411
H.R. 9308 Mr. Boggs H.R. 9322	To extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction on duty on ground chicory.  To make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool	1286* Feb. 22, 1960 H. Rept. 1287 Mar. 14, 1960	Mar. 2,1960 Apr. 11,1960	May 3, 1960 S. Rept. 1333 May 19, 1960		May 19, 196 June 1,1960		June 17, 1960	June 1, 1960 June 30, 1960	1 33 TE
Mr. Harri- son H.R. 9660 Mr. Mills H.R. 9662 Mr. Mills	To amend sec. 6659(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the procedure for assessing certain additions to tax.  To make technical revisions in the income-tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to estates, trusts, partners, and partnerships, and for other	H. Rept. 1390* Jan. 21, 1960 H. Rept. 1217 Jan. 28, 1960 H. Rept. 1231	Feb. 8, 1960 Feb. 4, 1960	S. Rept. 1402* Feb. 23, 1960 S. Rept. 1098* June 18, 1960 S. Rept. 1616*	Mar. 29, 1960	Apr. 14, 1960	May 5, 1960 Conference	May 4, 1960 e Rept. 1549	May 14, 1960	86-470
H.R. 9820 Mr. Keogh	purposes. To extend for an additional 3 years the period during which certain tanning extracts, including certain extracts, decoctions, and preparations which (trespectively and preparations which (trespectively and preparations).	Feb. 16, 1960 H. Rept. 1266*	Mar. 2, 1960	Apr. 5, 1960 S. Rept. 1234	Apr. 11, 1960				Apr. 22, 1960	86-427
H.R. 9861 Mr. Betts	tive of their chief use) are suitable for use for tanning, may be imported free of duty. To continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on certain istle or Tampico fiber.	Feb. 16, 1960	Mar. 2,1960	Apr. 14, 1960 S. Rept. 1269	May 4, 1960				May 13, 1960	86-456
H.R. 9862 Mr. Bosch	To continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing.	H. Rept. 1268 Feb. 22, 1960 П. Rept. 1288*	Mar. 2,1960	Apr. 14, 1960 S. Rept. 1270*	May 5, 1960*	May 24, 1980	Conference 1	June 17, 1960 Rept. 1884	June 30, 1960	
H.R. 9881 Mr. Mills	To extend for 2 years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importa- tion of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders.	Feb. 16, 1960 H. Rept. 1267	Mar. 2, 1960	May 19, 1960 S. Rept. 1403*	May 26, 1960	June 1, 1960	Conference	June 17, 1960 Rept. 1885	June 30, 1960	
Mr. Machrowicz	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to elect an overall limitation on the foreign tax credit.	Mar. 8, 1960 H. Rept. 1358*	Apr. 6, 1960	May 19, 1960 S. Rept. 1393*	June 1, 1960	June 13, 1960	Aug. 30, 1960 Conference	Aug. 30, 1960 e Rept. 2199	Sept. 14, 1960	86-780

6-774	3-781	3-795 3-371
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H.R. 10596   Mr. Mills	Relating to interest rate restrictions on bonds of the United States	Feb. 29, 1900 H. Rept. 1297					******		*****	************	*********		******
H.R. 10841 Mr. Cannon	To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place bamboo pipestems on the free list	July 1, 1960 H. Rept. 2079*	July	2, 1960	Aug. 25, 1960 S. Rept. 1912	Aug.	31, 1960				*********	Sept. 16, 1960	86-800
H.R. 10060 Mr. Herlong	To amend sec. 5761 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the excise tax upon cigars.	Aug. 15, 1960 H. Rept. 2098*	Aug.	24, 1960	Aug. 25, 1960 8. Rept. 1915	Aug.	27, 1900*	Aug. 29,	1960	Aug. 31, 1960 Conference	Aug. 31, 1960 Rept. 2214	Sept. 14, 1960	86-779
H.R. 11266 Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin H.R. 11405 Mr. Heriong	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the prepaid dues income of certain membership organizations to be included in gross income for the taxable years to which the dues relate.  To provide for the treatment of income from discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under sec. 77 of the Bankruptey Act (11 U.S.C. 205) commenced before Jan. 1, 1960.	Aug. 15, 1960 H. Rept. 2090* May 2, 1960 H. Rept. 1563*		24, 1960 19, 1960	May 24, 1960 S. Rept. 1416		200			15000			86-946
H.R. 11573 Mr. Ikard	To provide for the duty-free importation of scientific equipment for educational or research purposes.	June 27, 1960 H. Rept. 2012*	June	29, 1960	Aug. 25, 1960 S. Rept 1914*	Aug.	27, 1960 *	Aug. 3	0, 196	0.—House agreemendments.	d to Senate	Sept. 13, 1960	86-774
H.R. 11584 Mr. Baker	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1984 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc.	Aug. 17, 1960 H. Rept. 2105*					- 311						
H.R. 11681 Mr. Knox	To amend sec. 902(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit for foreign taxes paid by a foreign corporation 20 percent or more of the voting stock of which is owned by another foreign corporation in which a domestic corporation has a substantial stock interest.	Aug. 15, 1900 H. Rept. 2100	Aug.	24, 1960									*******
H.R. 11748 Mr. Machro-	To continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap and for other purposes.	May 2, 1960 H. Rept. 1565	May	19, 1960	May 27, 1960 S. Rept. 1491*	June	2, 1960	June 29,	1960	July 2, 1960 Conference		July 7, 1980	86-606
H.R. 12036 Mr. Bosch	To amend sec. 902 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to foreign taxes paid by certain predecessor corporations.	Aug. 15, 1960 H. Rept. 2101*	Aug.	24, 1960			*******	(See act.	lon on	H.R. 10960 (Pt 86-779).)	ablic Law		
H.R. 12329 Mr. Betts	Relating to the gift and estate tax treatment of the relinquishment of certain powers in the case of reciprocal and other trusts.	Aug. 15, 1960 H. Rept. 2102*	Aug.	24, 1960									
H.R. 12381 Mr. Mills	To increase for a 1 year period the public debt limit set forth in sec. 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act and to extend for 1 year the existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates.	May 31, 1960 H. Rept. 1699	June	8, 1960	June 16, 1960 S. Rept. 1602*	June	20, 1960*	June 21,	1960	June 27, 1960 Conference	June 28, 1960 Rept. 2005	June 30, 1960	86-564
H.R. 12536 Mr. Mills H.R. 12559 Mr. Keogh	Relating to the treatment of charges for local advertising for purposes of determining the manufacturer's sale price.  To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a special method of taxastion for real estate investment trusts.	Aug. 15, 1960 H. Rept. 2103 June 28, 1960 H. Rept. 2020*		24, 1960 29, 1960	Aug. 25, 1960 S. Rept. 1916		-31	T-1-25 11	200	Aug. 31, 1960 Conference on H.R. 10960 ( 86-779).)	Rept. 2213	Sept. 14, 1960	86-781
H.R. 12580 Mr. Mills	To extend and improve coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and to remove hardships and inequities, improve the financing of the trust funds, and provide disability benefits to additional individuals under such systems; to provide grants to States for medical care; for aged individuals of low income; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; to improve the unemployment compensation provisions of such act; and for other purposes.	June 13, 1960	June	23, 1960	Aug. 19,1960 S. Rept. 1856*	Aug.	23, 1900*	Aug. 24,	1960		Aug. 29,1960 Rept. 2165	Sept. 13, 1960	86-778
H.R. 12659 Mr. Ikard	To suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid	H. Rept.	10000		S. Rept.	Aug.	26, 1960*	Aug. 29,	1960	Aug. 31, 1960 Conference	Aug. 31, 1960 Rept. 2212	Sept. 15, 1960	86-795
S. 2282 Messrs. Saltonstall and Kennedy	An act to amend the act of July 17, 1952		Sept.	14, 1959	Aug. 11, 1959 S. Rept. 662*	Sept.	11, 1959*					Sept. 23, 1959	86-371

Progress on His 10-Point Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago in my campaign for Congress, I campaigned on a 10-point program. I believe that the voters in my district are entitled to a report on my stewardship and on the progress made on my 10point program.

I would like to outline each of these 10 points and to discuss some of the work I have done on each of them. I am proud to state that we have made some progress on every one of the 10 points. You will note in my outline of promises that I did not promise success, but I promised that I would work toward certain goals.

### 1. PEACE AND MILITARY COSTS

The promise: Encourage and foster international understanding with the hope that thereby a gradual reduction of our vast military and defense machine can be brought about.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to delve deeply into this particular point because I believe this is my most important job as a Congressman—to help insure world peace; therefore, I worked harder on this program than on any other.

The performance: Peace. In efforts to promote an international climate for peace I have worked unceasingly to gain acceptance for my plan to use our agricultural abundance as a tool for peace.

March 26, 1959, I introduced the food for peace through the United Nations bill. The purpose of this bill was to utilize our food and fiber resources through the United Nations in order to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas as well as to stave off starvation. At that time I pointed out that if the plan were enacted and implemented over a 10-year period over \$1,540 million in storage costs would be saved. Twenty-seven members of Congress cosponsored this bill with me.

Since we did not receive a hearing from the Agriculture Committee on this bill, I proposed the plan as an amendment to the Mutual Security Act both in the 1st and in the 2d sessions of the 86th Congress. It was not adopted either time. However, I am very happy to report now that Vice President Nixon and Senator Kennedy have both endorsed the United Nations food for peace plan which I introduced at the beginning of the 86th Congress. It is my guess that during the 87th Congress the United Nations food for peace plan will pass since both candidates of the national parties now support my proposal.

Because I led the fight for the United Nations food for peace bill in the Congress, I was appointed by the Congress as an official observer at the World Food and Agriculture Conference in Rome. Italy, in November 1959. Here I had a

Two-Year Report to His Constituents of great opportunity to work for the cause of world peace through feeding the hungry.

> I was an official emissary for the Governor of Iowa in the delivery of 35 hogs to the typhoon-ravaged area of Japan in January 1960. International peace was greatly strengthened by this gesture of the people of Iowa in behalf of the people of Japan.

> The director of agriculture for the Karachi area of Pakistan worked in my office last spring in the capacity of a staff assistant, under the sponsorship of the American Political Science Association. In addition to observing the democratic process at work in the Congress, I am convinced that Mr. Zafar took back with him to Pakistan happy memories of his sojourn in the United States and warm feelings for our people which will strengthen the bonds of friendship between our countries

> In connection with my work as ranking member on the Research and Development Subcommittee of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, I have attended two conferences on the question of world aeronautical problems and one conference on the law of outer space in the United Nations.

> One of the great dangers which the world faces today is nuclear destruction by recklessness, blackmail, or accident. The chances for this occurring increase greatly as more and more nations gain access to information and equipment necessary to the building of nuclear weapons. I have led the fight in Congress against the sharing of nuclear weapons and nuclear information with other countries because of this great danger. It is interesting to note that within the administration now there are serious difference of opinion on this matter, with the State Department not wanting other nations to have nuclear weapons because of the realization that there is no deterrent against nuclear accident whereas the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission have tried to lobby Congress-but not successfully-into changing the law.

> I am very happy to report that as a result of the fight which I and others made on this issue during the 86th Congress, 1st session, the changes which the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department asked for in the 2d session, 86th Congress, were denied by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

> As a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 613. a resolution which expresses the sense of the Congress that outer space be given over completely to peaceful exploration rather than be used for military purposes. It would be a bad thing, indeed, to continue the cold war in space as well as on the ground. The danger of allowing military exploration of outer space is that nuclear weapons could circle the earth in manmade satellites. I am working on a program which will outline more completely the role of the United Nations in outer space so that there will be a shared sovereignty of all the nations in outer space rather than risk the chances of nuclear destruction.

MILITARY COSTS

In the 1st session of the 86th Congress. I led the fight against blanket extension of the 4-year draft. I favored a 2-year extension with the establishment of a joint congressional committee to conduct an extensive study of the procurement and utilization of military manpower for the purpose of seeking alternative methods to military conscription. I felt that the draft law was becoming a crutch to lean on which was not necessary. It is interesting to note that the draft call across the United States now averages less than 7,500 men a month. This, I felt, was small enough so that alternative methods could have been found to enlist this number of men. As a result of my efforts a Committee on the Utilization of Military Manpower was appointed by the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Congressman Frank Kowalski, a member of that subcommittee said:

DEAR LEN: You are to be congratulated on your part in the formation of the Military Manpower Utilization Subcommittee last vear.

I hope you are aware of the full extent to which your leadership in the fight on the draft led to the formation of this subcommittee.

As a member of this subcommittee, I sincerely believe that it has already been responsible for great savings to the taxpayers.

Each year for the past few years we have spent over \$40 billion on defense. Over 60 cents of each tax dollar goes for the military budget. There have been many reports in Congress which have shown existing waste and duplication as a result of poor planning and management within the Pentagon structure.

I introduced in the 2d session of the 86th Congress a bill which would act to reunify the Department of Defense under a single civilian command to eliminate duplication and waste. Studies which have been done on this subject suggest that as much as \$7 billion a year could be saved if a good reorganization plan were followed. Besides this, the gross inefficiency which exists results in a defense force not as strong as it could be. Priorities are given to wrong things. Unnecessary competition exists between the services and petty opportunism exists among too many of the officers of our services.

### 2. COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

The promise: Guard against Communist infiltration on all fronts in Government and industry.

The performance: Recent revelations of American defectors to the Soviet Union point up, I feel, our need for greater security measures to counter the international Communist conspiracy. voted for H.R. 12753, to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, to require the registration of persons disseminating political propaganda within the United States as agents of a foreign government.

I supported also H.R. 9069 to tighten up our passport laws to make it more difficult for Communist agents to move about the world. I have made several speeches both in Congress and throughout the United States on Communist

Denetration, in an effort to awaken the people. I have appeared before many youth conferences in Washington in an effort to stimulate their interest in American Government and to stiffen their moral fiber, to prepare them for the psychological war being conducted by the Communists for the minds of the young people.

### 3. TAX RELIEF

The promise: Work for a tax program which will be based on your ability to pay—a tax which will call on lower income groups to pay less. Fight for renewal of the excess profits tax on big business, the removal of which has done much to increase costs of consumer goods. I will support tax reductions and adjustments to strengthen small business in order to provide for expansion and growth.

The performance: I voted for Public Law 86-470 which permits personal income tax deduction of all medical expenses incurred by any taxpayer in care

of a dependent parent over 65.

The first bill which I introduced in the Congress (H.R. 2812) was for the purpose of allowing small business a tax reduction on earnings which are "plowed back into business." This bill, I think, is a necessity because of the great competition small business presently faces from monopoly and oligopolistic industries which are able to destroy small business. It is about time that Congress defended in a positive way small business and free enterprise. The best way to do this is through the tax laws.

I introduced H.R. 7991, the purpose of which is to prevent double taxation in the case of gifts to bona fide charitable institutions by a person by means of a will.

I have made several speeches urging the renewal of excess-profits taxes.

I introduced legislation and supported measures to eliminate the telephone excise tax.

Although I voted against the 1-centper-gallon increase in the gasoline tax, I favored a continuation of the interstate highway program. My vote for not increasing the gas tax was based on the fact that Congress was not given a chance to consider an amendment to the gas tax bill which would have reduced the oil depletion allowance from 271/2 percent to 15 percent. If this amendment had passed the gasoline tax would not have had to be raised and the small taxpayer would not have been hurt. At that time I said "I am very sorry that one of the true beneficiary groups of the new highway system-the billion dollar oil companies-are able to escape the tax burden which other people not in oil have to pay." I also noted at that time that the administration had diverted other moneys collected from the Federal Highway Fund for other purposes. At least \$1.2 billion a year which should have specifically been earmarked for the Federal Highway Fund is not getting into that fund. This was the reason the taxes had to be raised.

I fought for the repeal of section 34 of the Internal Revenue Code. This section allowed credit against tax and ex-

clusion from gross income for dividends received by individuals. Over \$335 million are lost annually in additional revenue by the American people because of preferential treatment given to those who receive their incomes from dividends rather than from salaries and wages. There seems to me to be no logical reason why a person who earned his money through wages and salary should be treated differently from those who draw their income from dividends. This amendment passed the Senate but was not considered by the House because of a procedural maneuver.

### 4. AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION

The promise: Work for a farm program which will bring the income of the farmer up to the level of other workers in our economy.

The performance: I was one of the original sponsors of the Family Farm Income Act. I am still convinced that this type of legislation will become law when we have a Democratic President

and a Democratic Congress.

I sponsored a food stamp plan which would utilize our surplus food in the United States to feed the millions of people who live on inadequate diets and who have little or no money for the purchase of food. Charitable organizations and educational institutions would be able to utilize to better advantage surplus food and fiber, also. Part of my food stamp plan was incorporated in Public Law 86-341.

I have consistently supported soil conservation programs.

I introduced a Chemical Pesticides Coordination Act which would require greater coordination between Federal agencies and State conservation agencies before any Federal agency embarks on a major pest eradication program. This measure was unanimously reported by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee but was objected to when it was brought upon the House floor.

I introduced a Milk Sanitation Act to set up a national sanitary code for milk to eliminate artificial barriers in the sale of milk

I supported a bill to create an Agricultural Research and Development Commission to find and promote new industrial uses for farm products. This bill passed both Houses of Congress but died in a conference committee.

The provisions of my bill, H.R. 12394, were passed by both Houses of Congress and sent to the President for signature, providing a realistic floor in the support price for manufacturing milk of \$3.22 instead of the present \$3.06, and for butterfat of 59.6 cents per pound instead of the present 56.6 cents.

Also, I introduced the Green Acres Act of 1960 providing for land retirement under a payment in kind program.

Introduced a bill to establish permanent authorization of a fully adequate nationwide milk-for-children program, in order to make sure that all of our youngsters get enough milk in their daily diets.

I introduced a bill to make it possible for the growers and feeders of live-

stock to be heard before the U.S. Tariff Commission at any time they feel that the importation of meat is having a seriously adverse effect on the domestic industry.

I have strongly supported the Rural Electrification Administration to provide electric and telephone service to areas not serviced by private utility companies.

### 5. SOCIAL SECURITY

The promise: Fight for a program which will, first and above all, increase social security benefits.

The performance: In the closing days of the 86th Congress, a bill was passed, which I supported, which included the following features: (a) Removal of the provision formerly required that a person be 50 years old before he could qualify for social security disability benefits even though he might be totally disabled: (b) a voluntary health insurance program for our senior citizens, through the States, based on Federal contributions to the States which are willing to participate in the program; and (c) raised the limitation on income which can be earned in any calendar year by a social security recipient.

### 6. WORKING PEOPLE

The promise: Oppose any legislation or any other action which would destroy the right of working people to bargain collectively. Support laws to protect people over 40 against job discrimination.

The performance: The following actions were taken to benefit working people:

A bill to prevent job discrimination against people over 40 years of age.

A county industrial agent bill under which new employment opportunities can be created in rural communities and depressed areas.

I supported Public Law 86-470 which permits personal income tax deduction of all medical expenses incurred by any taxpayer in care of dependent parent over 65

Worked to halt the continuing upward spiral in costs of natural gas; 179 communities and more than 200,000 families in Iowa have experienced 8 gas rate increases since 1951, most of which have not been approved by the Federal Power Commission. My bill would prohibit pipeline companies from imposing consecutive gas rate increases while they have a previously filed application pending before the Federal Power Commission, and to require the FPC to act more promptly on rate increase applications.

Introduced a food stamp plan so that our surplus foods can be made available to our needy citizens. Part of my proposal was incorporated in Public Law 86-341.

### 7. EDUCATION

The promise: Work for a program which will provide funds and other aids to outstanding students, thereby enabling them to continue further education. Put Military Academy appointments on merit basis without regard to party politics, family influence, or financial position.

The performance: Sponsored a bill to extend the benefits of the GI-education bill in peacetime to those members of the

armed services who have served 2 years or more. A similar bill passed the Senate but was bottled up in the House Rules Committee.

Supported the school construction bill which would have helped the States meet the rising cost and the increasing need for classrooms. This bill which passed both Houses of Congress died in the House Rules Committee which refused to send them to conference.

Sponsored a House concurrent resolution to encourage an international educational program by allowing freer and greater exchanges of students between our country and other countries.

Introduced a bill, the provisions of which were incorporated in Public Law 86-679 to extend the Library Services Act for 5 years. This act is of vast importance to Iowa since it serves as an important means of communication and education to people of all ages in our rural communities.

Have given every young man from my District who applied an opportunity to compete for an academy appointment. All appointments have been made after careful study of Civil Service Examination grades and scholastic achievements—after the applicants have met established physical and medical requirements.

## S. MONOPOLY AND SMALL BUSINESS

The promise: Fight against mergers of giant corporations causing unfair competition to small business, and against vertical integration in agriculture.

The performance: Introduced House Congressional Resolution 430, joined by Senator Kefauver in the Senate, which would instruct our delegation to the United Nations to work to eliminate harmful restraints on international trade. This resolution was aimed specifically at world monopolies which keep prices at artificially high levels.

Introduced H.R. 11959 to prevent vertical integration in the retailing, feeding, slaughtering, and packing of meat food products, livestock products, and other food items.

Introduced H.R. 2812 to allow small business to tax reduction on earnings which are plowed back into the business.

Supported the fair trade bill, H.R. 1253, and signed the petition to get it reported out of the House Rules Committee. This bill would protect small business against unfair competition in nationally marketed items.

## 9. RISING GOVERNMENTAL COSTS

The promise: Fight hard to reduce cost of Government.

The performance: Introduced H.R. 11775 to reunify the armed services under a single civilian head. This would save billions of dollars.

My food for peace program would result in an average annual saving of over \$100 million.

I vigorously dissented to an unnecessary expenditure of \$12 million on the part of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics for the Century 21 Exposition at Portland, Oreg., in 1961. I lost on this one.

The reorganization of the Department of Agriculture proposed in my Family Farm Income Act would have reduced substantially the costs of that Department. It is interesting to note that within the last 7 years the Agriculture Department under Secretary Benson has spent \$37 billion—\$2 billion more than was spent by all the previous Secretaries of Agriculture in a period of more than 20 years.

### 10. SECOND DISTRICT REPRESENTATION

The promise: Do my best to fight for the best interests of the many people in this district not now being represented.

The performance: I have made the "district representation" truly meaningful with my mobile office and a full-time field secretary. Our mobile office has traveled literally thousands of miles and has been in every county once a month during the past 2 years, and by September this office had visited at least once every town in this 12-county dis-Through personal contact with this office many people experiencing problems involving the Social Security Administration, Veterans' Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, the armed services, the Internal Revenue Service, Post Office Department, and other Federal agencies have secured a more thorough consideration of their problems and in many instances their problems have been solved.

Other accomplishments: I have supported other measures, which have been enacted into law, for the benefit of all our people, although they are of a less dramatic nature than the foregoing. A few examples are:

Public Law 86–613, which requires that hazardous substances normally sold for household use such as disinfectants, and cleansers shall be boldly labeled "Poisonous—Keep Out of Reach of Children."

Public Law 86-618, which tightens control over use of cancer-causing coaltar coloring in food, drugs, and cosmetics.

Public Law 86-673, which authorized the Post Office Department to seek court orders to curb use of mails for distribution of obscene or fraudulent matter.

Dubuque Harbor: I am happy to report that in my first term in the Congress I was able to get Congress to authorize and to appropriate money to carry out the much-needed dredging of the Dubuque Harbor. This project is now included in a list which the Corps of Engineers will submit to the Secretary of the Army within the next few days for his approval to go ahead with the work.

Improved telephone service: Within the past 2 years many miles of new telephone lines have been built in the Second District and many rural families now have telephone service which they did not previously have—all made possible through Rural Electrification Administration telephone loans.

Federal Housing and Home Finance loan for Clinton Bridge: During my term as your Congressman an HHFA loan was approved to meet engineering fees for the proposed new Lyons-Fulton Bridge. The new bridge will replace the present

Lyons-Fulton Bridge which spans the Mississippi River between North Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill. Traffic dangers will be lessened by more adequate approaches, lengthened span and widened roadway of the new bridge. Construction will begin by about April 1, 1963.

Northeast Iowa has shared in Government contracts: During my 2 years in Congress several million dollars worth of Government contracts have been awarded to industries in our district. I hope that my service on the Science and Astronautics Committee will continue to be of benefit not only to our country, but that Iowa can figure prominently in the space age through new job opportunities.

Reimbursement to city of Clinton has been made since I have been your Congressman for sewer damages caused by creation of navigation pool No. 14 on the Mississippi River which was opened to navigation in 1939. This reimbursement was in the amount of \$146.800.

I am proud of the work that I have done in the Congress for my constituents, for the cause of world peace and for economic and social justice for our citizens. But I shall not rest on the accomplishments of my first term in Congress. This has been just a start for what I humbly hope will be even greater accomplishments in the future.

# The Tight-Money Policy Has Shortchanged America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JAMES C. OLIVER

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Speaker, we presently live in hope that the tight-money policy, which in effect has shortchanged America by restricting its economic growth, will soon be relegated to its proper limbo. The National Democratic platform wisely identified the restrictive effects of tight money upon our economic growth in the following statement:

## ECONOMIC GROWTH

The new Democratic administration will confidently proceed to unshackle American enterprise and to free American labor, industrial leadership, and capital, to create an abundance that will outstrip any other system.

Free competitive enterprise is the most creative and productive form of economic order that the world has seen. The recent slow pace of American growth is due not to the failure of our free economy but to the failure of our national leadership.

We Democrats believe that our economy can and must grow at an average rate of 5 percent annually, almost twice as fast as our average annual rate since 1953. We pledge ourselves to policies that will achieve this goal without inflation.

Economic growth is the means whereby we improve the American standard of living and produce added tax resources for national security and essential public services.

security and essential public services.

Our economy must grow more swiftly in order to absorb two groups of workers: the much larger number of young people who

will be reaching working age in the 1960's, and the workers displaced by the rapid pace of technological advances, including automation. Republican policies which have stifled growth could only mean increasingly severe unemployment, particularly of youth and older workers.

As the first step in speeding economic growth, a Democratic President will put an end to the present high-interest, tight-money

This policy has failed in its stated purpose-to keep prices down. It has given us two recessions within 5 years, bankrupted many of our farmers, produced a record number of business failures, and added billions of dollars in unnecessary higher interest charges to Government budgets and the cost of living.

A new Democratic administration will reject this philosophy of economic slowdown. We are committed to maximum employment, at decent wages and with fair profits, in a far more productive, expanding economy.

The Republican high-interest policy has extracted a costly toll from every American who has financed a home, an automobile, a

refrigerator, or a television set.

It has foisted added burdens on taxpayers of State and local governments which must borrow for schools and other public services.

It has added to the cost of many goods and services, and hence has been itself a factor in inflation.

It has created windfalls for many financial institutions.

The \$9 billion of added interest charges on the national debt would have been even higher but for the prudent insistence of the Democratic Congress that the ceiling on interest rates for long-term Government bonds be maintained.

The effect of the tight money policy has caused anxious concern on the part of many from all areas of the country. Indicative of this concern, several weeks ago I received the following letter from E. G. Johnston, editor and publisher of the Georgia Tribune. Some of my thoughts on the problem are contained in my reply to him.

> THE GEORGIA TRIBUNE, Columbus, Ga., July 14, 1960.

Hon. James C. OLIVER, House of Representatives,

Washington, D.C.
My Dear Sir: I have just finished reading a reprint of the Congressional Record, proceedings of the 86th Congress, 2d session, of March 21, 1960.

This document was sent to me by a gentleman of St. Louis, who is an ardent reader of my newspaper, the Georgia Tribune, which has national circulation, and it deals, as you know with a subject of which the Bible tells us, the "Love of which is the root of (all kinds) of evil."

Now, the thing I wish to do, inasmuch as I have recently run an article taken from Mr. Wickliffe B. Vennard Sr.'s book. "The Federal Reserve Hoax." I have been castigated, defumigated, and otherwise hounded by certain interests who were not begging bread by any means, and I am now seeking to proceed with handling through the columns of my paper some of your remarks made in the above-mentioned document 'not printed at Government expense,' I should like very much to have a word from you, whom I believe to be honest and honestly interested in this "age of deception," relative to "our money."

I shall be happy to place you on the mailing list of our Georgia Tribune, a newspaper seeking to tell as much of the truth as possible and especially that portion of truth

which our dear daily press, bought and paid for by certain interests, doubtless, will not touch with a 50-foot pole.

With every good wish for your happiness and success, I am,

Sincerely,

E. G. (PARSON JACK) JOHNSTON, Editor and Publisher.

August 30, 1960.

Mr. E. G. JOHNSTON. Editor and Publisher, The Georgia Tribune, Columbus, Ga.

DEAR MR. JOHNSTON: Thank you for your letter of July 14. I am delighted that you have expressed some interest in my comments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in which I inserted several articles dealing with Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN'S views and proposals concerning our money system.

I can imagine the criticisms and the difficulties which a crusading editor such as yourself encounters in trying to educate his readers on our monetary system. I will, of course, be glad to have you print any remarks of mine which you consider to be worthy of your readers' attention.

First of all, let me say that I do not belong to that small school of thought which holds that the Federal Reserve System is a "hoax." It misreads history to suggest that such men as President Woodrow Wilson, Senator Robert L. Owen, and Congressman Carter Glass did not know what they were doing in framing the Federal Reserve Act. Those who suggest that the Federal Reserve System was created, in 1914, merely to serve some con-spiracy of the "international bankers" also overlook the history of the periodic money panics and the chronic inadequacies of the pre-1914 money system which the Federal Reserve was intended to correct, and largely has corrected.

All of this does not mean that improvements in the money system are not needed, nor that reforms in the management of the system are out of order. On the contrary, there are inadequacies and abuses which cry for correction.

Let me give just a thumbnail sketch of the improvements which seem to me to be clearly and urgently needed.

1. The method of maming officials to the Federal Reserve System should be modified so that the policymaking bodies represent more of the broad public interest and are less heavily weighted in favor of the bankers interests. Specifically, the Federal Open Market Committee should be changed. This is the committee within the System which decides how much money and credit the country will have and what interest rates we shall all pay the banks and other financial institutions for the use of money. This committee has on it five representatives elected by the banks. It is hard to escape the belief that the tight-money, high-interest policy which the System has forced upon the country during the Eisenhower administration has not been completely free of bias in favor of the bankers' profits. Certainly the System has imposed tight money and high interest in the name of "fighting inflation" even in periods of high unemployment, idle plant capacity, and surpluses of goods of all kinds.

Since 1952, personal income alone from interest has been more than doubled and is now at the rate of \$25 billion per annum, which is more than twice the total farm income of the country. It would be hard to exaggerate the importance of this redistribution of the income, in favor of a relatively few families, which has been brought

about by the high-interest policy.

2. The highly advertised fiction that the Federal Reserve is "independent" of the rest of the Government in all of its activities must be brought to an end.

When the Federal Reserve System was set up, it was with the intention that the System would, by its very existence, provide an elastic money supply. That is, the System was to provide a money supply which would automatically expand with expansions in economic activity. And similarly, the money supply was to contract automatically with contractions in the production of real wealth, should such contractions occur. But in recent years, the Federal Reserve officials have been operating on the reverse theory. Specifically, they have deliberately and consciously restrained the production of real wealth by reducing the money supply, and they have taken the position that it is one of their main duties to do this, whenever they consider it in the public interest to do so. I believe you will find, however, that these officials have no legal authority for trying to regulate the country's level of economic activity, except for such authority as is contained in the Employment Act of 1946.

The Employment Act of 1946 declares the national policy that the Federal Government shall coordinate and utilize all of its policies, resources, and agencies to maintain maximum employment, production, and purchasing power—within a system of free enterprise. Since the act says that the Federal Government's agencies, resources, and policies are to be coordinated, I think we can assume that the law means just that. Obviously, we cannot have either rational Government or Government responsible to the people if the Federal Reserve is to operate as an independent, fourth branch of the Government, making the Nation's economic poli-cies independently of the President's duties and responsibilities for economic policies. This would mean that the Federal Reserve people would exercise practical veto powers over decisions and policies reached in the constitutional way, by Congress' enacting bills and the President's signing them. Indeed, the Federal Reserve has, in practical fact, vetoed such policies and decisions during the Eisenhower administration, though suspect with at least the tacit consent of the administration.

You know, of course, that the Democratic platform adopted at Los Angeles recognizes this unconstitutional state of affairs and pledges the Democratic Party to correct it. There is no suggestion, of course, that the President will or should impinge upon the independence of the Federal Reserve in the performance of its quasi-judicial duties and its quasi-legislative duties, which are the kinds of duties assigned to the System by the Federal Reserve Act. But determining monetary policy is an executive duty, and it would be folly to think that a Democratic President could carry out his economic pledges to the country without having a voice in deciding monetary policies. pledge to restore our economy to a whole-some rate of growth and to provide the world with a practical demonstration that our economy can grow under a free-enterprise system as rapidly as the Russian economy grows under the Communist system most certainly cannot be kept under a continuation of the present tight-money policy.

3. The so-called stock which the private banks own in the Federal Reserve banks should be retired. While the private banks do not, in truth, own the Federal Reserve banks-indeed, they would own the Government's power to create money if they didthe existence of this stock causes many people and many of the bankers themselves to believe that the banks do own the System. This misunderstanding leads to banker pressures for Federal Reserve policies which maximize bank profits rather than for policies which are best for the general public. Canceling this stock and repaying the banks their money would clear up the confusion which leads to bad policies.

4. The Federal Reserve's method of buying and selling Government securities in the so-called open market needs drastic reform. The System buys and sells annually many billions of dollars of Government securities in this so-called open market, a "market" which in fact consists of a select group of 17 Wall Street dealers. This market should be opened up to all who care to trade in it—or to all who can trade in amounts above some reasonable minimum. The importance of obtaining a truly open and competitive market is that prices at which the Federal Reserve trades Government securities have a decided influence on interest rates throughout the economy.

Further, this so-called open market in

Further, this so-called open market in Government securities should be put under public regulation. The people of this country have long since recognized the necessity for public regulation of the stock exchanges and the commodity markets for such things as cotton, wheat, onions, and so on—regulation not, of course, to fix prices, but to assure open and fair competition to safeguard against prices being rigged or the mar-

ket's being manipulated.

5. A variety of steps should be taken to strengthen the smaller banks which serve the cities, towns, villages, and crossroads outside of New York and Chicago. One of these steps would be for the Federal Reserve to make available through the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks more of the total credit it does make available, rather than channeling, as now, substantially all of this credit through the New York City banks.

Furthermore, in turning out more of its credit through the regional Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Reserve should also return to the practice of discounting eligible loan paper for the local banks. This would mean more credit available to small and independent businesses, because the local banks needing more credit for this purpose could themselves obtain it. Independent, local businesses are rapidly losing out to the nationwide chains no less in Maine than in Georgia, and one of the main reasons for this is that the great corporations can, and do, obtain whatever credit they wish to have, while the smaller firms get only whatever is left over, if any.

Strong local banks having a fair share of the Federal Reserve's credit are the best hope that the Main Streets of America will not all become absentee owned—that the door of opportunity for initiative and independence will be kept open. Under its recent policies and methods of operation, the Federal Reserve System has not, I think, proved to be a complete solution to all of the problems it was set up to meet. Woodrow Wilson described these problems in 1911,

in part, as follows:

'The plain fact is that control of creditat any rate of credit upon any large scaleis dangerously concentrated in this country. The large money resources of the country are not at the command of those who do not submit to the direction and domination of small groups of capitalists, who wish to keep the economic development of the country under their own eye and guidance. The great monopoly in this country is the money monopoly. So long as that exists our old variety and freedom and individual energy of development are out of the question. great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the Nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men who, even if their action be honest and intended for the public interest, are necessarily concentrated upon the great undertakings in which their own money is involved and who necessarily, by the very reason of their own limitations, chill and check and destroy genuine economic freedom. This is the greatest question of all, and to this statesmen must address themselves with an earnest determination

to serve the long future and the true liberties of men."

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter. However, I am sure you will understand the pressing nature of my legislative duties.

Sincerely,

James C. Oliver, Member of Congress.

The restrictive effect of the tightmoney policy upon our economy is no illusion.

As a further demonstration, may I refer to an article, "New Business Rhythm," published in the October 1959 issue of Challenge.

Without the three postwar recessions, our GNP would now be running at an annual rate of about \$600 billion, instead of the current \$500 billion. The cumulative loss to our economy cannot be estimated with the precision required for the balance sheet of a business concern. But estimates I have undertaken, starting from various assumptions, range from \$400 billion to \$500 billion at 1958 prices—approximately the same order of magnitude as the cost of our participation in World War II.

In order to make any kind of estimate as to what an increase of \$100 billion a year in the gross national product would mean to the economy, certain assumptions must be made. The following estimates assume that the additional output would have been possible without increasing prices on the average. It also assumes that the division of output between the private and public sectors of the economy would not be significantly changed.

Since in recent years personal income has averaged about 80 percent of gross national product, it is reasonable to assume that an increase of \$100 billion in GNP would mean an increase in personal income of about \$80 billion. This would mean an increase of \$444 in per capita income, based on present population of about 180 million in the United States. Using the figure of the loss to the economy in the postwar period of \$400 billion to \$500 billion in GNP, this would correspond to a loss in average personal income, per capita, of some \$1,600 to \$2,000, or the equivalent of a full year's personal income for most of the years in the 1950's.

If we assume that Government expenditures-Federal, State, and local-account for about 20 percent of total GNP, then as annual increase in GNP of \$100 billion would mean an increase in Government purchases of goods and services of about \$20 billion, and an increase of purchases in the private economy, by consumers and by business, of \$80 billion a year. An increase of \$20 billion annually can be visualized as being equivalent to the construction of an additional \$1 million school and a \$3 million hospital in every one of the 3,050 counties in the United States, plus in addition the construction of over 7,000 miles of modern highways, based on recent construction cost averages of about \$110,-000 per mile. Twenty billion dollars is almost twice the total expenditure for public schools in the United States in 1956, which was just under \$11 billion.

The increase of \$80 billion in GNP which can be attributed to the private sector of the economy would in dollar terms be the equivalent of the construc-

tion of 3 million \$20,000 homes plus 40,000 industrial establishments of \$500,-000 each.

Of course, it must be recognized that any such increase in the GNP would be used for a wide diversity of purposes, the exact distribution of which, both within the private and public sectors of the economy, cannot be predicted. Hypothetically one might anticipate that if there were an increase of 20 percent in the GNP—from \$500 billion to \$600 billion—there could be a corresponding—20 percent—increase in number of houses started, about 280,000; and in increase in number of factory sales of automobiles of nearly 2 million.

If gross national product were now increasing at a rate of 5 percent a year, instead of 2½ percent, it would mean, in terms of a \$500 billion GNP, an increase of \$25 billion a year instead of \$12.5

billion a year.

Using the same proportions as used above, this added increase of \$12.5 billion would mean additional Government expenditures of \$2.5 billion and private expenditures of \$10 billion. The \$2.5 billion would make possible in a year the construction of a \$1 million school in each of 2,500 counties; that is, all except 550 counties, or the construction of 1,000 \$2.5 million hospitals. The \$10 billion private expenditure would be equivalent to the construction of 500,000 \$20,000 houses, or 20,000 half-million-dollar industrial establishments.

Mr. Speaker, America has been shortchanged.

## Aged Medical Care in Review

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, the controversy that waged during the 86th Congress concerning the question of medical care for our elderly citizens was assuaged to some extent in the Social Security Amendments of 1960. Neither of the two major points of view prevailed. Both the contributory social security approach, as embodied in the famed Forand bill and in the Anderson-Kennedy amendment, and the Javits amendment, so strongly supported by the administration, which provided for Federal grants to the States for subsidizing voluntary health plans, all met with defeat. The action finally taken came, as you recall, in the form of amendments to title I of the Social Security Act.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, this section provided for Federal financial participation only in State plans for old-age assistance. These plans, of course, must be approved by the Federal Government. Basically what has been done this year amounts to three basic changes in this section of the law. These amendments allow the States to develop plans that fall into one of three categories: Pirst, those that cover both old-age assistance

and medical assistance for the aged; second, those that cover only old-age assistance; and, third, those that apply only to medical assistance for the aged. A separate set of requirements has been set down for each of these three types of plans. These requirements constitute necessary prerequisites for Federal approval of State plans. It is important to realize that until now the Federal Government could participate in State plans providing monthly payments to those People eligible for old-age assistance benefits. This was done under the Federal percentage formula by which a State received from the Federal Government four-fifths of the first \$30 of its average monthly payments for each recipient plus the Federal percentage of the remainder of the average monthly payment excluding that part of the payment in excess of \$65. This Federal percentage, of course varies for each State in an inverse relationship with the square of the per capita income of the States, but it has a minimum of 50 percent and a maximum of 65 percent. Under the new amendments this payment to the States would continue but would be increased by adding a further payment based on the newly created Federal medical percentage. What this would do, in effect, is pay the States an additional amount based upon that portion of the average monthly assistance payment or of an amount up to \$12 in excess of the average payment which the State spends for medical care of recipients of old-age assistance. This feature is specifically designed to encourage the several States to broaden and strengthen their medical programs for these people or to initiate new programs. In addition a whole new area of Federal participation has been created. That is to enable the States as far as possible to furnish medical assistance for the aged who are not recipients of old-age assistance but whose incomes and resources are not sufficient to meet necessary medical expenses, and to allow the Federal Government to participate in such efforts.

As one who has from the very start actively supported the Forand bill and consequently that approach which would pay for medical care through an increase in the social security tax, I was understandably disappointed at the defeat of that bill. I still favor that approach. But these new amendments are at least a start and I welcome them as a beginning toward the final solution of what to me is a "crying human need," not merely a pressing social problem. I feel sure, Mr. Speaker, that the years to come will see a continuing improvement and augmentation of this vitally necessary program.

## Foreign Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. MORGAN M. MOULDER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, at the end of World War II, the United States

stood at the highest point of worldwide respect and power. For a short time, the United States stood ready to fulfill the world's hopes and aspirations. It had no part in kindling the flames of war. Our country had made a decisive contribution to victory. During the postwar years, the United States seemed dedicated to an infinite purpose—the purpose of binding up the wounds of war for building the machinery for the preservation of peace, of aid and guidance to the underprivileged and of directing the great newly discovered forces of atomic energy exclusively toward peaceful human betterment. This was the short era of magnificent good intentions; many of which were realized.

Unfortunately, there was also the era of dangerous delusion. Now, there are at least 27 Federal agencies engaged in either loaning or giving away our dollars and resources to foreign countries. cannot reconcile the totally different attitudes and policies of our Federal Government toward the economic problems of our own people and those of people in foreign lands. There is no agency and no money for doing for our own people what many of these foreign lending and giving away agencies are doing for people abroad. It seems to me that if such assistance as all these foreign lending agencies are providing for people abroad are based upon sound economics; then surely such assistance for our own people is equally sound economics. If our Nation cannot afford the money for Federal aid to education, for pensions to veterans of World War I, farm price support programs, and help to distressed areas at home, then most certainly we cannot afford to spend our taxpavers' money for the same purpose in foreign countries. What about Federal Government receipts from the public?

Total tax receipts from Apr. 30, 1789 to Jan. 1, 1946 (157 years) (Washington to Truman) \$233, 124, 696, 392 Total tax receipts from Jan. 1, 1946 to Jan. 20, 1953 (7 years) (Mr. Truman) 337, 661, 865, 422

Total taxes collected and received since Washington's time and including the Truman administration (164 years)\_\_\_\_\_\_
Total tax receipts under

Fotal tax receipts under the Eisenhower administration from Jan. 20, 1953, to June 1, 1960 (7 years, 4 months, 11 days)

572, 258, 819, 664

570, 786, 561, 814

In other words, the Eisenhower-Nixon administration collected \$1,472,257,850 more in taxes and revenue than was received in the 164 years preceding them. Our national debt—Federal, State, local corporation and private, total a staggering \$1,300 billion. Our Government owes more money than all other nations in the world combined. To increase taxes would be almost certain to bring diminishing rates. We cannot continue spending at the present rate without undetermining our economy.

During World War II and for several years after, American exports of machinery and food went to wartorn countries, sometimes as foreign aid and sometimes as commercial sales. But when foreign countries reached the point where they could produce their own requirements, many of our exports were shut out completely by various economic restrictions. During that period when our products were barred, their manufacturers suffered no competition from us; and many of them copied our designs which saved them all of the cost of research, experimenting, and designing. With such advantages they have been continuously and are now taking over more and more of our export trade. Their invasion of our domestic markets is more evident each day, resulting in the loss of foreign trade and employment in our own country. The so-called foreign aid program has financed and contributed every possible assistance toward diminishing our export trade and the development of industry at home. In spite of the fact that one of the Federal agencies engaged in giving our money and resources away to foreign countries had a total unexpended balance at the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, of \$8,154,355,000, almost \$4.2 billion was requested of the Congress for the fiscal year. We are virtually working to set up a planned economy in nearly every country in the world but the adverse impact of foreign aid upon our own economy is disastrous. Forty-five percent of our entire national debt has gone for foreign aid and our cumulative interest on foreign aid is over \$31 billion. Approximately \$3 billion will be the 1960 interest obligation on all U.S. taxpayers. Foreign aid alone is the greatest cause of inflation in America today and if we really want to benefit the American people, let us discontinue the foreign-aid spending program and pass these savings on to the American people. Certainly our own fiscal economy should not take second place to any nation.

# A Report to My Constituents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, in the Holy Book we are told: "Let justice roll down as waters; and righteousness as a mighty stream." This old Biblical injunction has for many years served as a guidepost for me in my public functions and in my efforts to obtain justice and righteousness for the people of my district.

I have just completed 4 years of service in the U.S. Congress representing the people of the 18th District of New York. This is a good occasion to inform my constituents about my record, and especially about my efforts to serve their needs and their interests. They are entitled to know it. I believe that a well-informed public is an intelligent public.

My district, which includes Yorkville and East Harlem, is one of the most cosmopolitan areas in New York. It is

a community that is made up of people from every nationality, every religious faith, every race, there are 32 ethnic groups. Yet we live in harmony and peace, as good neighbors, and with little friction. For the most part they are working people and low-income families, but decent and loyal American citizens. I regard it as a great honor to serve as their Representative in Congress.

### U.S. SECURITY AND DEFENSE

The security and defense of the United States against the onslaught of international communism still is the paramount issue in world affairs. Soviet Russia and Communist China have stepped up their activities in the past year to foment trouble, chaos, and disorder in many parts of the world. Through infiltration and subversion they have made inroads into peaceful areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Cuba and the Congo are two such examples of Communist infiltration which is endangering the peace of the world and directly threatening the security of the United States.

Recently I forwarded to my constituents a copy of my speech entitled "Fidel Castro-From Liberator to Infidel." Consequently, I shall not repeat my opinion of Castro, and my endeavors to warn against the Communist influence in the Castro government in Cuba.

Early in 1959 I was appointed as member of one of the most important committees in Congress, the House Appropriations Committee, which deals with appropriating funds for all Government departments and functions, including national defense. This has given me an excellent opportunity to learn at firsthand about our defense setup, the huge cost to maintain it, and the efforts to keep the United States prepared for any eventuality and to assure the security of our Nation. During the current fiscal year, for example, we appropriated close to \$40 billion for defense purposes alone. and this constitutes about half of the Nation's total budget.

At hearings of our committee it was disclosed that the United States still possesses the greatest overall military strength in the world, despite the fact that in missiles and certain scientific achievements in space we may have fallen somewhat behind Russia. position remains strong, but we must not remain complacently smug, and we must continue all efforts to maintain our superiority with its deterrent capacity. For this reason. Congress approved some \$660 million more for defense than the President requested. We felt that the present Republican administration was not doing enough in this respect, that it was more interested in balancing the budget than in safeguarding the Nation's security. We must continue to hope for peace, but we must also be prepared with our defenses. We cannot negotiate peace and security from a position of weakness; we can obtain peace through strength.

To further strengthen our position abroad, I supported the mutual security appropriation for military and economic aid to our allies. Wherever possible we sought to eliminate waste in our program to help underdeveloped nations. Our primary aim remains to strengthen our allies in order to eliminate poverty and hunger and to remove the causes which could bring communism to them. In this way we make it possible for them to join with us in the worldwide struggle against communism. In order to avoid waste and bribery in our foreign aid program, I introduced an amendment to eliminate certain practices by our officials abroad. The amendment was adopted and is now a part of American policy.

On several occasions, when we discussed the security of the United States and our lagging behind Russia in scientific progress, I appealed to my colleagues in Congress for national unity and casting aside partisan politics. On one such occasion I said: "We do not gain anything by talking about who is at fault. We know we have a struggle against communism. Let us face it as Americans and let us forget partisan politics."

I also supported legislation against seating Communist China in the United Nations; encouraging private investment abroad to promote American industry and reduce Government expenditures; and the so-called captive nations resolution calling for the restoration of freedom and human rights to the peoples of Eastern Europe suffering under communism. The latter resolution, of which I was coauthor, was passed unanimously. I was coauthor of a resolution to set aside a fleet, to be known as the Great White Fleet, to render emergency aid to nations suffering from famine, epidemics, and natural disasters.

### WASTE IN DEFENSE CONTRACTS

During hearings of our committee, it was established that there were many wasteful practices in Government defense procurement, as well as useless programs. It was our estimate that about \$4 billion is being wasted in this way, which could be used more efficiently and with better results or for reduction of the tax burden of the American people. In the past 2 years, I harped continuously on this subject, calling attention to the waste, and particularly the harmful influence of retired military officers in procuring defense contracts through methods described as "influence peddling."

As a result of my efforts, the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee investigated the situation. I testified before the committee, refraining from bringing direct accusations against such officers, but merely stressing the dangers involved when such officers take on employment with defense contractors. Their influence has proven costly to our defense budget, but certain elements of the press attacked me for my attempts to eliminate this influence

I introduced bills last year and this year to correct this situation. In one bill it is proposed that the armed services use competitive bidding methods in awarding contracts, instead of negotiating such contracts. Another bill provides that there should be a ban on employment of retired officers by defense contractors for at least 2 years to eliminate influence peddling. When the apcame up for consideration. I introduced an amendment which provided that none of the funds could be used to enter into a contract which provided compensation to retired military officers. Unfortunately, Congress did not approve my amendment by a close vote, which shows that many of my colleagues felt it was a worthwhile proposal. I shall continue my fight to eliminate waste and influence peddling in this important phase of our defense effort.

### CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Civil rights continues to be a major issue in American life. We must strive to eliminate discrimination against minority groups because of their racial or national origin or their religious belief. The civil rights bill passed by Congress is a protection of the voting rights of all U.S. citizens, a right which is guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution. During the consideration of the civil rights I expressed my views when I declared that the "four cornerstones of the temple of equality are the right to vote, the right to decent housing, the right to education, and the right to employment. Of these, right to vote is the key to all civil rights." The significance of civil rights, I stressed in these words: "The bread of full freedom, human dignity, universal suffrage, and equality of opportunity has also been the American dream." I shall continue to fight for a meaningful civil rights legislation and equal opportunity for all.

### MEDICAL AID FOR THE AGED

The 15 million citizens of our country who are 65 and over are today a most disappointed group because the medical care plan, as provided in the Forand bill, was not enacted. It was my belief that this bill was a humane and practical measure which advocated hospitalization, surgical and medical aid, and nursing home care for these elderly people under the social security system. It was the best approach to the solution of this problem, and for this reason I was a cosponsor of the Forand bill.

Several times in the past 2 years I spoke in support of the measure. I showed how it would help our elders in their twilight years, and I also pointed out that the Republican administration's proposal would merely be a crucl hoax on the people. I appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee to plead for adoption of a Forand-type bill. Unfortunately, the measure that was finally adopted is nothing more than a "pauper's oath" type of medical aid which will benefit very few, only the poorest of the poor, and it is not under social security. It will be handled instead by the States and there is no guarantee that all States will adopt. so that the overwhelming majority of the needy elderly people will not benefit by it.

I am disappointed by this measure. We could have done better. I think the elderly folks have been misled, and I would blame the Republican administration for this because of its opposition to the Forand bill. I am convinced, that not until there is a change in administration will an adequate plan to propriation for the Defense Department meet the medical needs of the aged be

adopted. I shall continue to work in that direction.

In addition, I have also sponsored and supported other legislation to increase social security benefits. One of my bills calls for reduction from 62 to 50 the age at which widows can become eligible to receive such benefits. Women over 50 who become widowed find it most difficult to obtain employment and are faced with many years of hardship. Another of my bills provides that tips and other cash gratuities received by wage earners should be regarded as wages under the social security system. Tips are considered as wages for income tax purposes but not for social security. This will enable service workers at hotels, restaurants and other places where tips are customary to receive higher social security payments when they retire.

## LABOR LEGISLATION

Labor has not fared too well in the 86th Congress, due mainly to a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats who defeated every effort to pass legislation to aid those in labor's ranks and to institute labor reforms where neces-

My view was that economic advantages motivated the passage of the labor bill and not true labor reform. I supported the Kennedy-Ives bill in the 85th Congress which was designed to eliminate racketeering and corruption. I opposed the Landrum-Griffin bill which went far beyond the measures to stamp out corruption and abuses in union activities. This bill, by its restraints on legitimate unions, perpetuates the economic advantages which southern and antilabor States enjoy because of their low wages and total lack of social legislation laws, such as minimum wage, disability compensation, and unemployment. This bill aids the flight of industry from New York and the industrial East to the

The situation was no better in the case of increasing the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and to extend coverage of this benefit to several million more workers. I was one of those who had introduced a bill to increase the minimum wage, as did a number of my colleagues in both Houses of Congress. Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic Presidential candidate, worked hard to obtain passage of the measure. But the story is the same. The Republican-southern Democratic coalition stalled on it and finally defeated it. Our fight will continue in the next Congress.

I supported the area redevelopment bill which was intended to help depressed localities through various rehabilitation and works projects and would have provided much employment, but the President vetoed this bill. Another measure for the protection of American labor dealt with the importation of cheap labor from Mexico to work on U.S. farms. Nearly a half million such workers are imported yearly for this purpose, and this is hurting our own farm laborers. It was my opinion that the Government should not permit the entry of this labor, except for cultivation and harvesting of food supplies.

HOUSING

Adequate housing for millions of people still remains an acute problem in the large cities. In my district many families are still compelled to live in substandard dwellings. Not enough hous-ing units are being built for the lowand middle-income families. There is also a great need to provide housing for elderly persons and for single people.

All efforts to pass effective legislation to provide adequate housing proved futile because of Republican opposition. Several times I called on Congress to take definite action to rejuvenate the Nation's housing program and to pro-vide housing for all income levels. I urged that slum areas be eliminated, that deteriorating industrial centers be restored and that displaced families be relocated in better housing. I cited the difficulties encountered in finding proper housing by elderly persons, veterans, college students, and most of all by minority groups who run into discrimination. I also introduced a bill to amend the Housing Act so as to provide aid to families and business concerns displaced by housing projects.

All these efforts were of no avail. Only a measure to extend for 1 year the home improvement program and to provide for college housing was enacted. The country still needs a decent housing program, which should include slum clearance, urban renewal, lower premium rates on housing loans, and so forth. Only under a Democratic administration will this be achieved.

## SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Ever since coming to Congress I have taken an active interest in the school lunch program, which I consider an important medium for improving the health of the Nation's children by providing them with well-balanced and nutritious lunches at school. It also serves as an outlet for some of our agricultural commodities. I recently stated in the House: "The school lunch program is one of the most worthy programs we have in this country and it should be expanded. It is inexcusable that needy children do not have a school lunch program."

But instead of expanding it, the Republican administration and the Department of Agriculture are trying to curtail this program.

Several years ago I succeeded in increasing the cash appropriation for school lunches from \$100 million to \$145 million. This year, for reasons of economy, it was cut back to \$95 million.

## EDUCATION AND CARE OF OUR YOUTH

We all agree that we must give our youth the best possible education, but we have fallen behind in several respects. Higher education has become most expensive, so that families of limited means cannot afford to send their children to college. Our teachers are woefully underpaid. We are not building enough schools and youngsters must study in overcrowded classrooms or attend school in shifts. This is incredible in our country with its vast resources, and explains in part why we are falling behind the Russians in education.

When the bill to authorize financial assistance to the States for the construction of schools was brought in Congress, I supported it ardently. According to this bill, a sum of \$325 million was to be allocated each year for the next 3 years to build schools. It is estimated that we have a shortage of about 132,000 classrooms, and if this bill had been enacted it would have reduced the shortage to about 85,000 classrooms. But as in the case of housing, minimum wage, medical care for the aged, and other programs to help the people, the measure was killed through inaction by the Republicansouthern Democratic coalition.

Now the matter will have to come up again next year and, let us hope, under a favorable Democratic administration. It means another year's delay, and that means again overcrowded schools, double shifts, and low-salaried teachers. We are not fooling anybody but our own

children and ourselves.

To cope with the problem of higher education, I introduced a bill to allow taxpayers a deduction from their income tax for tuition expenses paid for the education of their dependents. This deduction, if enacted, would be available for those whose dependents are attending college or high school where tuition is required, and would apply to tuition up to \$600 annually. This would be of great assistance to parents.

Closely linked with education is the care of our youth, juvenile delinquency, proper employment for teenagers no longer attending school, and similar problems. These should not be ignored. Juvenile delinquency is a national problem and only an enlightened public can deal with it. Courts alone are not enough, but rehabilitation and preventive measures should be adopted with the aid of communities everywhere. I introduced a bill this year to provide Federal assistance for projects which will demonstrate or develop techniques toward a solution of this problem. I have also advocated that industry and government could make a valuable contribution toward the control or prevention of juvenile delinquency by providing jobs for young people, because too much leisure time and no outlook for the future leads them to crime.

### AMERICANS OF PUERTO RICAN ORIGIN

Among the various nationality groups in my district, Americans of Puerto Rican origin have assumed a prominent place. They are becoming more inte-grated into the community with the passing of time and are making fine progress in overcoming the language barrier, social and economic adjustment, educational problems, and so forth. The community treats them as equals, and they in turn are assuming the responsibilities of good citizenship. Many Puerto Ricans have become active in politics, and some are working in Democratic ranks.

In addition to helping these people overcome economic, social, and language barriers, we are also doing everything possible to raise their standard of living, and especially their standard of health. For example, I have traveled through the district with a tuberculosis mobile unit urging the public to take chest X-rays and to protect themselves against the ravages of this disease. We have also sponsored programs designed to promote better understanding and intergroup relations between Puerto Ricans and other ethnic groups in the district, into which we have brought church leaders, community and labor representatives, and young people. We arranged for an exchange visit of seven boys of Italian origin from the district who spent a week in Puerto Rico last Christmas, and a similar group of Puerto Rican youths visited us.

Last year I visited Puerto Rico as a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture to study the rural electrification program there. I was pleased to see it was working efficiently, that 50,000 rural homes now have electrification and it is hoped to increase this to 100,000 homes in the next 3 or 4 years. Puerto Rico is undergoing a peaceful economic and social revolution, agriculture and industry are expanding, and the people look better fed and better dressed. I was pleased to learn that 240,000 children in Puerto Rico are benefiting from the school lunch program, for which I have been working these past few years. The United States can be proud of its achievements in Puerto Rico and its relationship with the people there.

### CONSUMERS AND FARM PROBLEMS

As a member of the Appropriations Committee one of my assignments was on the Subcommittee on Agriculture. Coming from a big city, I felt that I could best serve as a spokesman for the city people and consumers. I have come to the conclusion that there is no class war between farmer and city dweller; we are all interested in education, decent housing, human rights, and a better standard of living. When it comes to the high cost of living, farmers and consumers actually face a common struggle. Farmers are receiving less and less of the consumer dollar, yet the prices of food keep soaring-thus showing that the middlemen are really the ones who are profiting.

As spokesman for the consumers I shall continue to do all I can for the consumer benefit and protection, such as the school lunch program, poultry and meat inspection for consumer health, donations of food supplies to needy people, improvement of marketing systems and inspection, reduction of storage rates for agricultural products, donations of our food surpluses to famine-stricken areas abroad, and in other ways. I have also called attention to the socalled "quick-buck" operators in the food industry who are making excessive profits and have urged that these operations be investigated.

I led the fight to reduce the high cost of storing grains in commercial warehouses and bins, and as a result of my activities, the cost of storage has been reduced by \$100 million. Nevertheless storage costs are exceedingly high and while bins are overflowing, poverty stalks in America and in underdeveloped nations. That is why I have supported many measures for an intelligent distribution of foods in our own country

and in poverty-stricken areas of the world. Our economic superiority is our greatest weapon in the struggle for friends and peace, and we must use our surplus intelligently and must not store it without utility like Midas stored his gold.

I sponsored legislation to establish a Department of Urban Affairs which is to deal with urban problems, such as housing, urban renewal, slum clearance, water supply, air and water pollution, sewage facilities, public utilities, commuter transportation, and others, in order to make life more pleasant for those of us living in the big cities.

In connection with my service on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, I was pleased when the chairman of the subcommittee, Representative J. L. Whitten, paid public tribute to me on the floor of the House on May 10, 1960, saying:

The gentleman from New York is a splendid lawyer and a tireless worker, who is interested in the subject. He has contributed greatly to the considerations of this subcommittee and he has performed great services not only on the subcommittee, but also by his understanding of the problems of the industrial and city areas. Mr. Santangelo has done a great service on this committee, and I am glad to say so.

### POSTAL AND GOVERNMENT WORKERS

I was happy to see Congress enact this year a pay increase for postal and Government workers. I strongly supported this increase, although I had hoped that it would be higher than the 7½ percent actually voted. Early in 1960 I introduced a bill to increase the salaries of postal and Federal employees by about 12½ percent. I felt that this was an adequate pay raise which these employees deserve and which would provide them with an income to work in dignity and to maintain the family as a unit.

When the pay raise bill came up for consideration, I spoke in favor of it and voted for it. When President Eisenhower vetoed the bill, I voted to override his veto because I felt that these workers deserved the raise. It was always my belief that the Government must treat its employees fairly, and for that reason I supported the raise and other measures which would improve the lot of postal and Federal workers.

Last year I voted in favor of the health benefits program for Government workers, and this year I suported the bill to extend these health benefits to retired employees. I also sponsored legislation to increase the annuity of retired Government workers.

# VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Several important bills were enacted by Congress which are of interest to veterans, their dependents and survivors. I supported the bill to provide funds for direct loans to veterans for the purchase of homes and to extend the guaranteed loan program for another 2 years. I also suported bills to permit conversion of policies of national service life insurance for World War II and Korean veterans, additional compensation for children of disabled veterans, improvement of the pension program for all veterans and their dependents.

On several occasions I spoke in favor of providing decent housing for veterans, and also for protection of veterans' deposits on homes and giving them lower interest rates so that their monthly payments would not be so high. I sponsored legislation to remove certain provisions from the law which are unfair to veterans who have less than 90 days of service in the matter of non-service-connected disability. The veterans of this country deserve our fullest support at all times

### IMMIGRATION

With the exception of one small measure, there was practically no action by Congress in the field of immigration legislation. The one measure enacted would admit about 5,000 European refugees and would continue the alien orphan program.

I was cosponsor of a bill to revise the present discriminatory immigration and to abolish the national origins quota system, but the committee did not even hold hearings on any of these bills. Another of my bills proposed that 30 percent of the quotas each year be made available for issuance of visas to qualified immigrants who are parents of U.S. citizens or unmarried children of such parents. There was no action on this bill either. Despite these delays and setbacks I shall continue to work for liberalization of our immigration laws.

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

Among other bills which I supported were: admission of Hawaii as the 50th State; Water Pollution Control Act to eliminate pollution in rivers and along shores in the interests of public health; the Small Business Investment Act to help small business people obtain long-term loans; public works projects which include major improvements in New York harbor; food stamp plan for distribution of surplus commodities to needy persons in the United States, and other measures.

I sponsored legislation authorizing the Federal Government to participate in the New York World's Fair to be held in 1964; to establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters to study the activities relating to the gathering of intelligence affecting the security of the United States; to reimburse States for certain free and toll roads on the national highway system; to designate March 9 of each year as Amerigo Vespucci Day in honor of the Italian navigator after whom America is named.

I was also cosponsor of a resolution, passed by both Houses of Congress, for U.S. participation in the centennial celebration in 1961 in honor of the 100th anniversary of the unity of Italy and recognition of the achievements of the Italian people during the last century.

I was cosponsor of a bill, enacted into law, which provides a deduction from income tax for all medical and dental expenses incurred by dependents over 65 years of age. If your parents or your wife's parents reside with you or are dependent on you for support, you may now deduct their medical expenses from your income tax. I also voted to reduce the cabaret tax from 20 to 10 percent.

I strongly supported the resolution in I have the interests of the people close at heart. They know that in my public esecrations of churches, synagogues service I have always tried to live up to Congress expressing indignation at the desecrations of churches, synagogues and other houses of worship of all religious faiths. We must not tolerate such indignities to religious edifices in this country. I have often participated in brotherhood rallies and on such occasions I have protested against those who seek to spread religious hatred and bigotry.

Similarly, I have protested against certain elements of the press and other media of expression who are defaming and maligning, directly and by innuendo, Americans of Italian descent. Such defamation of a proud ethnic group must be stopped, and henceforth we must cease the practice of guilt by association. Which is un-American and undemocratic. In this connection, it is worth reporting that last year it was my great pleasure to sponsor 55 members of the Columbia Lawyers Association, an organization of lawyers of Italian origin in New York, for admission to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. This year I again sponsor for admission 38 members of the same group.

I also supported the efforts in Congress to obtain the records of the Port of New York Authority in order to examine thoroughly its operations and the charges of favoritism. The Port of New York Authority still permits extortionate tolls over bridges and tunnels in the New York area, although some of these, such as the Holland Tunnel, have been paid for several times over. It is high time that Congress looked into its financial

dealings and operations. On the anniversaries of the independence of various countries, I have made it a custom each year to extend greetings to the people of those nations and their kinsmen in America. I do this annually on the anniversary of the establishment of Israel, and express my continued support for that country. In the case of countries in Europe which have fallen under Communist domination, such as Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Czechoslo-Vakia, I protest the inhumanities perpetrated against the people of those countries and express the hope that they Would soon be liberated.

My offices in Washington and New York perform many personal services for several thousand people each year who contact me or my staff on various problems. My staff and I are ready at all times to be helpful in any way we can to the people of my district. I am very Proud of this record of service and want to express my sincerest thanks for a job well done to my Washington staff, Mrs. Melba Coutsonikas and Miss Maria Gobbi, for their invaluable help. Like-Wise, I want to thank my New York assistants, Max Feigin, Modesto Munoz, and Michael Lazzazaro, who are doing a splendid job in the district. Over 21,000 residents have been serviced in my area in the past 4 years.

I hope and trust that the people of my district will permit me to continue to serve them in the U.S. Congress. They know that I am devoted to the community, I understand its problems, and the Biblical precepts of justice and righteousness for the people.

I ask you to read my record of service to the people and to judge it on its merits. Feel free to write to me about your problems or about your views on various issues and legislation. Your letters will be welcome and will receive full consideration. Please address your letter to: Congressman Alfred E. Santangelo, New House Office Building, Washington 25,

## Another One for the Books

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, the public library services of our Nation are a vital part of the educational opportunities which we provide our citizens in an effort to give equal opportunity to all. Although the library services program, which came into being with enactment of the Library Services Act during the 84th Congress, has been in operation for 5 years, the condition of library services in rural areas is far from adequate.

We are spending vast sums to insure our Nation's strength abroad. Of great and equal importance is our strength at home and I believe there is no question that an informed and educated citizenry is the backbone of that strength. Today's libraries serve their communities in many important ways. Every public library is, in fact, a center for the dissemination of a wide variety of educational, vocational, and recreational materials; a source of guidance in the exploration and development of personal interests; a clearinghouse for the gathering and discussion of ideas, practical as well as cultural, important to community and an invaluable extension of the school on all levels.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to point to the fact that the first bill which I introduced upon coming to the Congress of the United States was a bill to establish the library services program. Last month the House of Representatives approved and cleared for the President's signature a bill to extend the Library Services Act "to promote the further development of public library service in . rural areas" for an additional 5 years. It is, of course, impossible to adequately assess the value and the rich rewards realized by our citizens, particularly those in rural areas, as a result of this wise investment of Federal funds through the library services programs. The modest sums made available to the States through the program has not only done a good deal to provide our rural areas with library services, but has stimulated local governments and communities to doing their part in giving li-

brary facilities and services to our children and adults. In this connection, Mr. Speaker, and in an effort to clear up any misunderstanding which may have resulted from the limited debate in the House of Representatives last monthwith particular reference to the State of Ohio-I would like to record a few facts and figures.

In earlier discussion on this legislation it was observed that \$21,261,612 of Ohio's intangibles tax money is spent each year on libraries in Ohio. And it is certainly true that \$21 million is a lot of money. But take a look at where the \$21 million went and what it means to the 88 counties in Ohio: \$16 million or 75 percent of that total went into the 9 metropolitan counties in which are situated the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Akron, Canton, Youngstown, and Lorain; \$19 million or 90 percent of the total went into the above counties and adjacent industrial counties containing such cities as Warren, Hamilton, Lima, Ashtabula, Springfield, Salem, Mansfield, Steubenville, Newark, and others.

Thus 31 counties received \$19 million or 90 percent of the total library income in 1959. Fifty-seven counties had to exist on 10 percent of the total or approximately \$2,200,000.

And what does this mean to the libraries in some of these 57 counties? Adams County, had a total of \$6,526 on which to operate two libraries in the county, located in the communities of Peebles and Manchester. This is not enough to hire one librarian and rent a building, to say nothing of buying books, which is the library's reason for existence; yet this amount had to be divided among two libraries. How could such a library or libraries even begin to think of buying a bookmobile to serve the small towns and rural areas in the county? A bookmobile itself costs \$15,000 to purchase and another \$15,000 annually to operate.

How could a county like Carroll, situated right next to wealthy Stark County in northeastern Ohio but with a library income of \$17,713 get an additional \$30,000 to establish bookmobile service? If it received 100 percent of the collection in that county, which it did not, there would not be enough to do this.

How could Union County, with a library budget of \$27,000 which might be considered adequate, pick up an additional \$30,000 to start bookmobile serv-

Monroe County in 1959 had a total intangibles collection of \$10,509. How much library service will that provide? Noble County had a collection of \$6,170 of which only \$4,000 could be spared for the library. Pike County had a total of \$6,333, not much better. Vinton County had \$4,417. The library there received 100 percent of the collection, which sounds wonderful but still only represents about one-eighth of the cost of a bookmobile.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the RECORD an editorial which appeared last month in the Toledo Blade together with a feature article from the

same newspaper which gives a pretty clear idea of the extent to which the State of Ohio has participated in the program, the services which our State library has provided under the competent leadership of State Librarian Walter Brahm, and the effectiveness of Federal legislation in this area. Mr. Speaker, I commend this body for its prudent action in extending the Library Services Act for an additional 5 years.

[From the Toledo Blade, Aug. 27, 1960]
PAGE OF OPINION

A little bill that had been snagged in the House Rules Committee, and which might easily have been lost in the shuffle, was passed this week by the House under a suspension of the rules and sped on its way to the White House. It is at least a small plus mark for the shirttail session of Congress.

The bill involved—and its prospects had seemed very dim for a while—was a 5-year extension of the Library Services Act of 1956. Under it, the Federal Government is authorized to provide a total of \$7.5 million a year in matching aid to the States to encourage the development of rural library services.

This moderate Federal help has been most useful in Ohio. The chief and almost only public support for libraries in this State comes from the intangibles tax. Of approximately \$22 million distributed to them from this source last year, 90 percent went to libraries in 31 industrial and urban counties.

These counties, of course, contain most of the population and supply the bulk of intangibles revenues. But that's no excuse for depriving people in rural areas, and particularly children who are the best customers of libraries, of books that educate and entertain.

The people of rural Ohlo, and rural America, will benefit from the extension of this inexpensive form of pump-priming Federal aid. There's no surplus of books on the farms and in the small towns.

[From the Toledo Blade, Sept. 11, 1960]

EXPANSION OF STATE LIBRARY FACILITIES CHARTED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF FORMER TOLEDOAN—NEW PROJECTS IN THE WORKS FOR 143-YEAR-OLD AGENCY

(By Frank Kane)

COLUMBUS.—One of the oldest and yet perhaps least known of the State agencies is the State library.

It dates back to 1817 when Gov. Thomas Worthington used some State contingency funds to buy books for his legislators.

For many decades the State library remained largely an information center for State officials and members of the general assembly.

But in recent years, under the leadership of Walter T. Brahm, former assistant librarian of the Toledo Public Library, and with the aid of Federal grants, it has been rapidly expanding its activities.

Today Mr. Brahm, the State librarian, has big plans for its future, including a proposal to issue statewide library cards to Ohio residents which could be used to draw books from any public library in the State and establishing nine regional book storage and service centers to aid small libraries throughout the State.

As Mr. Brahm points out, most of the 270 tax supported libraries in Ohio are small, with budgets of less than \$25,000 a year and staffs of fewer than a half dozen employees.

With the high cost of books today, they need every bit of help that they can get from the State in order to provide adequate service.

The first regional book storage and service center has already been established in Napoleon, to service about 30 small northwest-

ern Ohio libraries. And Mr. Brahm is asking the general assembly to appropriate funds next year for eight other such centers.

The State library itself is housed on 2½ floors of the State office building in Columbus and has about 900,000 volumes, ranging from the latest fiction to all types of non-fiction

Any resident of Ohio is eligible for a card enabling him to draw books from the State library. But as might be expected, most of the persons who visit the library are residents of Franklin County and State employees.

Governor DiSalle makes frequent use of the library in researching executive questions. For example, the library recently furnished him with a sheaf of material on the clemency powers of the Governor that he utilized in writing a formal statement commuting a death sentence.

Since State agencies are required to furnish copies of their official publications to the library, it also is used extensively by legislative research committees. Other States also mail copies of their documents and publications to the library.

In addition, the library houses a large genealogical collection, including census records which show the names of persons residing in Ohio up to 1880. It also has some valuable Ohio historical records, including letters of Arthur St. Clair, first Goveronr of the Northwest Territory, and replies to him from President Washington.

The library also does a considerable mail order and traveling book collection business throughout the State.

Persons can write for volumes unavailable locally and the library will either furnish them, with the customer paying the mailing costs, or make arrangements with another library in the State to ship the volume to the resident's local library for his use.

The State pays the loaning library 50 cents

The State pays the loaning library 50 cents for handling and packaging of the volume. In addition it loans collections of books to small libraries for a year at a time.

It also provides advice to local libraries on financing and operations and distributes about \$270,000 a year in State subsidies to them.

A total of \$40,000 goes to the Cleveland and Cincinnati libraries for providing braille service to the blind and the rest is distributed on a needs formula.

The biggest boost to the library came in recent years when the Federal Government started allocating money to the States to improve rural library service.

improve rural library service.

Ohio now gets about \$270,000 a year from the United States, and this money has been spent on bookmobile service to Adams and Brown Counties in southern Ohio and Fulton and Henry Counties and parts of Defiance County in the northwestern sector, the establishment of the regional center in Napoleon, purchase of additional books for the State library, and the start of a state-wide cataloging service.

(The bookmobiles, incidentally, are almost self-supporting once they start operating because of local contributions, according to Mr. Brahm.)

The cataloging center, located in a former supermarket in Columbus, was inaugurated because today "it costs almost as much to catalog a book as it does to buy it," Mr. Brahm said.

Many small libraries simply cannot afford to hire skilled catalogers, and the State is trying to set up a system whereby it will furnish any of the indexing and cataloging operations at cost. It is already servicing about 15 small libraries, mostly in southern Ohlo.

Mr. Brahm's most controversial project has been his proposal for a statewide library card. Officials of many smaller libraries have welcomed the idea, he said, but officials of some large libraries oppose it because they fear it will result in a lot of nonreturned books.

Mr. Brahm would have the State guarantee any losses and assume the responsibility for recovery from forgetful borrowers.

The State librarian, who receives \$11,280 a year (less than head librarians receive in many major cities), has spent most of his life working with books. When he was in high school in his native Massillon, Ohio, he worked in the Massillon Library and then received a scholarship to Western Reserve University where he received a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in library science.

Later he worked in the Western Reserve Library before moving to Toledo in 1937 as head of the business and technology section of the Toledo Public Library.

In 1938 he was made assistant Toledo librarian and served in that post until 1942 when he became State librarian.

Today, he supervises a staff of about 60 persons working on a budget of about \$769,-000 per year, including the \$270,000 a year in State subsidies to local libraries and \$270,-000 in Federal subsidies.

Joni James: Operation Reindeer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, the entertainment profession has on almost every occasion responded to the call for charity. They have done so either in the form of offering their talents to charitable groups or spearheading drives to raise funds to alleviate the suffering of war veterans, cancer victims, cerebral palsy sufferers, and other human beings afflicted with disease or trouble.

One of the admirable performers is Joni James who has taken it upon herself to raise funds for the benefit of forgotten and hospitalized war veterans whose services apparently have been forgotten and who require a little bit of comfort especially during the holiday seasons.

In the little body of Joni James there beats a strong and big heart. Her interest in the Military Order of the Purple Heart called Operation Reindeer is a noble enterprise and should be brought to the attention of the American public.

A letter to me requesting funds for the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Post Office Box 58, New York 58, N.Y., sent by Joni James was a touching one. I believe that this letter will prove of interest and a source of inspiration to the readers. Any funds collected will be allocated to servicemen in the New York area who wish to go home for Christmas.

Miss James is doing one-woman concerts throughout the country in order to raise funds for these veterans of World War II and the Korean war and her appeal should not go unheeded.

The following is a copy of her letter:
We have had peace for many years and
it is easy to forget that there are disabled
veterans in our hospitals who have been
there all that time. Some will never know
a home such as we have, but, if you will

Join with the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Alexander Hamilton Chapter No. 3, Who sponsor Operation Reindeer home-for-Christmas fund for hospitalized servicemen, we will see that these lonesome boys will have Christmas dinner at home with loved ones this Christmas.

Uncle Sam provides the finest medical care in the world for our wounded veterans and servicemen. These veterans have depend-ents. Their paychecks go to their loved ones for food, clothing, rent and all those incidentals that we know cost so much. There is no money left for costly transpor-tation to Chicago, Oregon, San Francisco, or any of the States and territories where our hospitalized veterans' homes are located.

It is mighty lonesome to wake up any morning in a hospital bed far away from home. On Christmas, when the church bells are ringing and you can hear everyone say-ing. "Merry Christmas" to their loved ones, wouldn't it make your own Christmas so much brighter to know that you made it possible for one of these lonesome boys to say, "Merry Christmas, mother"?

What do we owe a veteran who paid for our right to happiness and safety by sacri-Acing so much? These boys do not com-plain, though they face months, even years, of treatment in cheerless surroundings before they can hope to pick up the threads

of their former lives.

To spend Christmas at home with mother, dad, sisters, and brothers—that's the shining hope and dream of hundreds of veterans and hospitalized servicemen in our local veterans' hospitals—separated by hundreds and, in many cases, thousands of miles from their families. At such a time, even the strongest spirit sings when confronted by bleak, antiseptic walls and endless hospital routine. It's not every hospitalized serviceman that can go home for Christmas. Some are too ill to make the trip. These are the boys whose parents we bring here to the hospital to visit with them during this Yuletide season. While so many others who could go home, simply do not have the money for transportation.

These boys spend their Christmas holidays thinking about the folks back home, and the turkey dinner they are missing. gave all they could so that we may enjoy freedom and live in peace. Now they just want to spend a few days, a few hours, with their families, eat a good home-cooked meal, and see their friends and children for a

brief visit.

But they can't go-they are too proud to admit it—they are broke. They just sent their service paycheck home so that their loved ones would have a happy Christmas. They stay behind and tell their families, "Don't worry about me. I will have a fine Christmas." We all know this is not true.

Race, creed, and color have no influence on the qualification in selecting which boys go home. The chaplains and special service officers select each boy as to his physical condition. The airlines and railroads are cooperating fully with Purple Heart to make reservations in advance to assure these boys a safe trip home. It will cost approximately \$100 per man for a round trip.

Just keep in mind that for a wounded vet in a Government hospital, the war never ends. Each day is a continuing battle against pain and despair, and worst of all, loneliness. Whether these lonesome boys spend Christmas at home with their loved ones or remain in lonely hospitals depends

Your check in any amount, will help put these boys aboard a plane or train, and this little act of kindness will enable these boys, who have recovered sufficiently from their injuries, make this long-awaited furlough "home for Christmas" the happiest day of

JONI JAMES.

## Our National Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit for the RECORD a brief history of our American flag as compiled by Mr. Delf Norona, secretary of the Civil War Centennial Commission of West Virginia, and one of West Virginia's foremost historians, in which he makes special reference to West Virginia's Civil War era. I found Mr. Norona's work extremely interesting and most timely in a year when our flag is altered once again with the admission of Hawaii to the Union. I feel my colleagues will enjoy reading it.

OUR NATIONAL FLAG, 1860-1960, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST VIRGINIA'S CIVIL WAR ERA

### (By Delf Norona)

In this year 1960-eve of the Civil War Centennial period-let us turn back the pages a hundred years.

We find in 1860 the national flag of the United States had 33 stars, each representing a State in the Union. This had been the number since 1859, when Oregon was ad-

mitted as the 33d State.

The flag's general design had been established by an act of Congress passed in 1818 that "from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be 13 horizonal stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be 20 stars, white in a blue field. And \* \* \* on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission."

This has been the law from 1818 to the

present time.

However, no provision was made as to the arrangement of the stars in the blue field. and there was a wide variety of arrangements of the stars on individual flags both before and during the Civil War.

It was noted at one time that ships in the harbor of New York and buildings in the city displayed flags with a wide variety of designs.

All had 13 stripes, but some alternated from white to red instead of red to white. As for the stars in the blue field, in most cases they were arranged in horizontal rows; however, the number of stars in each row varied with the whim of the flagmaker. Others had the stars arranaged in a lozenge, a diamond, or a circle. One vessel had one large star composed of small ones within a border of the latter. Another carried the stars in the form of an anchor, while still another had this anchor embellished with a circle of smaller stars.

Kansas, with its memories of John Brown, was admitted to the Union in January 1861, but the 34-star flag did not become official until July 4 of that year. So, at the time of Abraham Lincoln's election and the outbreak of the Civil War, the national flag contained 33 stars.

However, the fact that the additional star should not be added until July 4 after the admission of a new State is frequently overlooked, and flags with new stars are sometimes flown soon after a State's admission.

Lincoln, while en route to Washington for his inauguration participated in flag-raising ceremonies at Philadelphia outside Independence Hall on February 22, 1861, where a 34-star flag (Kansas) was raised. Said he: "I am invited and called before you to participate in raising above Independence Hall the flag of our country, with an additional star upon it."

This particular flag had 34 stars, the 34th representing Kansas. A 34-star flag, of course, should not have been flown until

July 4, 1861.

It was the firing on Fort Sumter in April of 1861, and the lowering of the Stars and Stripes there which caused it to be raised in practically every northern city, town, and village loyal to the Union, including many towns in northwestern Virginia.

Within a few weeks following that tragic day in April, merchants in northwest Virginia commenced advertising: "Just received. Material for making flags"; "American flags. Just received by express," and the

The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer noted, in giving instructions as to how to make a flag: "We have seen so many flags with 34 stars, which is not correct; as by act of Congress the additional star is not added until the Fourth of July following the admission of a new State."

A convention of people from the counties of northwestern Virginia was called to meet in Wheeling on May 13, 1861, to consider their course of action in connection with Virginia's secession from the Union.

By the opening day of the convention the populace had worked itself up into a perfect frenzy of patriotic excitement. People had been urged repeatedly to hang out their flags, even if they had to make flags out of their shirts.

Thousands of flags floated from the housetops, from windows, and across the streets, floating in all directions. Union badges and red, white, and blue rosettes were profusely displayed by men, women, and children, and little banners fluttered above the ears of hundreds of horses.

A diminutive flag used in Wheeling during that period has been preserved, measuring 2 by 31/2 inches, its staff being 6 inches long, which could have been mounted above the ears of a horse. An interesting feature about this little flag is that the stars are arranged in concentric circles with a large star in the center and two additional stars in each cor-

There were "not less than 2,000 flags flying, one with 35 stars for the State of West-ern Virginia," so noted a correspondent from another State.

The forgotten creator of that flag little realized that it was probably the first 35-star national flag, prepared fully 2 years prior to West Virginia's admission into the Union as the 35th State.

A public subscription was taken and an immense flag was made and raised over the Federal customhouse and post office building, still standing. At least 5,000 persons were present at the ceremonies, and the orator of the day declaimed.
"Never while life shall last, shall that flag

be torn from that building."

Home guards were presented with a flag at a ceremony on the same day and salutes were made by them to the prominent flag on the Federal building.

A discordant note occurred when one spectator yelled for Jeff Davis. He was mobbed amid cries of "Hang him," and the unfortunate man had to be rescued by the police. In commenting on the customhouse flagraising, the Richmond Examiner vehemently condemned the "ruffians" who pulled down the colors of Virginia and replaced it "by the Abolitionist stripes."

Stationers offered envelopes for sale with the flag printed on them in a variety of designs. These are now collectors' items, known as Civil War patriotic envelopes. One bore the legend "Colors warranted not to run."

Ladies were asked to "show your colors" by wearing "Balmoral skirts in a pattern of red, white, and blue." Enterprising merchants offered red, white, and blue neckties to the men and breast pins with the design of the American flag.

A reporter accompanying the Union troops which first reached Grafton wrote that the little girls and young ladies of the town paraded with aprons formed of the American The soldiers cheered tremendously. brought out the band and played their best

At numerous gatherings of people in northwestern Virginia the flag was much in evidence and flag poles were erected in many

places

For instance, in Sistersville a large flag inscribed "State Division" was carried in a procession. Two flags, one a monster, feet by 16, were raised in Wellsburg. Three large flags were flown at a voting place in Moundsville. The Wood County delegates were preceded by a band and three flags. During a flag-raising assembly a Secessionist "stigmatizing the flag of this country as rotten," pulled a pistol. He was over-powered, clobbered on the noggin, and the

meeting proceeded as planned.
On militia muster day in Lewis County the officers generally were afraid that display of the flag would cause trouble. One officer, a pugnacious son of old Erin, disagreed, procured a homemade flag, and, as the brigade minus flags, formed for review, dramatically rode up at full gallop on a fine black charger, stopped short opposite the regiments and unfurled the Stars and Stripes to the breeze amidst mixed cheers and jeers.

As new companies and regiments were formed there were usually ceremonial presentations of flags by patriotic citizens, often handmade and sometimes of silk, with appropriate responses of thanks by an officer.

At Martinsburg, a Wisconsin regiment was presented by the Union ladies "with a beautiful national design," and at Aurora the patriotic ladies likewise presented the Sev-enth Indiana Infantry Volnuteers with a flag.

A company of men from Hancock County marched to Pittsburgh where they enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment. They were there presented with a splendid flag by the ladies of Pittsburgh, on which were 35 stars, 1 of which is for New Virginia.

There are many other instances of such

flag presentations.

In addition to flags given by patriotic citizens, the Reorganized (Union) Government of Virginia and later the State of West Virginia presented flags to various regiments from time to time. These seem always to be of silk. Some 60 national and State battle flags are now deposited in the museum of the Department of Archives in Charleston, W. Va. Under adverse atmos-pheric conditions they have greatly de-teriorated through the years and are now literally crumbling to dust. If allowed to remain in their present condition in another century nothing will be left but the bare standards with little piles of grey dust beneath them.

In 1861 U.S. Army regulations provided that infantry regiments should carry silken national flags, with the number and name of the regiment embroidered in silver on the center strip. Artillery regiments had the number and name embroidered in gold.

An examination of numerous national flags carried by regiments during the Civil War shows a wide variety of arrangements of the stars: In parallel rows, ovals, concentric circles, some with a large star formed of small stars in the center and a star in each corner, a cross, and the like.

Among the hundreds of Civil War flags in the West Point museum there are three or four general arrangements in the many minor variations. It may well be that these arrangements were specified in contracts to flag manufacturers but such specifications had no official standing.

The flags in use by various Union commanders show somewhat unusual arrangements of stars and even the Union itself. General Grant once used a flag with five rows of stars, alternating eight and six stars in horizontal rows, the correct number if used on or after July 4, 1865; General Sherman had the same number but they were arranged in vertical rows, the field running much longer vertically than horizontally. General Burnside had imposed on the blue field of his flag an anchor in a shield, colored red, blue, and green, the design surrounded by 35 stars. The Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac had crossed sabers in gold on the blue field, with two groups of 16 stars each, each group arranged in the form of a star. The headquarters flag of the 14th Army Corps had an acorn in the blue field surrounded by 33 stars, and so on. Sometimes the stars were of gold instead of white as prescribed by law.

Nevada was admitted as the 36th State on October 1, 1864, but the 36-star flag did not become official until July 4, 1865, about 3 months after Lee's surrender, the event which practically terminated our most

Therefore, the outbreak of the Civil War found the United States with a 33-star flag (Oregon); on July 4, 1861, a 34-star flag (Kansas); on July 4, 1963, a 35-star flag (West Virginia); superseded July 4, 1865, by a 36-star flag (Nevada).

It is interesting to note that the first land battle of the Civil War was the Battle of Philippi on June 3, 1861, at which we had a 33-star flag, in the following month the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. was fought under a 34-star flag. At Gettys-burg the West Virginia troops there fought under the same 34-star flag, the battle ending July 3, 1863; commencing the next day with Lee's retreat the official Union flag had stars. Probably no one at the time thought of the matter. The national flag still had 35 stars at Appomattox, at which many West Virginia units were present.

Three contemporary 35-star flags still extant in West Virginia may be mentioned: One is in the West Virginia Department of Archives and History, said to have been hoisted at Gettysburg the day of Lincoln's address; a homemade 35-star flag with small stars in the shape of a larger star used in Wheeling on the return of the boys, is still preserved there. Another 35-star flag, also in the form of a larger star, known as the Sycamore Community flag was displayed during the war on the road between Clarksburg and Buckhannon, now owned by Mrs. Eleanor Williams of the latter place.

The flying of flags at public schools dates back to the Civil War, when a flag was first unfurled on May 11, 1861, at a New Bedford, Mass., grammar school. The custom spread, and in 1901 an act of the West Virginia Legislature made the display of U.S. flags at schools compulsory during the time schools are in session.

Following the war, flags with new stars were brought into use as follows:

Number of stars:	Brought into use
QUarencerence	July 14, 1865
37	July 4, 1867
	July 4, 1876
43	July 4, 1890
44	July 4, 1891
45	July 4, 1896
46	July 4, 1908
48	July 4, 1912

Additional States represented.

Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South
Washington, Idaho, Additional States Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona.

There was no officially prescribed arrangement for the stars in the union of the American flag until 1916 when the arrangement was prescribed by Executive Order No. 2390. President Eisenhower has twice issued orders regarding the arrangement of the stars in flags, for the 49-star flag (Alaska) which came into use July 4, 1959, and the 50-star flag (Hawaii) which comes into use on July 4, 1960.

## Schoeppel Answers COPE

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL

OF KANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, in the days since the Congress adjourned I have been preparing the attached statement to be made a part of the Appendix of the Congressional Record. This statement which I have titled "SCHOEP-PEL Answers COPE," I would like to have made a part of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the

RECORD, as follows:

SCHOEPPEL ANSWERS COPE

The most highly organized and most adequately financed political action machine in the United States today-financed in part by the dues money of individual union members-is the AFL-CIO committee on political education, better known as COPE.

The activities of COPE are supposed to be supported from voluntary sources. These funds enable COPE to operate like a wellgreased political machine in all elections, besides subsidizing a nationwide propaganda offensive.

Before the 1956 election, COPE published a booklet entitled "How Your Senators and Representatives Voted 1947-56." Again, before the 1958 election, COPE distributed a second booklet entitled "How Your Senators and Representatives Voted 1957-58." COPE stated that "if the voters have full information about the record of candidates running for office they will vote for the best ones. On that belief is built the political education program of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organiza-

COPE has assumed the responsibility of telling the American people how their Senstors and Representatives voted, based on a very small percentage of the total record votes held. Because of the wide distribution of these booklets-some 16 million copies I have made the following analysis of the votes selected by COPE. I am confident that the people of Kansas will be a fairer judge of my record than the AFL-CIO committee on political education.

In 1958, I had the honor of being chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee. I charged that COPE had selected only 20 Senate rollcalls for the 10-year period. 1947-56, representing only 1.3 percent of a total of 1,528 Senate rollcalls. One must tell the whole truth and even if those 20 rollcalls were correctly described, they could not possibly constitute the whole truth concerning the record of any U.S. Senator.

Of the 20 votes selected, on 2 votes I was not yet a Member of the Senate; I was absent on official business on another 2 votes: and of the 16 votes in which I participated, I voted, according to COPE, right 2 times, and wrong 14 times.

The issues COPE selected as representative of the categories of labor, general welfare, domestic policy, and foreign aid were most unrepresentative. I would like the people of Kansas to know how COPE has distorted the description of the issues, and has judged me as voting wrong in 14 instances.

### A. LABOR

Under the heading "Labor" I was listed by COPE as voting wrong on six occasions.

I. COPE charges: Taft-Hartley (H.R. 3020); June 23, 1947, veto overridden, 68 to 25; nay=right. Vote to override President Truman's veto of act destroying protection of Norris-LaGuardia and Wagner Acts; subjecting unions to injunctions and suits for damages; outlawing closed shop, secondary boycott, and union hiring halls.

My position: I was not a Member of the Senate on June 23, 1947. I was elected to office in November 1948 and took my oath of

Office in January 1949.

In spite of the fact that during the past Congress, there was a 2-to-1 Democratic ma-Jority, the Taft-Hartley Act was retained and strengthened by the adoption of the Lan-drum-Griffin bill to better protect the rights of the rank-and-file members of unions rather than their leaders.

II. COPE charges: Lucas anti-injunction amendment (S. 249); June 28, 1949; defeated, 44-46; yea=right. Amendment to Taft-Hartley by Senator Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, would have abolished injunctions in 80-called national emergency strikes.

My position: This amendment would have eliminated the use of injunctions in national emergencies after a plant had been seized by the Government.

The issue before the Senate when this vote Was taken was simply this: Should the Government—and only the Government during a national crisis be permitted to use the injunction to maintain production during the period of Government seizure.

COPE again gave the impression that the Vote was a vote to permit private employees to invoke the injunction. Nothing could be further from the truth.

I voted against the amendment. I would do it again. The welfare and the very life of this Nation must always be placed above the interest of any person or group. I say that COPE was wrong.

III. COPE charges: Byrd injunction amendment (S. 2594); June 10, 1952; passed 49-30; nay=right. Asked President Truman to use Taft-Hartley injunction against striking steelworkers (he refused).

My position: When this amendment was before the Senate the Korean war was in Progress. American boys were giving their lives in defense of their country. On April 4, 1952, the steelworkers went on strike and on April 8, President Truman seized the steel plants. One month later the Supreme Court declared President Truman's act unconstitutional and again the steelworkers went on strike. This amendment requested the President to use the Taft-Hartley Injunction against the steelworkers.

I voted for the amendment because I believed that we owed it to our boys in Korea, Who had no injunctive rights to see to it that they received the supplies they needed to protect their lives and your country. It is now apparent that the efforts to avoid the use of the Taft Hartley Act only inter-fered with the progress of our troops who were fighting a gallant war in defense of freedom under very difficult conditions. I sny that COPE was wrong

IV. COPE charges: Bacon-Davis amendment (H.R. 10660); May 29, 1956; passed 42-37; yea=right. Amendment to give the Secretary of Labor, rather than local agencies. the right to fix minimum wage rates on interstate highway construction.

My position: H.R. 10660 was actually the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956. The Sen-ate first voted for an amendment to permit the States to determine prevailing wages for interstate projects within the State. Later the Senate reversed itself and supported the Chavez amendment which COPE lists here as a "key vote." Again, COPE mis-leads its readers. H.R. 10660 was the Federal aid to highway bill; the Bacon-Davis amendment was just one of many amend-ments offered. I say that COPE was wrong. V. COPE charges: Minimum wage (S. 653);

August 31, 1949 defeated 26 to 51; nay= right. Amendment by Senator ELLENDER, Democrat, of Louisiana, to hold hourly minimum wage at \$0.65 instead of raising it to \$0.75 and to permit it to drop even lower in

times of business recession.

My position: COPE did itself proud in distorting this issue. In the first place COPE's description of the vote is misleading. The Senate did not defeat the minimum wage bill as COPE infers. In 1949, we raised the minimum wage from \$0.40 to \$0.75 per hour. In 1955, we passed a bill raising the minimum from \$0.75 to \$1 per hour.

The amendment in question would have established an hourly minimum wage fluc-tuating from a base of \$0.65 instead of raising it to \$0.75. It would have moved up and down with the Consumer Price Index from \$0.55 to \$0.75. Hence as the living cost moved up the minimum wage would also move up.

It is strange that COPE criticizes tying wages to the BLS Index yet union after union protect themselves by putting this type of escalator clause in their contracts.

What COPE also fails to mention is that I supported the legislation providing for a minimum wage of 75 cents per hour.

VI. COPE charges: Civil service 4974); June 3, 1953; defeated 35 to 36; nay= right. Motion to permit vote on amendment by Senator Carlson, Republican, of Kansas, creating patronage plums and letting Government agencies fire career employees arbitrarily, without regard to veterans' preference.

My position: Here again COPE distorted the purpose of the amendment. The bill was not a civil service bill and the Senate was was not a civil service bill and the Senate was not voting against civil service which the description infers. To begin with H.R. 4974 was an appropriation bill. This amendment would have given the State and Justice Departments the authority to dismiss non-civil-service employees who were poor secrets vices. curity risks or suspected Communist subversives in Government. It applied only to positions expected from competitive civil service. It applied to political patronage appointments and appointees who had never taken a civil service examination but later were blanketed in under civil service. voted for this amendment aimed at getting Communists and subversives out of Government who slipped into the State and Justice Departments without taking civil service examinations.

In view of the perilous conditions which confront us throughout the world today, it is difficult for me to conceive of any loyal American who would challenge my desire in 1953 to take adequate steps to reinforce the integrity of our State and Justice Departments which are charged with so great a "esponsibility in dealing with the Communist menace. I say that COPE was wrong.

VII. COPE charges: Postal pay (S. 1); May 24, 1955; defeated 54-39; yea-R. Vote to override President Eisenhower's veto of bill increasing postal worker pay 8.5 percent.

My position: This was only one of five votes on postal pay recorded during the 1st session of the 84th Congress. I voted to sustain the President's veto.

Later a new bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President which provided for an 8-percent increase. I supported this bill.

COPE again demonstrated its technique of teiling half truths by completely ignoring and not mentioning this latter legislation.

### B. GENERAL WELFARE

Under the heading of "General Welfare" I

am recorded as voting wrong four times.
VIII. COPE charges: Unemployment compensation (H.R. 5173); July 13, 1954; defeated 30-56; yea=right. Amendment by Senator Kennedy, Democrat, of Massachusetts, would have raised weekly benefits and provided 26 weeks of coverage in all States. The Eisenhower administration argued these improvements should be left to the States and opposed the bill.

My position: Here again, COPE infers that the Senate defeated a bill concerning unemployment compensation. The fact is the bill H.R. 5173 passed by a vote of 78 to 3 and I voted for passage. The vote used by COPE was on an amendment offered by Senator KENNEDY. It was one of three rollcalls but again COPE fails to mention the vote on the entire bill. It prefers to speak in half truths. Historically unemployment insurance is a State program. If this amendment had been adopted, the responsibilities for financing this program would be automatically to the Federal Government. shifted would have been a step toward greater Fed-

eral control and a loss of State rights.

I voted for the bill, but because I was against this amendment which tried to impose more Federal control, COPE says I voted

wrong. I say COPE was wrong.
IX. COPE charges: Offshore IX. COPE charges: Offshore oil (H.R. 5134); July 30, 1953; passed 45-43; nay=right. Vote to overrule Supreme Court and give offshore oil, gas and mineral resources valued at \$50 billion to \$300 billion to coastal States. An amendment by Senator Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, stricken from this bill, would have applied revenues from offshore leases to aid education in all States.

My position: The description of this bill by COPE is completely false. This bill called the Outer Shelf Act, was a sister act to the tidelands bill (H.R. 4198) which gave the States title to offshore submerged lands and their resources within their historic bound-

H.R. 5134 did not give any lands to the States; on the contrary it clarified the situation so that the Federal Government could develop the lands beyond the 3-mile limit. To date, revenues from leasing these lands have brought millions of dollars to the Federal Treasury which it would not otherwis receive. I supported this bill. I say COPE was wrong.

Senator Hull's amendment was an attempt to earmark these funds for education. No funds would be paid to Kansas or any other State without additional legislaiton by Con-There were some who would have earmarked these funds for aid to the aged. Personally, I do not believe that it is a sound practice for the Government to collect money and earmark it for any specific purpose. Any Federal program to assist education may be authorized by the Congress from the General Treasury funds without taking the action contemplated in this measure. Many States are now facing serious financial problems because their revenue have been allocated for specific purposes. Such earmarking limits the effectiveness of the legislature in determining how best to meet the needs of the people with the available resources. COPE says I am wrong.

X. COPE charges: Public housing (S. 866): April 21, 1948; defeated 35-49; nay=right. An amendment to strike provisions for public housing from the Taft-Ellender-Wagner

housing bill.

My position: I was not a Member of the Senate when this amendment was voted upon. The amendment was defeated on April 21, 1948. I did not assume my duties as a Senator until January 1949.

XI. COPE charges: Public housing (S. 3855); May 24, 1956; defeated 38-41; nay=right. CAPEHART, Republican, of Indiana, amendment to Housing Act to cut the number of new low rent public housing unit starts authorized from 135,000 each year to 35,000 each year.

My position: No one denies that good housing is necessary to promote the health, welfare and happiness of our people. The Federal Government should aid our citizens to become homeowners and I have always

supported this objective.

However, the issue with respect to this amendment was, "How far the Government should go in spending the taxpayers' dollars to construct units and rent them to people." I believe that our Government should help its people become homeowners but it should avoid making them dependent upon Uncle Sam to supply rental properties and then become a landlord.

The record shows that as of July 31, 1960, we had built 474,000 rental units. We have approximately 150,000 under construction, preconstruction, or under reservation. Yet in Kansas there is not one single unit that has been built. United States, 474,000: Kansas, 0. That is the score to date. The monthly rent charged by the Government has not been sufficient to take care of the operating costs, maintenance, and interest, to say nothing of the cost of construction. Last year the tax-payers in addition to paying for the units had to furnish another \$130 million because the rents would not pay the bills.

On the basis of our previous experience, President Eisenhower had recommended 35,000 units, but COPE's position supported 135,000 units. Senator CAPEHART's amendment attempted to keep this program in line with what it had been in the past.

What COPE failed to say was that 2 months after the Capehart, amendment was defeated by a vote of 41 to 38, the Senate by

a standing vote accepted it.

I support programs for better housing. I think we should carefully consider how fast we should travel down the road to make Uncle Sam the bigget landlord on earth. I say COPE is wrong.

XII. COPE charges: Social security (H.R. 7225); July 17, 1956; passed 47 to 45; yea = right. Vote on a provision to expand the social security program to include pensions at age 50 for persons totally disabled. The Elsenhower administration opposed the measure.

My position: I am not a vindictive person by nature but I don't mind telling you that some of the half-truths being broadcast by COPE makes my blood boil. A good case in point is H.R. 7285, the social security measure which passed the Senate on July 17, 1956, by a vote of 47 to 45.

COPE tells you that I voted against the amendment which expands the social security program to include benefits beginning at age 50 for persons totally disabled.

What COPE does not tell you is that I voted for the bill with the amendment attached.

### C. DOMESTIC POLICY

On the issues listed under this heading COPE says I voted wrong four times.

XIII. COPE charges: War profits tax (H.R. 4473); September 26, 1951; defeated 33 to 54; yea=right. An amendment by Senator Lehman, Democrat, New York, to set January 1, 1951, as starting date on new taxes on corporation profits, instead of April 1, 1951. This amendment's defeat permitted corporations, with record profits, to escape payment of \$500 million in taxes.

My position: Here, COPE resorts to fancy titles for an amendment which is completely misleading. S. 4473 was actually the revenue bill of 1951. In an attempt to place the defense program on a more nearly payas-you-go basis Congress in 1951 increased taxes by \$5.7 billion. Of the total amount

\$2.2 billion was to come from increased corporation taxes. The Congress increased the taxes on corporations from 25 to 30 percent.

This amendment raised one issue. Should January 1, 1961, be the starting date on new taxes on corporations or should it be April 1, 1951. This bill was before us in September 1951. A business, like an individual, sets aside money to pay its taxes. The majority of Senators including myself, felt that it wasn't fair to increase the taxes and at the same time make them retroactive when the businesses had not made provision to accumulate reserves to pay the taxes. COPE says I am wrong. Suppose Congress decided in August 1961, to increase your income tax and make it effective as of January 1, 1961. Would I be right in voting for this kind of legislation? I say COPE is wrong.

XIV. COPE charges: Seven hundred dollar income-tax exemption (H.R. 8300); June 30, 1954; defeated 46 to 59; yea=right. An amendment by Senator George, Democrat, Georgia, to increase the \$600 tax exemption by \$100 for all taxpayers and dependents and

to eliminate loopholes.

My position: Here again COPE attempts to lead its readers to believe that the Senate had before it one simple amendment. The fact is that the Senate was considering a complete revision of the entire Internal Revenue Code.

Personally, nothing would have given me more satisfaction than to have been able in good conscience to support this amendment. I was running for reelection to the Senate in 1954. It would have been much easter and far more advantageous from a votegetting standpoint to have supported the amendment. But its passage could have brought about only one result-namely, such losses of revenue that the Federal Government would have been forced into deficit spending, which in turn would have generated a new wave of inflation. Governments, like people, must live within their budgets. I, too, would like to give tax relief to our citizens, but you can't "spend your way out of debt." Let COPE join with me in getting rid of some of the unnecessary spending, and we can give our people the tax relief they are entitled to.

XV. COPE charges: Natural gas (H.R. 6645), February 6, 1956; passed, 53 to 38; nay=right. Passage of bill to permit producers of natural gas to increase prices with-

out Government approval.

My position: Production of natural gas is vital to the economy of Kansas. COPE rated me as voting wrong because I supported this legislation.

Here again COPE's description of the bill is misleading. The bill provided that the Federal Power Commission have the power to regulate the price paid by pipelines to the producers to a level which the Commission finds to be a reasonable market price. Prior to the Supreme Court decision on the Phillips case in 1954, independent producers generally were exempt from regulation. It was to remove the inequities of this decision that this bill was passed.

Kansas is an important oil- and gas-producing State and receives little or no gas from across State boundaries for consumption in Kansas. My vote on this legislation was in the direct interest of Kansas and the employees engaged in this industry. COPE says I am wrong. In terms of the interest of the Kansas economy, COPE is wrong.

XVI. COPE charges: Dixon-Yates giveaway (S. 3690). July 21, 1954; defeated, 36 to 55; yea=right. An amendment to forbid President Eisenhower to carry through a plan to weaken TVA and give the Dixon-Yates power combine a contract to make \$40 million profit on a \$5.5 million investment.

My position: On the issue of TVA facilities, COPE was a master at distortion.

President Eisenhower did not believe that all the taxpayers (and that includes the people of Kansas) should be asked to pay for the building of additional power facilities in the Tennessee Valley Authority area to take care of the growing needs of the city of Memphis.

The Dixon-Yates contract made it possible for a private power company to furnish electricity into the TVA system for use in Mem-phis. This power replaced energy which the Atomic Energy Commission from the TVA system for use at Paducah and After the contract was signed, Oak Ridge. the city of Memphis decided to build its own steam plant at no cost to the taxpayers. When the plan became definite, President Eisenhower canceled the Dixon-Yates contract. In this particular instance the Eisenhower administration brought a suit against the individual who was responsible for negotiating this contract as it was charged that there was a conflict of interest involved. However, the case was dismissed by a judge appointed by a Democratic administration when he found that there was no evidence on which to base such an action. The fact of the matter is that this contract did not cost the taxpayers of Kansas a single cent.

I might add further that we in Kansas are seeking new industries. Therefore, I for one will not vote for legislation which will build Government powerplants to produce cheap energy in other States at the expense of

Kansas taxpayers.

XVII. COPE charges: Honesty in government (S. 2391); August 1, 1955, passed 36 to 34; nay=right. A motion by Senator CAPEHART, Republican, Indiana, to excuse businessmen holding nonpaying jobs in Government from filing personal financial statements. Such statements were recommended to prevent the use of a Government position for private gain by an individual or a firm. My position: COPE again distorts the in-

tent of Senator Capenart's amendment. Senator CAPEHART in the conference between the House and the Senate proposed that all persons serving the Federal Government without compensation should be required to file for publication in the Federal Register, the name of his employer, the salary he is receiving, the companies in which he had stock or the partnership in which he had an interest. This is the extent of personal information which could have any possible bearing on one's ability to serve the Government without a conflict of interest. conference reported an amendment which required continuous periodic reports and additional information. The vote reported by COPE was a vote to recommit the measure to conference so that Senator Capehart's proposal could be reviewed.

XVIII. COPE charges: Farm price supports (H.R. 12); April 11, 1956; passed 50-35; yea=right. Passage of bill, later vetoed by President Elsenhower, to support basic crops at 90 percent of parity and to assist

farmers with soil bank provisions.

My position: This is the one vote on which COPE is apparently in agreement with

my position.

### D. FOREIGN AID

XIX. COPE charges: Point 4 (8. 3304); May 5, 1950; passed 37-36; yea=right. Motion by Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, to add the point 4 program to the Foreign Economic Cooperation Act. This was a necessary step to prevent Communist expansion by relieving distress and raising the standard of living in backward areas of the world

My position: I was not present when the vote was taken on this amendment. In view of the mismanagement of our foreign-aid program during this period as well as the closeness of the vote, I am sure that if I had been present, I would have voted against the adoption of this amendment.

# IN 1957-58

Prior to the 1958 election, COPE again issued a booklet entitled, "How Your Senators and Representatives Voted 1957-58," and continued to distort the issues.

Sixteen votes were selected for a 2-year period which represents only 5.2 percent of a total of 307 such rollcall votes.

If we accept the narrow definition of issues COPE proposes, it would be equally logical to presume that on the remaining 94.8 percent of the issues Senator SCHOEPPEL voted

Of the 16 votes selected, I was absent because of illness on 1 vote, COPE says I voted right on 1 and wrong on 14. Again, let's analyze the 16 votes which COPE says is the record.

L COPE charges: Hells Canyon Dam (S. 555); June 21, 1957; passed 45 to 38; yea= right. Passage of bill to use valuable natural resources for low-cost public power, flood control, irrigation and recreation instead of for benefit of Idaho Power Co.

My position: Only one major issue was involved in this instance. "Who should con-struct the Hells Canyon Dam? Should it be constructed by private concerns or should it be constructed at Government expense?" In either instance, whether the dam was built by private industry or the Government, or-ganized labor would be employed in its construction. I believe that private industry should be given an opportunity to develop any project that conforms to the specifications and requirements of Federal regulatory agencies. This was the case in connection With the Hells Canyon Dam. This procedure places the development on the tax rolls and at the time time eliminates Government spending.

The passage of this bill would have authorlzed the Federal Government to spend a halfbillion dollars and in addition would have leopardized a further half-billion dollars of Potential tax revenues, making the venture a billion-dollar mistake. Although this measure was offered as a reclamation project, its Passage would not have provided an additional drop of water for irrigation or for municipal or industrial use in Idaho or in any other State.

I was judged wrong by COPE because I Insisted that Kansas taxpayers should not be saddled with the development costs of a dam that private business was ready and willing to build. I was wrong, says COPE because I Opposed subsidizing industry in another State at a cost to Kansas taxpayers.

Had the legislation been adopted, Congress Would have been committed to spend an additional \$100 million a year for 6 years for this single project designed primarily to supply cheap power to two States and thus enable them to compete with Kansas in attracting new industries.

II. COPE charges: Rule XXII; January 4, 1957; passed 55-38; nay=right. A motion by Senator Johnson, Democrat, Texas, killing a proposal to change the Senate rules to provide a workable means of ending filibusters.

My position: If a Senator voted for the Johnson motion COPE rated him wrong. I have favored civil rights legislation. Congress in 1957 enacted the first broad program of civil rights in almost 80 years with-Out a change of rules. At the opening of the 86th Congress, I voted for a change in rule XXII which had the support of the leadership of both parties and thus had a reasonable chance of being adopted. I sup-Port the Republican platform which provides that the Senate will endeavor to make any further revisions that are warranted in rule XXII, so that a willful majority cannot pre-Vent the Senate from acting. On the other hand, it is important that those who are concerned with any particular issue affecting a minority group realize the importance of maintaining the Senate as a forum for free expression.

I have exerted every effort to prevent abuse of free debate and will continue to do \$0, but I am unwilling to participate in the destruction of the world's greatest delibera-tive body merely to gain passage of a particular bill. If the right of free debate is completely eliminated, it would be possible to push through a bill that would be comtely obnoxious. Incidentally, this motion was sponsored by the Democratic Party's Vice Presidential nominee whom COPE sup-

III. COPE charges: Civil rights bill, section III (H.R. 6127); July 24, 1957; passed 52-38; nay=right. An amendment by Senators Anderson, Democrat, of New Mexico, and AIKEN, Republican, Vermont, eliminating from the civil-rights bill section 121 of part III which would have empowered the Attorney General to use Federal court injunctions to enforce court decisions and civil rights laws generally.

My position: I was absent from the Senbecause of illness when this vote was

IV. COPE charges: Foreign aid (S. 2130); June 14, 1957; defeated 32-54; nay=right. An amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1957 by Senator Morse, Democrat, of Oregon, to eliminate the Development Loan Fund which was intended to help other nations by providing long-term, low-cost loans for economic development.

My position: COPE says I voted right on this issue. I am pleased to know that for

once COPE saw the light.

V. COPE charges: Housing, veterans' interest rates (S. 3418); March 12, 1958; passed 47-47; nay=right. A motion by Senator Knowland, Republican, California, which had the effect of permitting the Veterans' Administration to raise the interest rates on GI housing loans from 4.5 to 4.75 percent (Vice President Nixon cast the tie-breaking vote in favor of higher interest rates on GI mortgages.)

My position: Again, COPE distorts the issue. In the first place the bill did not increase interest rates. It merely raised an artificially low ceiling which has dried up the funds available to thousands of veterans and prevented them from taking advantage of the GI loan program.

veterans were able to get Thousands of approvals from the Veterans' Administration but found it impossible to find a bank or building and loan association which would lend them any money to build a house. As long as the prevailing rates available to banks and other financial institutions were more advantageous, there was no prospect that they would buy any sizable number of GI mortgages. My vote was cast to assist veterans in securing homes.

Yet COPE says I voted wrong when I voted for a bill which would make it possible for GI's to get money to build homes and thus provide jobs to laboring men in the construction field.

VI. COPE charges: Welfare and pension funds (S. 2888); April 24, 1958; defeated 28-59; nay=right. An amendment to the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act by Senator Allorr, Republican, Colorado, which would have excluded employer-operated plans from the requirements and penalties of the law. Passage of this amendment would have denied this protection to about 90 percent of the workers now covered by pension and welfare plans.

My position: S. 2888 was a bill to provide for the registration, reporting and disclosure of employees' welfare and pension plans. It was drafted to prevent abuses in certain pension plans that were disclosed before a Senate committee. In every instance where abuses were found the employee was not guaranteed a definite sum of money upon his retirement.

Such plans merely provided that the employee pay a certain amount into a fund that was collectively managed by the union and the employer. On the other hand 90 per-cent of the pension plans were already adequately protected by the Internal Revenue Service. An employer, in order to qualify for tax exemption on those funds contri-

buted must work about 3 years in order to satisfy the Internal Revenue Service that the fund is properly organized and that it will be conducted according to law. Once a plan is authorized, the company is required to file annual reports. This bill would have required many companies to file additional forms with another branch of the Government. The principal difference between the plans covered by the Allott amendment and those in which abuses had been disclosed is that under a level-of-benefit plan the worker is guaranteed a fixed benefit in accordance with the agreement between his union and the company.
What was back of COPE's reasoning ex-

cept to make it appear that the employers were getting by with something-no one will ever know.

VII. COPE charges: Public works interest rates (S. 3497); April 15, 1958; defeated 40 to 41; yea=right. An amendment to the Community Facilities Act of 1958 by Senator FULBRIGHT, Democrat, of Arkansas, to lower from 3.5 to 3 percent the interest rate on funds loaned by the Federal Government to State and local governments for the construction of needed public works in the broad program to relieve unemployment.

My position: When the communities facilities bill was reported by the Senate Banking Committee, the committee agreed that the proper rate of interest to charge the communities should be exactly the same rate which the Government had to pay namely 31/2 percent-no more and no les

I opposed this amendment because I believed that if a community borrowed money from the Government it ought to pay the Government at least the exact interest charge which the Government had to pay to borrow money. I say COPE was wrong.
Does it make sense that Uncle Sam borrow money and pay 31/2 percent and loan it to a community at 3 percent? Why should the taxpayers of Kansas make up the other onehalf percent?

VIII. COPE charges: Davis-Bacon 3497); April 15, 1958; passed 54 to 25; yea= An amendment to the Community Facilities Act of 1958 by Senator Case, Republican, of New Jersey, to incorporate provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act requiring prevailing wages and a 40-hour week in public works construction.

My position: This amendment again proposes Federal interference in local projects. The local community would have spent its own money and should have been able to specify the conditions of employment rather than have a bureaucrat in Washington dictate the terms. I have confidence that State and local officials, who must seek the approval of the voters in every respective State, will completely administer the laws. I say COPE is wrong.

IX. COPE charges: Depressed areas (S. 3683); May 13, 1958; passed 46 to 36; yea= Passage of Area Redevelopment Act providing \$379.5 million in Federal loans and grants for the redevelopment of localities suffering from long-time chronic unemployment.

My position: For 5 consecutive years the President has urged the Congress to enact sound area-assistance legislation.

No one will deny that (a) need exists for program to alleviate the suffering of the unemployed; (b) depressed areas are dangerous and costly since unemployment breeds sickness, discontent, and crime; (c) unemployment is costly as these people cannot pay taxes. Further, common decency requires that we must take care of the less fortunate; (d) a government that can spend billions to aid the underdeveloped nations of other lands has an obligation to assist those in our own land who are ready, willing, and able to work but through no fault of their own are unable to find suitable employment.

I am in complete agreement with the objectives of this legislation. If I thought for a moment that S. 3683 would have brought about increased productivity, provided jobs for the unemployed, and improved the economy of this country, I would have been one of the first to stand on the floor of the Senate and support the measure. High sounding phrases and laudatory declarations of policy do not create jobs.

President Eisenhower proposed a \$50-milllon program which was realistically designed to meet conditions which confronted the country. The bill which was finally passed was vetoed because President Eisenhower believed it called for too little local respon-

sibility.

X. ČOPE charges: Unemployment compensation (H.R. 12065): May 27, 1958; defeated 21 to 63; yea=right. An amendment by Senator KENNEDY, Democrat, of Massachusetts, to the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 to extend coverage, increase benefits, and lengthen duration of emergency benefits.

Unemployment compensation (H.R. 12065):
May 28, 1958; defeated 36 to 47; yea=right.
An amendment by Senator Kennedy, Democrat, of Massachusetts, to the Temporary
Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958
to extend the duration of benefit payments
by 16—instead of 13—weeks and to provide
Federal administration of the program if the
States failed to act.

My position: In May 1958, the Senate was considering a bill to provide additional unemployment compensation. That bill as enacted into law provided for payments from the Federal Treasury to those States which agreed to extend by a maximum of 50 percent the unemployment benefits provided by State laws. It applied to persons who had exhausted their unemployment benefits under State law. That bill passed the Senate by a vote of 80 to 0. Senator Kennedy's amendment proposed substantial alterations to the State laws. By extending these benefits in the form of Federal grants, Congress would have completely undermined the principles of a sound State unemployment program and would have replaced an insurance program with a dole. The Kennedy proposal would have cost the taxpayers \$1½ billion.

In voting against the Kennedy amendment I was voting with 65 percent of the Senate. The second Kennedy amendment would have extended unemployment compensation in all States regardless of their wishes. From my experience as a Governor, I am convinced that the initiative in these programs should come from the States, where there is a better opportunity to develop a program which meets local needs and requirements. I am a strong believer in local control wherever possible. I say COPE was wrong.

XI. COPE charges: Public assistance (H.R. 12065); May 28, 1958; defeated 40-40; yearight. An amendment by Senator Long, Democrat, of Louislans, to increase public assistance payments to the aged, blind, and disabled by about \$5 per month. It would have benefited over 2 million people. (Vice President Nixon declined to break the tie in favor of the aged, blind, and disabled.)

My position: Here again, COPE proves itself to be a master of deceit. On the front page of its booklet, COPE says, "That is why we have distributed a record of key congressional rollcalls prior to election." First, you will note that this amendment is to H.R. 12065, a bill to extend the benefits to the unemployed. This amendment had nothing to do with the temporary extension of unemployment benefits legislation. The attachment of this amendment upon which no hearings had been held could have jeopardized the enactment of H.R. 12065 or delayed the availability of benefits to unemployed workers. Two months later, on August 16, the Senate

passed H.R. 13549, the fifth successive bill to liberalize the Social Security Act, which increased old-age and survivors insurance benefits by 7 percent. This measure also increased from \$60 to \$65 the maximum benefit which the Federal Government shares with the States on old-age assistance.

It also increased the Federal contribution

It also increased the Federal contribution for aid to the blind and totally disabled for those States whose income was less than the national average. The key vote on H.R. 13549, which increased social security benefits, was adopted by the Senate without any opposition. This is the measure which really affected social security benefits, yet COPE ignored it and instead mentioned the above amendment to H.R. 12065. This is a typical example of COPE's deceit in misleading its members.

The last four issues listed by COPE are all amendments to the labor reform bill considered by the Senate in 1958:

Labor relations (S. 3974): June 13, 1958; defeated 37 to 53; nay=right. An amendment to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958 by Senator Warkins, Republican, of Utah, to permit States and territories to assert jurisdiction over labor disputes which the NLRB declines to handle.

Knowland 20 percent petition (S. 3974): June 14, 1958; defeated 31 to 52; nay=right. An amendment by Senator Knowland, Republican, of California, to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958 to require unions, on petition of 20 percent of the members, to hold secret-ballot referends on the recall of officers or changes in the constitution.

No-strike clauses (S. 3974): June 17, 1958; defeated 32 to 57; nay=right. An amendment by Senator Knowland, Republican of California, to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958 to outlaw no-strike clauses in union contracts unless approved by a majority of the membership in secret ballot.

Building trades (S. 3974): June 17, 1958; defeated 29 to 60; nay=right. An amendment by Senator McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas, to strike from the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958 a provision permitting building trades and construction employers to conclude contracts in accordance with traditional industry practices.

On all four votes I was rated wrong. COPE gave the impression they were all antilabor, but insofar as dues-paying, rank-and-file union members are concerned, these amendments sought to protect the rights of the laboring man in Kansas and throughout the Nation.

In 1958, I sent a letter to the Committee On Political Education, Wichita, Kans. In this letter I set out my beliefs. In that letter I said:

"Frankly, I'm at a loss to understand why you suggest such action. Not a single amendment offered by Senator Knowland could in the slightest degree be labeled a 'damaging' amendment insofar as dues-paying union members are concerned. Every amendment seeks to protect the rights of the laboring man against abuses in labor relations exposed by the McClellan committee.

"I cannot believe that you are opposed to legislation which provides that no person shall be eligible to serve as an officer unless elected by a popular vote of the membership at an election in which all members of such organization shall have been entitled to vote and at which the voting shall have been by secret ballot. Are you opposed to giving every member of a labor organization the right to vote? Are you opposed to the use of secret ballots properly supervised where every member may vote without fear of reprisal?

"Why should any workingman be opposed to legislation which provides that the filing

of a petition by 15 percent of the membership would be sufficient to require an election at which the workers again would be entitled to vote by secret ballot on the question of recalling any elected officer? Many union constitutions provide for the removal of officers found untrustworthy or derelict in the performance of their duties. There are others that do not. Why do you label an amendment 'damaging' which would grant the workers the right to recall any officer without fear of reprisal is beyond me. What is antiunion about such a proposal?

"If my memory serves me correctly, approximately 30 years ago the coal miners in southeast Kansas lost their right to elect their district officials. To this day, the miners in this area are required to pay dues but are given no voice in the selection of such officers. Recent hearings held by the McClellan committee pointed out time and again how certain union leaders through the establishment of trusteeships and supervisorships controlled activities and funds of local unions. What is damaging with legislation which provides that no national or international organization shall have the power to remove officers of local unions for the purpose of establishing a trusteeship unless such provision is authorized by and is in accordance with the provision of its constitution or its bylaws—and then only for 1 year? What is so damaging with legislation which provides that the funds of the local union are to be used exclusively in connection with the affairs of the local union when a trusteeship has been established? Am I to understand that you feel that such protection for the membership of any local union against unjustifiable action of some national organization is not in the best interest of the union members?

"The McClellan committee found instances where the leadership of labor unions had established a system of class membership whereby only those in a certain class could vote and participate in union affairs, yet all members were required to pay dues.

"All Senator Knowland's amendment attempted to do was to provide that no labor organization shall be a representative of any employee for the purpose of collective bar gaining, unless such organization agrees to admit all of the employees it seeks to represent, to membership in the union on the terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges and with the same members of the union. Frankly I do not believe that such legislation is antiunion and I feel in my heart you must feel the same way. I honestly believe that any reputable and competent union man who wants to join a union should be permitted to do so and such membership should carry with it the right to participate in union activities. For the life of me I cannot see why you consider any proverb, that grants every workingman equal rights within the labor organization, a damaging amendment, or against the best interest of the laborer whom I'm sure you want to represent.

"With respect to the calling of a strike, the Knowland amendment provides that no strike shall be called or sanctioned by a labor organizattion unless, at least 30 days, prior to the commencement of such strike, such labor organization shall give notice to the Board and the employer of its intention. the Board then receives a petition signed by 15 percent of the employees requesting an election, the Board must hold an election to determine whether a strike should or should not be called. If the majority of the members oppose the strike, no strike shall be called for 90 days. All this proviso provides for is, that if a strike is called it must be sanctioned by the majority of the members and not by a minority group or some na-tional organization. What is so damaging in granting to the workers the right to determine whether a strike should or should not be called? After all it is the workingman, his wife, and his children who must make the sacrifices that are required when a strike is called and not the salaried officials of the organization. State or National.

"Why do you label as a 'damaging amendment' a proposal that gives to every union member the right to petition the NLRB when such member feels that his right to vote has been denied in violation of the union constitution, charter, or bylaws? All the Knowland amendment attempts to do is provide safeguards to protect every member's right to vote. When does protecting a union member's voting rights become antilabor in nature?

Under the NLRB it is illegal for an employer to pay or promise to pay a repreentative of the workers or for a representative of the worker to receive gifts from the employer. The McClellan committee exposed a number of these so-called sweetheart arrangements where representatives of management and union representatives engaged in collusive arrangements which resulted in benefits to management and to the union officials-but detrimental to the best interests of the union members. All that Senator Knowland's amendment pro-Posed to do was to close this loophole and yet you label such legislation as a 'damaging' amendment. 'Damaging' to whom, the honest union members or to the corrupt officials and companies who enter into these agreements?

"I supported all of the Knowland amendments. So long as I am in the Senate, I shall continue to support legislation in the field of labor-management relations which I think is in the best interest of the rank-and-file worker and my country. During my last campaign for the Senate the committee on political education attempted to brand me as antilabor. I have no doubt but that they will again brand my support of the Knowland amendments as antilabor.

"In utter candor, I say to you that I have faith in the sound judgment of the rank-and-file laborer. I do not believe that the great mass of honest union laborers will ever condemn any effort on my part or any other public official's part to enact legislation that is aimed at protecting their rights and their liberties against corrupt practices whether it comes from within the leader-ship or labor organization or management. I fully realize that the vast majority of union officials and union organizations are honest. But corruption and rank discrimination must be eliminated wherever and whenever found.

"If supporting legislation which protects the rights and liberties of the rank-and-file laboring man against corrupt practices is 'damaging' and antilabor in the eyes of the committee on political education, then I shall have to depend upon the laboring men to judge my actions."

### IN 1959-1960

During the 86th Congress COPE has again selected 10 issues out of 400 rollcalls to judge the effectiveness of a U.S. Senator as a friend of labor. These issues are unrepresentative.

I. COPE charges: Labor's enemies win (S. 1555); April 22, 1959; Nixon broke tie 45-46; nay=right. Trick political maneuver to cement antilabor provisions in reform bill brings the vote, broken by Nixon's vote to subject labor to endless legal battles in court and cripple legitimate union procedures.

My position: This vote was to insure that an amendment, sponsored by Senator Mc-Clellan, Democrat of Arkansas, to provide a bill of rights which would protect union members against unauthorized or unscrupulous actions by their leaders would be included in the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

I voted for the protection of the rights of the thousands of dues-paying union members of Kansas rather than accept the demands of a small group of union officials in Detroit and Washington.

II. COPE charges: Union score victory (S. 1555): April 24, 1959; 50-41; nay=right. Senate defeats McClellan amendment to ban secondary boycotts, a legitimate, fair and necessary trade union tool used for years to protect decent working conditions.

My position: COPE attempts to give the impression that the unions secured a victory in the defeat of an amendment by Senator McClellan which banned secondary boycotts.

I voted for this amendment. What COPE falls to state is the fact that, again, the substance of this amendment is included in the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 as section 704, entitled "Boycotts and Recognition Picketing." The final Senate vote was 95 to 2.

COPE says I am wrong, but, after all of the facts had been developed through hearings by both Houses of the Congress, there was an overwhelming support for my original position. I took this stand to insure that no union member would find he could not earn his livelihood because of a dispute in which he had no direct interest.

III. COPE charges: Helping depressed areas (S. 722); March 23, 1959; 49 to 46; yea=right. Area Redevelopment Act would have approved \$389.5 million to help people help themselves in depressed industrial and rural areas with high unemployment over an extended period. Unfortunately, the final version of this bill was vetoed by President Eisenhower.

My position: COPE says I was wrong in voting against the so-called Area Redevelopment Act. It admits that this measure was vetoed by President Eisenhower, although the President had requested area redevelopment legislation in his budget message. This bill was vetoed because COPE supporters so increased its scope and cost that it ceased to have any semblance of practicality. Had it not been for the addition of many unworkable provisions, it would have been possible to have started the program recommended by the President.

I voted for the establishment of a workable program. COPE says I am wrong, but I know that there are areas in Kansas that would have benefited from a reasonable program and these areas know that I was right in supporting a measure which would have helped them.

IV. COPE charges: Filibuster triumphs (Rules); January 9, 1959; 36 to 60; nay=right. This vote hurt civil rights by killing the drive to provide a meaningful way to step Senate filibustering tactics and force voting on an issue. Rule XXII was slightly modified later.

My position: COPE says I was wrong in maintaining rule XXII, although it admits that it was subsequently modified. It fails to state that I supported the final passage of Senate Resolution 5, which so liberalized Senate procedures that it was possible to enact civil rights legislation in 1960.

Again, by telling only a portion of the story and omitting the rest, COPE is not providing its members with all of the facts. I have always supported civil rights legislation, but my 12 years of experience in the Senate convinces me that taking an extreme position will only insure the defeat of a step-by-step approach. COPE's position is a disservice to those who are seeking greater protection in enjoying the freedoms to which every American is entitled.

COPE says I am wrong, but based on an intimate knowledge of Senate procedures, I know that I was right in casting my vote in support of the Senate leadership of both parties, including Senator Johnson.

V. COPE charges: Civil rights knifed (H.R. 8601); April 4, 1960; 34 to 56; nay=right. Passage of Dirksen motion ends Javits and McNamara attempts to give U.S. Attorney General more "legal teeth" in school desegregation and other civil rights areas.

My position: Civil rights legislation is a complex and difficult subject. It is impossible for the Congress to legislate brotherhood and good feeling among all Americans.

In supporting this motion I was again striving to avoid the inclusion in a civil rights bill of provisions which would have made it impossible for the Senate to enact any legislation. An understanding of Senate procedures often insures progress which a dogmatic position jeopardizes.

COPE says I was wrong, but the fact of the matter is that civil rights legislation was enacted during this Congress because those whom it says voted wrong exercised reasonableness and secured the support of a majority of the Senate.

Now that the Congress has enacted the first civil rights legislation in more than 80 years, I know that it will be far easier than it was in the past to make even further progress.

VI. COPE charges: Housing enemies licked (S. 57); February 4, 1959, 50 to 37; nay=right. Move by CAPEHART to cut 35,000 urgently needed public housing apartment units from Housing Act was defeated.

My position: COPE says I voted wrong in supporting an amendment to reduce the number of public housing units authorized in the first housing bill of the 86th Congress that President Eisenhower was forced to

There are very few communities in Kansas which receive Federal grants for public housing. By including numerous provisions, such as the authorization of these public housing units, all housing legislation was delayed as the President was forced to veto the bill. He stated that "even though we have over 100,000 previously authorized public housing units as yet unbuilt, the bill would authorize 190,000 more." All Senator CAPEHART was trying to do was to delay a program and save the taxpayers \$21 million.

Again, COPE fails to provide its members with all the facts. After President Eisenhower's veto was sustained, a second bill, again including extravagant provisions, was passed by the Congress and vetoed.

passed by the Congress and vetoed.
Finally, on September 23, 1959, after months of needless delay a bill was signed by President Eisenhower, which provided substantially fewer public housing units.

Again, COPE says I was wrong, but history proves that I was right since valuable time, from July 7, when the first housing bill was vetoed, until September 23, was lost. On the latter date a reasonable bill was passed which I supoprted and it was enacted into law.

A workable, moderate program will provide more homes for those who need them, and I believe that this was in the best interest of Kansas.

VII. COPE charges: School kids win (S. 8); February 4, 1960; 51-34; yea=right. Grants about \$40 over 2-year period for each schoolage child to build classrooms and increase teachers' salaries, with more money going to the less wealthy States. Yet, final action on even this modest bill was deferred due to July recess of Congress.

My position: COPE misleads its members in stating that school kids win, and that I was wrong in voting against the passage of this measure.

COPE's inference is that I am opposed to education for our children. Nothing could be further from the truth. COPE states, no action was taken due to the July recess of Congress. The fact of the matter is that even though the Congress reconvened following the national conventions and had a 2-to-1 Democratic majority pledged to a bill incorporating these provisions, no such legislation was enacted.

I believe that a reasonable measure to assist needy school districts in Kansas in accordance with President Eisenhower's program, which was completely neglected in COPE's ranking of the U.S. Senate, would have accomplished a great deal more. My support

of the administration's program was ignored. It would have allocated \$600 million per year for 5 years to assist school construction. Again, COPE says I was wrong. I know that I was right. The extreme measure COPE supported prevented the enactment of any school aid. It would have used the money for school construction and teachers' salaries The moneys which a reasonable measure would have made available to many districts in Kansas have been denied to them because of the actions of COPE supporters.

VIII. COPE charges: Taxing dividends fairly (H.R. 1281); June 20, 1960; 42-41; nay=right. Passage of McCarthy amendment to repeal 4 percent tax credit on dividend income over \$50 could have increased Federal revenues by \$350 million a year. But this proposal was removed from final bill in conference with the House. Earned income now is taxed at higher rate than dividend income

COPE implies that I voted against labor by encouraging investors through a modest dividend credit to create more jobs for our expanding population. Although some labor leaders have opposed a dividend tax credit, there are many millions of union members who are today acquiring stock in the com-panies for which they work and are benefit-ing from the dividend credit.

COPE is incorrect in stating that earned income now is taxed at higher rates than dividend income since corporations must first pay a corporate income tax to the Government before any dividends are declared and these dividends are then subject to tax as

COPE says I was wrong, but I was right in voting to provide the necessary capital to make more jobs for Kansas workers and to assist any employees who will ultimately become the owners of American industry.

IX. COPE charges: Foreign loans saved (S. 1451); July 2, 1959; 50-30 nay=right. Senate defeated Ellender attempt to cut drastically Development Loan Fund which helps underdeveloped countries help themselves. Under Mutual Security Act, long-term loans are made to help finance needed economic pro-Good way to fight communism

peacefully.

My position: COPE says I took a position against labor by limiting the funds available for foreign aid.

The fact of the matter is that I was absent when this vote was taken, but if I had been present, I would have supported this limitation on foreign aid. I have always been more concerned with creating jobs for Kansas than in burdening our taxpayers for dubious projects throughout the world.

What COPE fails to state is that the Ellender amendment did not eliminate funds for the Development Loan Fund, but it merely authorized a smaller amount. My experience in the Senate convinces me that when a program is effectively curbing communism, there are no difficulties in securing increased authorizations to make it more effective.

COPE says I was wrong, but I know that I was right in curbing expenditures at a time when our own internal demands were at a very high level until this program had been proven useful for the defense of the free world.

X. COPE charges: Unemployed lose out (H.R. 5640); March 25, 1959; 38-49; yea= right. Senate rejected McNamara move to help jobless workers by extending Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 to July 1, 1960. This would have provided assistance for still jobless workers whose unemployment insurance benefits had been exhausted and other workers not already receiving benefits. Final bill extended benefits only from April to June 1959.

My position: COPE states that I voted against the unemployed. This is not true. Information, which was made available to the Congress by the President, clearly showed that an extension of this program through June 1, 1959 would enable the States to then pick up the burden and operate their unemployment compensation systems in a satisfactory manner.

If a real need had been indicated for continued assistance after the expiration date of the program, it would have been a very simple matter to have extended it again. Employment increased, the numbers of those unemployed decreased, and the States had the necessary resources to cope with their

In the coming 1960 election, COPE is again distributing millions of copies of a distorted analysis of the voting records of Senators Representatives in the U.S. Congress. As I have already indicated, out of more than 400 rollcall votes in the Senate during the 86th Congress only a minute number have been considered

It is amazing that labor leaders who have the opportunity to know the fact have such contempt for the intelligence of their mem-I cannot believe that these analyses by COPE will influence the votes of these 16 million citizens who are members of the AFL-CIO. Rank and file union members have shown over the years that they, like all other citizens, vote their convictions based on their own analysis of the facts and issues. In the spirit of fair play, does it not seem reasonable to examine a Senator's complete record-the bills he introduced, his work in committees as well as his actions on the Senate floor, most of which are never re-corded by rollcalls but vitally affect the lives of a Senator's constituents.

The citizens of Kansas have twice elected me as their Governor. They have twice elected me to represent them in the U.S. Senate

I have expended my efforts to protect the interests of my country and the people of Kansas. COPE's highly distorted documents provide little information concerning the entire record of candidates seeking public office. They do not meet the test of furnishing the whole truth.

# Progress in the Fight Against Teenage Drinking

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

## HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the REC-ORD, I include an article published in the Newark (N.J.) Evening News which reports what I believe may lead to significant progress in the effort to persuade the State of New York to raise its legal drinking age of 18 to 21 in conformity with all its neighboring States and almost every State in the United States.

Under the headline "Rockefeller Expected To Act on Raising Drinking Age," News reporter Guy Savino describes the sympathetic response of the New York Governor to the appeals which several of us have made to him personally. I have confidence that Governor Rockefeller understands the problem and will do everything possible to help rectify this very serious conflict-of-laws situation.

I also include, Mr. Speaker, two earlier editorials—one from the Advocate, the official newspaper of the archdiocese of Newark, and the other from the Plainfield (N.J.) Courier-Newsboth of which effectively point up the

issues involved in this situation. The article and editorials follow: [From the Newark (N.J.) News]

ROCKEFELLER EXPECTED TO ACT ON RAISING DRINKING AGE

September 21

(By Guy Savino)

New YORK.—Governor Rockefeller will soon give fresh attention to the State liquor law that permits sale of intoxicants to 18vear-olds.

Hope has therefore increased that New York may soon adjust its liquor laws to those of surrounding States. Some officials, riding with the liquor lobby, have felt it should be the other way around-that the other States should conform with New York. Although the Governor indulges in a cocktail now and then, he is by bringing up, not a friend of alcohol. In speeches in Pennsylvania last Saturday, Rockefeller mentioned the fact his grandfather, founder of the family fortune, and his grandmother were strict teetotalers.

Nearly everywhere Rockefeller goes he hears complaints about the New York liquor When Rockefeller was in New Jersey last Thursday he was captured suddenly by Representative FLORENCE DWYER, Republican, Sixth District, New Jersey. She gave him a 10-minute lecture on why the New York law is wrong.

"Can't we get together in Albany on this?"

Rockefeller finally said.

"We can," Mrs. Dwyer said. "I'll get in touch with your appointments secretary."

### AID GATHERS DATA

On Monday, State Senator Walter H. Jones of Bergen, who had a long confab with Rockefeller during his New Jersey tour on Friday, introduced in the senate a resolution setting up a six-man committee to tell New York the facts of life on juvenile drink-

After the press conference in New Jersey. Rockefeller told an aid that it is of paramount importance to give the subject a thorough going over—and fast. The aid said he would collect all the material available on the subject.

New York has defended its law on the grounds that the State contains the biggest city in the country, New York, and has problems other States do not have. presence of many transients and military personnel in the city makes the problem of enforcement difficult, it has been said.

However, spot checks have shown that Yorkers do not favor the provision of the law allowing 18-year-olds to drink. Many parents have protested that their children of 15, 16, and 17 travel with 18-year-olds and are introduced to the use of liquor by the older children.

The problem was brought home with renewed force by the death last month of seven young Vermont men. They died in an auto crash after a night of bar hopping in Rouses Point, a New York community close to the Vermont border.

## [From the Advocate] LIGHTNING STRIKES OFTEN

The old adage that claims that lightning never strikes the same place twice is belied by a continuing series of fatal accidents in those States bordering on New York. The accidents may occur in New Jersey just across the bridge from Staten Island; they may occur on the highways in Connecticut leading from New York; they may occur in Bergen County close to Rockland County. Linked with all the accidents is the strong suspicion that teenagers who cannot obtain liquor in their own States are finding liquor in the Empire State and coming back into their own States unable to control their automobiles. The most recent frightful catastrophe in Vermont is another instance of the same thing. Seven young men return in the early hours of the morning from a good time in upstate New York, fall to negotiate a sharp

curve on the Vermont side, and a mass wake and funeral mass are held for the seven.

Police, on watch at key points where cars crossing from New York must pass, tell stories of cars full of young people carrying cases of beer back into the five States that border on New York. In New York teenagers can buy beer and other liquors forbidden them in their home States. Judges Will tell of cases brought before them in the five border States involving a variety of crimes committed by teenagers under the influence of alcohol bought in New York Where such purchases are possible. Parents themselves have been shocked to see their children return from outings across the border obviously the worse for drink,

The Advocate has editorialized on this unfortunate condition before and will continue to do so as long as the lightning of alcoholic accidents continues to strike at young people who are allowed a license by New York that is forbidden them in New Jersey. It is diffi-cult to understand who in New York continues to refuse cooperation in this regard. Interstate cooperation has reached a high degree in economic and financial matters. achievement of such an interstate organization as the Port Authority has shown what State teamwork can do. The lamentable persistence and increase of such fatalities as the Winooski holocaust show the lack of such cooperation. Apparently there is a higher power than the pressure of anguished parents and harassed public authority which is able to continue the sale of liquor to teenagers in New York. It is a power which ought to be investigated and exposed.

It is true that the ultimate control of these teenagers seeking liquor in New York rests with their parents. But, in this day of Souped-up living and easy conveyance, it is not too difficult for teenagers to elude the vigilance of the home. In a matter so obvious as this and in a state of affairs so lethal to our young people, the State of New York ought to be anxious to bring its laws on the sale of liquor to minors in harmony with those of the surrounding States. Such a harmony would most certainly reduce the dissipation, the devil-may-care driving, and the all too frequent destruction of many of our teenagers.

[From the Plainfield (N.J.) Courier-News] NOT ENCOURAGING

Although States bordering on New York have been urging it to increase the legal minimum drinking age to 21, it has re-mained adamant and there are no indications that its legislature intends to do any-

thing about it next year.

New Jersey has been striving, without success, to have the 21-year minimum adopted in New York. Representative FLORENCE P. DWYER of Elizabeth, representing the 6th District in Congress, started her campaign for a higher minimum age while she was in the New Jersey Legislature. She had the backing of law enforcement officials and many organizations, particularly women's groups, but there has been little to en-courage those who are fighting the 18-year minimum.

An accident last month in New York near the Vermont border, in which seven youths Were killed, has prompted a Vermont news-Paper editor to call for a joint effort by neighboring States to have New York in-

crease its age limit to 21.

Many automobile accidents in which Youths of neighboring States are involved are blamed on their drinking in New York bars, or purchasing alcoholic beverages in that State and bringing them across the border.

There is no doubt that drinking is contributing cause to many motor vehicle mishaps in which young people are involved.

One of the arguments put forth by New Yorkers who are hesitant to increase the drinking age to 21 is the difficulty of enforcing such a law. There are isolated cases in which minors obtain alcoholic beverages in other States, like New Jersey, but the law provides stiff fines and possible revocation of licenses for dealers who sell to minors. The minors also are violating the law when they make the purchases. They too can be punished.

It may look like a hopeless task, but those carrying on the fight for a higher minimum drinking age in New York should not give up. They may eventually succeed. It would mean fewer auto accidents involving drinkers and could save lives as well.

# Tribute to Mrs. Frances Whitfield Hawkes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there appear in the Appendix of the Congressional Rec-ORD a stirring tribute to Mrs. Frances Whitfield Hawkes, the widow of our former colleague in the U.S. Senate, the Honorable Albert W. Hawkes. The tribute, which appeared in the Montclair (N.J.) Times of June 9, 1960, describes the productive and exemplary life of a most extraordinary woman.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES W. HAWKES, WIFE OF FORMER U.S. SENATOR

On Friday, May 27, loving tribute was paid to Mrs. Frances Whitfield Hawkes, wife of former U.S. Senator Albert W. Hawkes, both on the eve and the day of her funeral service, which was conducted by Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate. Hundreds of friends called to pay their last respects to her and the house she had enjoyed for so many years was a heaven of flowers.

Born in Rich Hill, and raised in Warrensburg. Mo., where she was graduated from the State Teachers College, and was later married to the not-yet Senator Hawkes, she spent her early married life in Chicago, where their daughter, Louise, and son, Whitfield, were born. Since 1916 the family have lived in Montclair, interrupted happily by many trips to various parts of world, and by approximately 8 years in Washington during her husband's term of office as president of the Chamber of Com-merce of the United States and his 6 years in the U.S. Senate.

# FINE QUALITIES

Messages from far and near have borne witness to her fine qualities, her gentleness and generous kindness to all, her refined and cultivated mind, her keen sense of humor, her beautiful acceptance of life as it is and of people as they are—as was evi-denced by her fortitude and courage when their son, Maj. A. Whitfield Hawkes of the 9th Army Medical Corps, U.S. Army, was called upon to make the supreme sacrifice in defense of his country. Each one who had to do with her was happier for she had the wisdom of a loving heart. She had the joy of inward silence and the gift of patience, love and quiet forgiveness. had the grace that made new acquaintances comfortable and old friends sure of her constancy. She put into her daily life a calmness and serenity conducive to peace, which is so greatly needed in this troubled and strife-torn world today.

Devoted and unqualified love for her dynamic husband, whose leadership in several fields she admired and aided with her graciousness, calm poise and beauty, was the paramount factor in her long life. Phillips Brooks we may say that, "It is the lives like the stars, which simply pour down on us the calm light of their bright and faithful being, up to which we look and out of which we gather the deepest calm and courage."

OLD FRIENDS

Several of her very dear friends of more than 60 years who attended her wedding May 15, 1901, are still living in Warrensburg and sent messages expressing their devotion and love for their friend, Frances.

Senator Hawkes had recited to her upon their first meeting in 1899, as many times in intervening years and also upon their 59th wedding anniversary celebrated 9 days before her death, his favorite toast, "A Health." He felt this poem described her attributes and charms as he and her friends saw her better than any other words he could find, and he often recalled that when he first recited this poem to her in 1899, he received a letter from her a few days later requesting a copy of it.

Here follows the poem:

### "A HEALTH

"(By Edward Coote Pinkney)

"I fill this cup to one made up of loveliness alone:

A woman of her gentle sex the seeming paragon; To whom the better elements and kindly

stars have given A form so fair, that, like the air, 'tis less of

earth than heaven. "Her every tone is music's own, like those of

morning birds,
And something more than melody dwells
ever in her words;

The coinage of her heart are they, and from

her lips each flows As one may see the burdened bee forth issue from the rose.

"Affections are as thoughts to her, the meas-

ures of her hours;

Her feelings have the fragrancy, the freshness of young flowers; And lovely passions changing oft, so fill her,

she appears The image of themselves by turns-the idol

of past years. "Of her bright face one glance will trace a

picture on the brain; And of her voice in echoing hearts a sound must long remain.

But memory such as mine of her so very much endears,

When death is nigh, my latest sigh will not be life's but hers.

"I fill this cup to one made up of loveliness alone:

A woman of her gentle sex the seeming paragon.

Her health! and would on earth there stood some more of such a frame,

That life might be all poetry, and weariness a name.

# The Ukrainians Continue To Fight the Soviets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, when Mr. Khrushchev is in the United States attending the United Nations General

Assembly session, we should again remind ourselves of the unquenchable thirst for freedom on the part of the people behind the Iron Curtain and particularly many of the nationality groups within the Soviet Union. The torch of freedom is held high by the various nationality organizations in America. One particularly active group is the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., representing some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian descent.

During Mr. Khrushchev's stay in Manhattan, I know that the Ukrainian Congress and similar groups, while respecting the safety of Mr. Khrushchev's person, will, nevertheless, make it unquestionably clear to him that the Ukrainians and other nationalities within the Soviet Union do not accept dictatorial domination.

# Let Us Be Worthy of Victory

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the text of an address which I was honored to deliver before the biennial convention of the National Federation of Republican Women in Atlantic City, N.J.

The address follows:

Women have a reputation for facing facts, whether in their personal and family lives or in their political and public activities.

At this point in the 1960 campaign, it seems to me there are two overriding facts about American political and national life which we, as Republicans and as Republican women, have a special interest in facing.

The first fact is this: the Republican Party is a minority party in America today.

In recent years, it has been the exception rather than the rule when we have attracted to our party a majority of American voters. The second fact is related to it: America is a minority country in the world today.

Our free institutions, our working democracy, our high standard of living have placed us in a uniquely fortunate position among the nations of the world—but a position from which it is increasingly difficult to win friends and influence people.

Together, these facts comprise the greatest challenge we have ever faced.

If the values and the principles on which our party and our country have been built are to live and thrive, then we cannot rest content with our minority status.

The party of Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Rossevelt, and Dwight Elsenhower possessed the vigor, the sense of purpose and the active public conscience which won for them and their administrations the personal respect and enthusiastic support of the American people.

It is our task to translate their vital and progressive approach to government—which is the finest tradition of Republicanism—into terms the American people will understand and to which they will respond. This is the way to generate the approval and the popular force which will win elections and help save our country.

In the same way, the American people have built a nation out of diverse peoples and different interests and varied regions, and have given it unprecedented unity and strength, freedom, and justice.

We must take this heritage and give it new meaning, not only for ourselves, in the new perspectives of the atomic age, but for the hundreds of millions of people in the new and developing nations of the world who—even now—are beginning to shape the future of our planet.

We must give new life and fresh significance to the ideas of freedom and justice and opportunity as they exist in America, demonstrating in practice our conviction that these fundamental values belong to all people without difference or distinction. Only in this way can we win the friendship and respect of peoples who want desperately to believe that America still holds out hope for a better world—of progress toward personal liberty, enough to eat, and a chance in life for their children.

In what way can we set about to attain these goals—to demonstrate our party's capacity to govern and to exercise the kind of leadership our country and the free world must have?

We shall be judged. I suggest, on our attitude toward the great issues and problems of our time, and on our ability to fashion solutions to these problems and to exert effective leadership in making those solutions work.

Three great issues stand out in my mind as being decisive for us: Science, education and civil rights. Actually, they are more than issues. They represent three vast areas of human activity in which our performance and our accomplishments will count far more heavily than our words or good intentions—whether as a political party or a Nation.

Consider science for example. To be first in the race for scientific achievement means more than national prestige, important as that is. Every new scientific breakthrough, every new discovery about the functioning of our universe, opens up vast and uncharted worlds—and, with it, creates great new resources of national power.

I do not believe we can afford to be less than best, for I do not believe we can permit such immense potential for good or evil to be controlled by those who do not share the fundamental values of Western civilization.

Education is another case in point. We cannot master the new science and the new technology, not to speak of the complex social, political, and economic problems which these developments have brought, without an intelligent and informed citizenry. In a democracy, where responsibility for everyone rests to some degree upon all of us, we can assure excellence in our national life only by providing the opportunity for excellence for all our people.

Until every young man and woman in America has a chance to develop his Godgiven talents to the fullest, we shall have work to do. Let us begin this work by harnessing the resources of our Federal, State, and local governments—as well as our private institutions—in a more effective partnership, in which every part makes its fullest contribution.

Underlying, or perhaps dominating, all other issues is the question of civil rights. This is the one great human test of our society—whether we who were conceived in liberty and born in human dignity are prepared to extend equal recognition and equal opportunity to all our brothers, of whatever color or religion or origin.

More than on any other issue, we in America are judged by the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe on our record in civil rights.

The people of the world, including our own, may not appreciate the fine points of astronautics, but they see with an intense clarity what it means to put a man into space or to reach the moon.

They may not understand the sociological and psychological roots of prejudice, but they know the bitter face of discrimination as well as the warm hand of brotherhood.

We shall be judged, therefore—as a party and as a people—by the fruits of our ideals, by the success or failure of our effort to broaden the dimensions of the American dream to fit the framework of a new age.

As a party, we are well equipped for the task. Not only have we inherited a progressive spirit from our party's past, but we have fashioned a platform for 1960 which is as fine a statement of our national goals as we have ever written.

And in our party's leaders—in Vice President Nixon, Ambassador Lodge, and Senator Case—we have men of compassion and conviction, men who know with their minds and hearts the extent of the problems before us and who have committed themselves, as men of integrity, to the never-ending struggle for progress.

By now, it is a well-known fact that women in American politics provide the bulk of our workers and, perhaps by November, will account for the bulk of our

Is it not time, therefore, for us to reassess our place in our party? Is it not time for us to assume a greater measure of responsibility, not only for practical precinct politics, but for the infinitely more important matter of assuring that our party lives up to its high ideals?

The opportunities are unlimited, and the means are at hand.

Let us be worthy of victory in November.

# Forty-three Reasons Why America Needs Better Highways Now

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. GORDON H. SCHERER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received a pamphlet entitled "Forty-three Reasons Why America Needs Better Highways Now," published by the Iowa Manufacturing Co., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In view of the fact that the Congress, when it meets in January, will consider some basic changes in both the highway construction and financing programs, this article indicates why we should act promptly in making the necessary changes in highway legislation in order that the roadbuilding program may go forward without delay.

The pamphlet follows:

FORTY-THREE REASONS WHY AMERICA NEEDS BETTER HIGHWAYS NOW

Strangulation of our national economy by a gigantic nationwide traffic jam, and the crippling of our defense effort through failure to keep the Federal highway program going, would be more costly than any of us can afford.

But most American citizens don't know why we need good roads. They are apathetic. Because they do not understand, there is little public support for a wellplanned, nationwide system of interstate, State, and rural roads. It is up to us to give the public the facts—show our friends, neighbors, and associates the benefits the highway program will bring to each individual—how it affects his pocketbook, even his life. Only when every citizen knows the facts can public opinion influence intelligently the men who make the laws to keep the highway program rolling.

Here are 43 of the hundreds of reasons why we must have better highways now. Add your own reasons and use them all to help obtain the enthusiastic local support we

### GOOD ROADS SAVE MONEY

- 1. Total annual avoidable waste over all roads in the United States amounts to \$3 billion. Interstate highways would save \$550 million in gas consumption, brake and tire wear, vehicle operation—save \$725 million now wasted on traffic accidents—save \$825 million in time lost by commercial vehicles.
- 2. Modern interstate highway engineering eliminates steep grades, sharp curves, intersections at grade, stop and go driving. Good highways can bring about annual savings of \$750 million in direct operating costs of trucks and buses.
- 3. Payments of insurance covering property damage and personal injuries resulting from highway accidents equal 12½ cents per gallon of gas consumed, That equals \$116 for every motor vehicle registered.
- 4. It costs less right now to build a typical mile of Federal aid highway than it did during the first 3 months that the 1956 Highway Act was in effect.

### GOOD ROADS SAVE LIVES

- 5. In 1920, the traffic death rate per 100 million miles was 28.2. In 1940, the death rate was 11.4. Then we started building better, safer roads. Bertram D. Tallamy, Federal Highway Administrator, predicts that the death rate will decline from the 5.6 per 100 million miles in 1958 to 5.0 in 1970 and to 4.4 in 1975.
- 6. The controlled access highway is at least 2½ times safer than the ordinary highway. On Virginia's Shirley Highway, with controlled access, the fatality rate is 0.8 death per 100 million miles. On the parallel U.S. 1, with no control of access, the death rate is 10.6.
- 7. Traffic accidents today are killing 38,000 People annually. Experts estimate that highways engineered for safety would save 4,000 lives per year. By 1970, continued use of the Interstate System could save 37,800 people.
- 8. If traffic volume increases by 50 percent in the next 10 years, there will be 55,000 fatalities a year—unless safer roads cut the rate.
- 9. In Chicago, the chance of having an auto accident on congested streets is 30 to 50 times greater than on the new Congress Street Expressway.
- 10. In 1959, acidents cost \$4.3 billion. Modern highways can eliminate a very large Part of the monetary waste of accidents.

## GOOD ROADS FOSTER ECONOMIC GROWTH

11. Modern highways are a sound, durable investment in the growth of the Nation.

12. The dollar value of goods and services for a specific period is called the gross national product. One billion dollars of highway construction contributes to the gross national product as follows: Steel, 510,000 tons; bituminous materials, 995,000 tons; cement 16 million barrels; explosives, 18,345,000 pounds; aggregates, 76,415,000 tons; petroleum products, 122,794,000 gallons; construction equipment, 34,584 pieces; trucks and cars, 22,500 pieces. These are based on each \$1 billion in excess of an annual rate of \$5.8 billion of construction.

13. The New York Thruway is officially credited with stimulating \$650 million worth of industrial, commercial, and resi-

dential development, including \$50 million around Tarrytown alone.

14. With the New Jersey Garden State Parkway, the gain in taxables and retail business in the counties it serves is twice that of New Jersey's remaining 11 counties.

15. On Route 128 near Boston, some 227 companies have built 17 industrial parks and \$175 million worth of buildings to house upward of 28,000 people—workers with good wages to spend.

# GOOD ROADS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

- 16. In case of war, all sections of the country must be swiftly available for the defense effort.
- 17. Highways are relatively invulnerable to atomic attack. It would take 20,000 Hiroshima-type bombs to destroy the 40,000 miles of the projected Interstate System.
- 18. We need good highways to evacuate people from our cities; bring in food; bring in medical supplies and help; move large volumes of military vehicles and weapons.
- 19. Highways are extensions of production lines; defense production depends on them. During World War II, 8 out of every 10 parts needed to make a tank in Cleveland came by truck from 23 States. Seventy-five percent of the workers in 749 defense plants drove to work in their automobiles. Sixty percent of all outbound tonnages from defense plants was roadborne.
- A network of good highways will assure nationwide mobility for all our defense resources.

### GOOD ROADS BENEFIT LABOR

- 21. The American workingman drives his own car to his job. He can offer his services throughout a greater area; he has a greater diversification of jobs to choose from.
- 22. With good highways, the laboring man can think in terms of minutes rather than miles of driving to and from his job.

## GOOD ROADS BENEFIT FARMERS

- 23. American farmers operate over 6,406,000 motor vehicles (including 3 million trucks). Eighty-nine percent of all farm products now reach their markets by highways.
- 24. Better rural roads bring markets and sources of farm supplies closer together, make schools more accessible to farm homes, make medical services readily accessible.

### GOOD ROADS INCREASE BUSINESS

- 25. One out of every six businesses (mostly small, independent firms) serve the transportation industry. Good roads are a shot in the arm to the small businessman.
- 26. Of the people who do the buying, 60 percent own automobiles. American consumers spend \$38 billion per year to own and operate their cars, helping to support garages, service stations, manufacturers of automotive parts and accessories, etc.
- 27. Sixty percent of American buyers purchase goods that are transported via high-ways, streets and alleys. Fast deliveries increase business.
- 28. Seventy million Americans take vacations by car each year (over 75 percent of tourist travel is by car), averaging 1.013 miles per round trip. Many others travel by bus. Altogether they spend \$9.2 billion on vacations. This is big business for motels, resorts, restaurants, and souvenir shops, to name a few.
- 29. The annual bill for recreation travel is \$14 billion. Twenty-two percent of this is automobile expense. Big business for the automotive industry
- GOOD ROADS FURTHER FULL EMPLOYMENT
- 30. One out of every seven American jobs is held in the field of highway transportation.
- 31. Truckers provide over 5,750,000 jobs. Highway transportation industries provide 9.7 million jobs. Employed is a labor force equal to the population of all New England

States, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming.

- 32. Each \$1 billion spent on highway construction equals 102 million man-hours of employment on the site of construction and 126 million man-hours off the site—a total of 228 million man-hours of labor.
- 33. In 1958, an extra \$400 million in highway contracts, let as an antirecession measure, provided 137 million man-hours of employment and broke the back of the recession.

### GOOD ROADS BEEFIT ALL INDUSTRY

- 34. For the trucking and motor carrier industry alone, interstate-type highways provide these advantages: Reduction in number of power units required; use of lighter tractors; increased tire life; reduction in fuel and maintenance costs; reduction of accidents and insurance premiums; year-round maintenance of on-time schedules for livestock and perishable goods.
- 35. The private consulting engineer profession carries 40 percent of the engineering load of the new Interstate System.
- 36. Utilities are free from the burden of acquiring easements of private land because so many consumers are located on good highways. In Oregon, a utility study shows savings of about \$100 a mile on 3,212 miles of public right-of-way, mostly passed on to consumers.
- 37. Practically every industry is stimulated by increasing motor vehicle registrations. In 1959, registrations totaled 70,416,000 (3.1 percent more than in 1958). In 1971, it is estimated that 101,200,000 motor vehicles will travel over a trillion miles annually (20.7 percent on the Interstate System). In 1976, 114 million motor vehicles will travel 1.2 trillion miles a year.
- 38. By 1976, 230 million people will need industrial goods and services fostered by increased travel on highways, rural roads, and city streets.

## GOOD ROADS BENEFIT EVERY CITIZEN

- 39. Eight million children ride buses to school every day of the school year. They need safe all-weather roads.
- 40. Movement of goods and people is faster on modern highways.
- Time saved means lower transportation costs and lower prices for truck-borne merchandise.
- 42. Annoying, dangerous traffic congestion is reduced.
- 43. Modern highways, engineered to last by the application of results of the AASHO test road research at Ottawa, are the cheapest investment a private citizen can make to insure his life, his security, his country's growth, and his children's future.

# My Pledges and How I Fulfilled Them, 1947-59

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, in order to accommodate the many requests I have been receiving for copies of my reports to my constituents, I am setting them forth as they previously appeared.

Incidentally, they provide a good comparative review of the conduct of our Government since 1948: MY PLEDGES AND HOW I FULFILLED THEM (Remarks of Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Saturday, August 7, 1948)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, during my campaign for election last year, I told my constituents my political philosophy and what they could expect of me if I were elected to represent them in the House of Representatives. They elected me with an overwhelm-

ing majority of the votes cast.

I believe that I kept my every promise and more. I think I have the right to assume that my constituents approve my conduct and my voting record here because this year the Republican Party and the Liberal Party, as well as the Democratic Party—the only party in which I have ever been en-rolled—have unanimously designated me as their candidate to succeed myself.

Nevertheless, I think I should here record my pledges and how I fulfilled them.

### LABOR

During my campaign, I said:

"I favor a broad social security program including old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, security for crippled and dependent children, and the blind.

"I will support a legislative program which will endeavor to establish fair-employment practices and prohibit discrimination in em-

ployment.

"Risk capital, new enterprise, and the development of our natural resources must be encouraged. Small business must be pro-Competitive private enterprise free moted. from control by monopolles, cartels, or any arbitrary private or public authority must be continued.

"The Taft-Hartley law is bad for the reasons stated by President Truman in his veto message to Congress. As pointed out by the President, it invites 'conflict between the National Labor Relations Board and its general counsel.' Furthermore, it puts the employer in a position where he can refuse to bargain with his employees. In fact, it puts him in the anomalous position of being able to choose the workers' bargaining agent. "By the simple expedient of refusing to

bargain with his employees the employer

can force a strike.

"While the men are on strike the employer can replace them with other workers of his own choosing and then call for an election of the bargaining agent to represent the workers. At the election the strikers who were replaced will be deprived of the right to vote, with the result that the bargaining agent selected will be representative of the employer rather than the employee, whom it is supposed to represent.

"I favor increasing the minimum wages now fixed by law to a sum that will more closely approach the realities of present-day

cost of living."

During my incumbency, I urged broadening the social security laws. I opposed legislation attempting to limit and to emasculate the social security laws. I urged extended benefits under the unemployment insurance laws. I urged and voted for increased compensation for the lower income Federal employees, including postal workers. I repeatedly pointed out the advantages of the New York State Fair Employment Practices Act as reasons for enactment of a similar national law. I urged enactment of a law increasing minimum wages. Nothing was done about the Taft-Hartley law because the Labor Committee could not be induced to take any action with reference thereto. I voted against weakening the antitrust laws.

### TAXATION

During my campaign, I said:

"Our tax laws must be adapted to an expanding peacetime economy, having in mind, however, that tax cuts must go first to the low-income groups. This should be accomplished by increasing the tax exemption granted to all taxpayers. By doing that the low-income earner may get complete tax ex-emption. At the same time, the man in the higher brackets will get an equal advantage. It will be fair to all, while, at the same time, helping those who need it most. I also favor the enactment of a law which will grant the same income-tax privileges to all married people throughout the country, regard-less of whether they live in a so-called community-property State or not. It is rank absurdity to permit a man and wife in one State by the simple expediency of changing their residence to another State to obtain tax advantages under our Federal income-tax laws. The situation can be remedied only by Federal legislation."

During my incumbency, I urged enactment of tax legislation to effectuate my promises. That part putting all our citizens on an equal basis as to so-called community property has been enacted into law. I opposed the tax bill submitted and voted to sustain the presidential veto of that bill because it unfairly gave the largest tax cuts to those best able to pay and gave the smallest cuts to those least able to pay. About 70 percent of the tax cut was given to about 6 percent of our taxpayers. Ninety-four percent of our taxpayers received only 30 percent of the tax cut. Bills which I introduced to broaden the tax exemption base, to eliminate inequalities, to exempt pensions, and to eliminate wartime nulsance taxes failed of enactment.

### HOUSING

During my campaign, I said:

"The Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill should have long since been enacted into law. should be passed at the earliest possible moment. The Government must do everything possible to encourage and aid private industry in relieving the housing shortage by the building of permanent homes for all those who need them."

During my incumbency, I fought continuously for adequate housing legislation. My first official act, after taking my oath of office, was to sign the petition to bring the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill before the House for debate and for a vote. My effectiveness was increased by my election to the Committee on Banking and Currency which had this legislation before it. My efforts are reflected by the Congressional Record and were publicized by the press.

### PRICE AND RENT CONTROL

During my camgaign, I said:

"Control of the price to be paid for any commodity, whether it be the use of property or the purchase of food, clothing, or anything else, can be justified only as the use of police power in an emergency. That the emergency has existed and still exists cannot be denied as to both food and rents. Some relief may be obtained by the enactment of rent-control statutes by the various States. Such local control can be made effective by proper legislation and by proper adminis-tration. Houses cannot be moved across State lines to avoid such local legislation.

"Foodstuffs, however, must be controlled on a national scale. They cannot be con-trolled locally. If we were to have local legislation fixing prices in one community, the producers could beat the law by the simple expedient of sending their merchandise to communities that do not have such restrictions.

"I am in complete agreement with President Truman's policy of attempting to solve the situation by voluntary discipline. If that does not solve the problem, then price control will be the only way out. It will be the last resort if the emergency continues."

During my incumbency I introduced a comprehensive price-control bill and repeatedly urged enactment of price-control legislation, but my pleadings fell upon deaf ears. The efforts of my colleagues who joined with me in urging effective rentcontrol legislation was only slightly more effective. A weak, but better than none at all, rent-control bill was enacted after long and arduous debate. By the dint of almost superhuman effort, a provision which would have made the entire bill unconstitutional was eliminated. I also introduced a bill to control fuel during emergencies.

### FOREIGN POLICY

During my campaign I said:

"I have been preaching the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine since 1921. The President and the Democratic Party favor the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization and the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

We favor the majority report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine as the best means presently available to solve the problem. We urge the immediate implementation of the program

there advanced.

"The Communist Daily Worker and its American Labor Party candidate opposing me in this campaign have attacked me as a warmonger, not because I have talked out against their beloved Russia, but because I have dared to talk out in support of the American democratic way of life. These are my principles, and these are the principles

which they find fault with:

"In order that the world may not again be drenched in blood by international outlaws and criminals we must 'join with the other united nations in the establishment of an international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the prevention of aggression and the maintenance of international peace and security.' To 'make all necessary and effective agree-ments and arrangements through which the nations would maintain adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible the preparation for war and which would have such forces available for joint action when necessary.

'Such organization must be endowed with power to employ armed forces when necessary to prevent aggression and preserve

peace.
"We favor the maintenance of an inter national court of justice, of which the United States shall be a member, and the employment of diplomacy, conciliation, arbitration, and other like methods, where appropriate. in the settlement of international disputes. "'World peace is of transcendent impor-

tance."

"The quotation is from the Democratic national platform of 1944. Those were my sentiments then-they are my sentiments now-President Truman and my party have reasserted them time and time again. We will deal with Russia and everyone else around the peace table. We will do all in our power to prevent war. If Russia and the Russians want communism they can have it and we will do nothing to change their minds about it, provided they keep it to and for them-

"By the same token we want none of their Communist ideology here and we will do all in our power to keep it out of this country.

When Hitler and Stalin had a peace treaty the Communists and their fellow travelers in this country were most vociferous in their demands that we be isolationists and send neither food nor munitions to Britain or France. At that time the Munich appeasement was applauded and Hitler's attack upon the rest of Europe was an imperialistic war by the countries attacked.

When Hitler ignored his peace treaty and attacked Russia this same group found that the imperialistic war was a people's war and they could not get our boys and supplies over fast enough.

"Thank God they were in time and Hitler and his murderous hordes were eliminated.

"During those days there were no insults by the Vishinskys and the Molotovs. Parenthetically I might ask: Has Litvinov, did so much to bring about friendly relations between the United States and Russia been liquidated because he was foolish enough to think that the Russians intended to do all the amicable and peace-loving things that he preached while we were fighting together.

"There is only one way to preserve our American heritage and our American birthright, and that is to at all times be so militarily strong that no one will dare attack us. The world must know that never again will we be in a position where any aggressor nation can pull a Pearl Harbor on us.

"If that is warmongering, I am willing that my name be placed alongside of those of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, James Byrnes, George Marshall, Averell Harriman, and David Lilienthal.

The Marshall plan to relieve the dire need and distress of a stricken world must be put into effect at the earliest possible moment.

"That, even faster than military might, will stop the Communist hordes in their

During my incumbency, I worked assiduously to enact into reality the things I preached during all my adult life.

The establishment of the free state of Israel became a reality. It has been and will continue to be aided in every respect by every freedom-loving American. Our Government will soon give Israel full and complete recognition; it will give Israel all the aid that a friendly ally is entitled to; it will soon receive a \$100 million loan from our country. My efforts in connection with all thereof, which are still continuing, I prefer not to record at this time. In due time, others may see fit to tell about them.

I am proud of my vote in support of the Marshall plan, now known as the European recovery plan, and I am proud of my vote to eliminate from the House version of that bill aid to Franco Spain.

My vote in favor of selective service-the draft—was not only dictated by my con-science and my belief that it was in the best interests of peace, but it was in accordance with my pledge to my constituents during I lived through two World my campaign. Wars. My older son served overseas in World War II. My younger son is subject to teh new law I supported. I feel as deeply as any the watse of money and manpower military purposes. But just as we would not vote to disband a municipal police force, we must insist on a national and an international police force.

I fought for a fair displaced persons bill and opposed the discriminatory and unfair provisions of the bill as it was passed.

I introduced a bill to permit adopted children to enter our country free of quota

I introduced a bill to sever all relations with Lebanon.

I introduced a bill to withhold from Britain and all other countries the equivalent of the moneys they were lending and/or giving to the Arab aggressor nations.

I introduced a bill to investigate conditions in Palestine.

I introduced a bill to exempt from penal prosecution all Americans who enlisted in the army of Israel.

I introduced a bill calling for limitation of the veto power in the United Nations.

I introduced a bill to improve the Veter- 2055, 2637, 3052, 3066, 8056, 9687-9688, 10189, ans' Administration.

### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

During my campaign, I said:

"I condemn the tactics of the Un-American Activities Committee in pillorying men and destroying reputations without giving the accused an opportunity to be heard."

During my incumbency, I did not hesitate to make my stand known. I actively opposed with all my energy the enactment of the Mundt-Nixon bill. At the same time, I gave no comfort to the Communists and their fellow travelers and to totalitarianists, no matter what name they used. Nevertheless, I opposed and voted against giving any funds to the Un-American Activities Committee.

### MISCELLANEOUS

I could write volumes on my activities on behalf of my constituents who needed help. I will leave that story to be told by those who called upon me from time to time.

Anyone and everyone who called upon me received a respectful hearing. One thing I did not and never will permit is to allow anyone, individual or delegation of individuals, to call upon me under false colors, using high-sounding but misleading names. Whenever they do, I will expose them for what they are.

Those who desire a more detailed record of my activities will find my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under the following subjects on the pages indicated:

Adopted children: 9698, A4948.

Americanism: A3242, A3610, A3972, A4087. Armaments: 3886.

Brotherhood: 1333, A663, A1139, A3289, A3801.

Brooklyn has a remedy: A4089.

Brooklyn adopts Breukelen: A974

Civil rights: 2055, 2495, 2637, 3066, 6003, 6005, 6007, 6008, 6009, 6016, 6192, 6193, 6260, 6262, 6269, 6270, 6657, 8056, 9687, 9688, 10189, A1362, A1572, A1592, A1642, A4095, A4246.

Communism, first session: A5118. Second session: 6260, A1570, A1723, A2043, A2061, A2427, A3231, A3232, A3617, A3864, A3987, A4046, A4280, A4358, A4917, A4919, A5025, A5036, A5094, A5103, A5179, A5213, A5334.

Control of prices and rents, first session: 11856, A5277, A5284. Second session: 1486, 1680–1683, 2055, 2956, 2959, 2975, 3043–3044, 3043–3049, 3050, 3066, 9039, 9497, 9916, 10033, 10045, 10370–10371, 10406, A932, A4136, A5096,

Congressional investigations and the Un-American Activities Committee: 2495, A1592, A3548.

Displaced persons: 8055-8056, 9010, 10189, A1139, A1574, A2852, A3071, A3622, A3647, A5167, A5225-A5226.

European recovery plan—the Marshall plan: 7337, 7379, 7381, 7660, A2205, A3868.

Fuel emergency: 1488.

Gag rule, first session: 11847. Second session: 10033, 10046, 10406.

Housing: 2082, 10033, 10370-10371, 10406, A3285, A3884, A4136, A5225, A5344.

Italy: 4546, A2506.

Palestine: 450, 1476, 3489, 3605, 5655, 6139, 6722, 7073, 7243, 7004, 8163, 9392, A509, A652, A821, A928, A934, A1360, A1893, A2427, A2428, A2429, A2490, A2508, A2511, A2694, A2852, A3148, A3186, A3283, A3287, A3609, A3615, A3648, A3683, A3821, A3823, A3863, A3864, A3868, A3883, A3990, A4009, A4020, A4032, A4145, A4476, A4914.

Postal workers: A2984. Rayfiel, Hon. Leo F.: 3085. Religious education: A3857, A4472. Reconstruction Finance Corporation: 5580. Selective service: 40, 8684, 8745, A1366. Surplus property: 738.

Taxes, first session: 11551. sion: 209, 738, 4182, 5892, A2067. Second ses-

United Nations: 4546, 5598, A5225-5226. Veterans: 40, 2506, A2853, A5520. The gentleman from Mississippi: 450,

A1642, A3609, A4246.

Youth united: A4246.

YOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

(Remarks of Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, September 19, 1950)

Mr. Multer. Mr. Speaker, the 81st Congress is approaching the end of its sessions after two long and difficult years of legislative work. This is a proper time to report to my constituents on some of the major problems which confronted us during the past 2 years. The people of my district are entitled to know how their Representative in Congress served their interests and that of the Nation as a whole. They will have an opportunity to pronounce judg-ment on my record of service on election

During each of my campaigns for elec-tion, I fully and fairly made known my views on all major political and economic problems. I made it crystal clear to them what they could expect of me as their Representative, how I would represent them, what I would fight for, and what I would fight against. They elected me by over-whelming majorities, in 1948 by more than 3 to 1. I am very grateful to the people of my district for this outpouring of confidence in me. I believe I have fulfilled every promise made to them.

For the third time in succession my party—the Democratic Party—has designated me unanimously for another term in Congress. The Liberal Party also is unanimously supporting my candidacy, as it has done twice before.

Labor's League for Political Education, in its congressional scorecard issued for the guidance of American Federation of Labor members and the public generally, has given me a perfect score on 10 selected key issues in Congress, including such matters as the Taft-Hartley Act, rent control, public housing, minimum wages, antitrust laws, social security, and others.

Similarly, the Congress for Industrial Organizations-CIO-published a supplement to the CIO News where the voting record of all Members of Congress was appraised on the basis of 13 selected issues, and I was rated as having voted "right" on every issue.

The magazine, New Republic, in a special supplement containing a progress report on the 81st Congress, gave me a score of 100 percent on 15 major issues, among them the Marshall plan, reciprocal trade, broadening social security, veterans' pension plan, anti-poll tax, Brannan farm plan, and others mentioned previously.

More recently, the well-known liberal organization, Americans for Democratic Action, labeled my voting record perfect on what they considered the 15 most important is-These included some of those already mentioned by the other organizations, as well as Korean aid. FEPC, middle-income housing, point 4 aid to underdeveloped areas, the natural gas bill, health reorganization plan, Defense Production Act, and the Wood-Mundt-Nixon bill.

During the 1st and 2d sessions of the 81st Congress over 12,000 pieces of legislation were introduced, including public and private bills and various resolutions. Several hundreds of these reached the floor of the House for action. Those and many others were carefully studied and analyzed by me. I voted at all times in the best interests of the people of the United States and of my district, but never provincially and never contrary to my platform pledges.

My record in Congress is an open book. modestly, yet produly, present this record to my constituents and invite them to acquaint themselves with my efforts and accomplishments. I do not pretend to be infallible. Suggestions and constructive criticism will always be welcomed by me.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

During my campaign in 1948, I expressed

the following views:
"Peace and democracy at home gain when democracy abroad is healthy. The Marshall plan to rehabilitate Europe strengthens our economy and helps destroy subversive influences. Antidemocratic doctrines must be vigorously combated. We want peace without appeasement.

"Strengthen the United Nations. United Nations demands a strong United States of America. Discard the veto power. Establish an international police force to

prevent aggression."

In the 2 years that have passed since I stated these views communism has made serious inroads abroad, particularly in Asia, but it was stopped in Europe where countries like Italy, France, Greece, and others were threatened. Thanks to the aid given them through the Marshall plan, the march of communism in Europe was successfully contained. The United States has demonstrated to the world that she desires peace, but that she is not desirous of attaining it through appeasement of communistic efforts at enslavement of the world.

Unfortunately, the situation is different in Asia where open warfare and bloodshed are the order of the day as a result of the invasion of South Korea by the Communists of North Korea, using Russian arms and serving as a spearhead of Russian imperial-ism in the Far East. If we had had a stronger United Nations, if the U.N. had discarded the veto which Soviet Russia is utilizing for its own interests and to the detriment of the U.N. and world peace, if the U.N. would have had a strong international police force to deal with acts of aggression—it is very likely that the Soviet aggression in Korea would never have been risked and communism would have been stopped in its tracks in Asia as in Europe.

I have supported the Marshall plan during the past 2 years and I shall continue to sup-port it in the future. I shall also continue my efforts to build a strong U.N., as I have done in the past. I voted for the Korean-aid bills originally, and more recently sup-ported the bill providing additional funds

for military assistance.

On the matter of war, I stated on the floor of the House of Representatives on March

7, 1950, as follows:

"The American people do not want war. I believe the Russian people do not want war either—if only they had the opportunity to speak their mind freely. But if war never-theless engulfs this world, it will be due to the insatiable lust for power on the part of the present rulers of Soviet Russia."

On June 26, 1950, the day after the brutal and unwarranted attack by the Communists on South Korea, I supported the declaration of the U.N. Security Council condemning this aggressive act and I lauded President Truman's decision to aid the U.N. I said:

"No one can consider it a warlike act for us to carry out our obligations as a member of the United Nations to protect our weaker sisters from brutal, unprovoked aggression. No one in our time has done more than President Harry S. Truman to bring about permanent peace in every part of the world.

\* \* \* His action with reference to Korea and the Far East is further proof of his determination to maintain peace. Our country and all the peace-loving peoples of the world will be ever grateful to him for his patience until action could no longer be withheld, and for the speed and forthrightness with which he ordered our Armed Forces to the defense of democracy when no other alternative was possible '

On June 30, 1950, President Truman graciously wrote to me with reference to this subject. He said in part:
"Your assurances will be helpful indeed as

we go forward with the steps necessary for the promotion of peace and stability in the world.

### PRICE CONTROL

Next to the problem of war, the most immediate threat to our democratic way of life is the spiraling inflationary situation which took on sudden momentum after the outbreak of the conflict in Korea. food, clothing, and other necessities of life began to soar sky high, and hoarding once again reared its ugly head. During my campaign in 1948 I said:

"Runaway prices of food, clothing, and other necessaries make it harder and harder for you to make ends meet. American family life cannot survive without food, shelter, and clothing which the people can afford.'

It would extend my report to undue proportions to cite the many instances in the past 2 years when I spoke up in Congress against high prices and in favor of effective price control and the interests of the consumer. I have appealed for an end to profiteering and for the necessary measures to stop hoarding.

More recently, when Congress was considering the Defense Production Act of 1950 to establish the necessary controls for the present emergency, I supported the establishment of such controls and urged granting the President the necessary powers to control prices, wages, rationing, credits, and commodity speculation. On August 2, 1950, I said in the House:

"If we must invoke controls, price controls, wage controls, and other controls we ought to go all out and make them enforce-

The next day I said:

"Price and wage stabilization is intended to eliminate and prevent profiteering, manipulation and speculation, and to protect the consumer, the wage earner, and the investor from undue impairment of their living conditions."

And on August 10, shortly before the House voted on the Defense Production Act, I made a final appeal and issued a warning, as follows:

"In a few moments you are going to be called upon to stand up and be counted and have your names recorded permanently in the records of this Congress so that your children and the children who come after them may know who stood up here and said: Send them over to fight, but keep from them that which they need in order to be able to fight. Regiment the boys into the armed services.' Regiment little lobbyless John Q. Consumer back home. But stay away from the untouchables who can pressure us with their powerful lobbies. Exempt the agricultural exploiters, the commodity-exchange manipulators, and the real estate interests. Control the little man and woman in the home and in their daily activities, but let the moneylenders and the moneychangers and the gamblers run riot.'

The time will soon come for you to be recorded; let your conscience be your guide."

## RENT CONTROL

Coupled with the problem of rising prices, profiteering and protection of the consumer is the question of rent control. During the campaign in 1948, I said:

We must continue the fight against exorbitant rents. Low-cost housing and slum clearance laws must be enacted.'

I have fought consistently for an effective rent control act. I am aware of the great hardships to the people in the large metropolitan areas who are threatened by any relaxation of rent control and I raised

my voice in Congress on numerous occasions to bring this matter to the attention of all legislators. Typical of my remarks on this matter are the following:

January 18, 1950:

"I think every man, no matter what his politics may be, who comes from any metropolitan community, any large municipality, must stand for an extension of rent control at this time."

March 30, 1950:

"There are still millions of families who urgently need the protection which this law (i.e. rent control) affords them, and there are still hundreds of thousands of families who have to live doubled-up because of lack of sufficient housing. \* \* \* In view of the fact that rent has always been a basic factor in the cost of living for many millions of families, and in view of the slow but gradual increase in unemployment in many sections of the country, we should not be too hasty in suspending this means of protection which will unquestionably hurt the lower income groups very severely. I fear that if we allow the rent control law to lapse, that if we do not renew it for another year, our inaction or refusal to extend its protection to those millions of our citizenry who still need it. may lead to a chain of events which would seriously undermine the economic stability of many areas of the country. \* \* \* Let us of many areas of the country. \* \* not encourage economic chaos; let us not contribute to economic instability. control is still a matter of emergency legislation. It is absolutely necessary.

June 13, 1950:

"Who wants this continuance of rent control? Is it, as you have been told by some of the opponents of the bill, only the leftwing or the Communists or those who think along the same lines? Six of the largest and most influential national veterans' organizations of this country came before our committee and asked that these controls be continued. The CIO and the AFL asked that these controls be continued."

After a bitter struggle, Congress voted to continue the rent control law until the end of 1950 with a provision for an additional 6-month extension for local municipalities

which enact laws therefor.

The Korean war and the resulting emergency, of course, make it imperative that rent control be continued, and strengthened. It will be one of my major tasks to fight for a more stringent rent control law in the next session.

### HOUSING

The enactment of housing legislation, including adequate provisions for slum clear-ance and low-rent housing projects, is of utmost importance. In this matter I supported President Truman and the plank in the 1948 Democratic platform which said:

"This Nation is shamed by the failure of the Republican 80th Congress to pass the vitally needed general housing legisla-

tion as recommended by the President."
Throughout the session of Congress I urged housing legislation for the benefit of low-income groups, including cooperative housing projects. When the executive board of the CIO passed a resolution on February 16, 1950, urging Congress to approve the middle-income housing bill, I had that resolution reprinted in the Congressional Record the same day so that all Members of Congress might read it. When the bill came up before the House on March 20, I described to my colleagues the cooperative housing movement in certain Western European countries as I had observed it on a mission for the House Committee on Banking and Currency. I said:

"The surest way to make a convert to capitalism and to individualism is to give a family a piece of property or an equity in it, no matter how little. Give him the opportunity to call something his own and he Will fight to the death the efforts of socialism or communism to take it away."

When some Members wanted to retain certain obnoxious provisions in the housing bill, I frankly stated on March 22:

They say those provisions are not special legislation; they do not take care of special groups. They just take care of big business, the financial fraternity of the country, the big builders. Of course, when we do anything like that we are never catering to special interests. But when you try to take care of the forgotten man who is never forgotten when it comes to taxes, the fel-low in the middle-income group who is carrying the tax burden of our Government, you are told we are socialistic, communistic, collectivistic, discriminatory, everything except what it is."

LABOR, SOCIAL SECURITY, AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

During my campaign in 1948, I said: "The aged, the ill, and the unemployed must be cared for. A broad program affords

your best protection against depression and the awful hazards of filness and disability. The gains of labor must not be impaired.'

My opposition to the Taft-Hartley labor law is a matter of record. My votes against this bill and some of its rigid antilabor amendments have been duly noted by the American Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhoods, the CIO, and all patriotic labor unions. I shall continue to work for the removal of its restrictions on labor unions and the laboring masses. At the same time I shall continue to work for sound labor relations during the present emergency and to keep strikes at a mini-mum in order to maintain production at a high rate.

I have been an ardent supporter of the Social Security Act and worked for its expansion to include 10 million additional people. The expanded act finally went into effect recently thereby substantially increasing benefit payments to many millions of our citizens. Due to the more liberal provisions of the act many who were ineligible before will now be entitled to receive socialsecurity payments. In time, it is hoped, the act will entitle our entire adult population to the benefits of old-age and survivors' insurance when they reach the statutory age. I shall continue to work toward that goal.

In the matter of unemployment, I constantly advocated that the necessary measures be taken to prevent a rise in unemployment. Among such measures, I urged the repeal of wartime excise taxes on a large number of commodities and articles in order to stimulate production and purchasing of such articles on a larger scale. In a statement to the House Ways and Means Com-

mittee urging repeal of such taxes, I said: "I am also fearful of the effect this will have in the near future on the employment situation, not only in the industries affected by the excise taxes where already considerable unemployment is being re-ported, but even in other fields."

Fortunately, at the present time our unemployment figures are among the lowest in our peacetime history. For those who unfortunately must remain on the unemployed lists I wholeheartedly favor maximum payments under unemployment insur-

-TAXES

During my campaign in 1948, I said: "Low income earners should not pay taxes. The first \$3,500 of income should

Throughout my incumbency of office I have supported the idea of tax exemption for the low-income groups. Notwithstanding the need for higher taxation resulting from the war in Korea and our defense needs, I still believe that the burden of taxation should be taken off the shoulders of the small wage earners and placed upon the high income groups, big business, and the big corporations.

When I advocated the repeal of excise taxes, I did it primarily because it hurts the small-income people most. The Korean conflict, unfortunately, postponed the possibility of repealing the excise nuisance taxes.

I also earnestly support an excess-profits tax to stave off excessive profiteering on the part of a small group at the expense of the rest of the population. An excess-profits tax at this time would help take the burden off

the small taxpayer.

I urged repeatedly that we pay for armaments and defense as we incur the expenses therefor. That means more taxes now,

I voted against adjourning the Congress until we enact an excess-profits tax. I earnestly hope we will do so before the end of the

In the matter of excess profits, I said:

"One need not be an economist to know that you control profits when you control prices. A primary result of price control is the limitation of profits."

CIVIL RIGHTS

During my campaign in 1948, I said:

"Safeguard freedom of opinion and speech. Sustain our traditions of justice and fair trial. Eliminate poll taxes. Abolish discrimination."

I have worked most diligently to safeguard civil rights in this country, notwithstanding the hysteria of the times and the befuddled thinking of conservative forces who are dividing our people at a time when unity is most urgent. As the leading nation of the free world we should be a model of democracy and should set an example in practicing the principles of tolerance, understanding, and the treatment of minorities in our midst. Abolition of discriminatory practices in employment, in education, in the Armed Forces, in housing, and other phases of our activity will not only safeguard our freedom here, but will help us gain many friends throughout

the world for the cause of democracy. During the term of the 81st Congress, I spoke up on numerous occasions for the maintenance of civil rights. Here are a few such examples:

January 12, 1950:

"Never before in world history was there greater need for human understanding, good will, and lasting peace than in the present postwar critical period. \* \* \* False prophets and hatemongers in our own country spread doctrines of bigotry and hatred which serve only to undermine the unity of our people at a time when such unity is urgently needed for our very survival."

January 18, 1950:
"I hope that on Monday of next week this House will call up for final action the FEPC bill that has been receiving so much attention throughout the country. At this time I want to direct your attention to the fact that one more step in the right direction to eliminate discrimination in this Nation has been taken by the Army, pursuant to an order issued by Gen. Gordon Gray. He has issued an order which requires that Negro troops be integrated into every branch of the service. \* \* \* Last year I introduced a bill in the House which would attempt to accomplish the same purpose in the National Guard. . . The enactment of the FEPC law on a national scale will go a long way toward eliminating those very situations which bring about such riots and lynchings, it will be one further step in the accomplishment of true freedom, freedom in the democratic way.

The FEPC bill was finally called up in The FEPC bill was finally called up in the House on February 22, 1950, and I voted for it. Although it was stymied in the Senate, I continued to urge final passage of this bill and other civil rights bills.

In continuing the struggle against inenfranchised Americans living in our Capital City of Washington.

In continuing the struggle against in-tolerance, on March 22, 1950, I said:

"My view is that wherever bigotry and in-tolerance of our fellow men is practiced, in any part of our country, it should be exposed. Every effort should be made to eliminate the cancerous growth of hatred and prejudice wherever it shows its ugly head."
When the courts of New York upheld the

restrictions limiting the huge housing project of Stuyvesant Town to whites only, I advocated that the U.S. Supreme Court reverse that decision I stated as follows:

The effort to reverse that decision has significance which goes beyond the field of housing or even the problem of racial discrimination. Unless the decision is reversed it may set a precedent which in time may prove ominous to our whole American pattern of democratic government."

When reports reached me that segregation and discrimination are gradually and successfully being eliminated at our military bases and camps, I said on August 15, 1950:

"At a time when our democratic system is on the defensive the elimination of racial segregation in our Armed Forces is a very encouraging factor. It is the best reply to Communist hypocrisy and doubletalk. Nations throughout the world cannot fall to realize that as a Nation we stand united, in peace or war. They, likewise, will realize that the rights of minority people and hu-man rights for all are best respected and defended in countries which practice true democracy."

COMMUNISM

During my campaign in 1948, I said: "Fight communism, but not at the expense of Americanism."

I have favored elimination of subversive and disloyal elements from Government servbut I am vigorously opposed to any punishment being meted out to any of our citizens who may have different political Thought control is not in the American spirit or tradition. It is the practice of dictatorships, not of democracies.

Discussing the question of democracy versus communism, I said on May 2, 1950:

"The late Franklin D. Roosevelt, at a time of national emergency, told the people of this country that the only thing we had to fear was fear itself. Should another emergency arise, the American people will not be afraid to rise to the situation. Our problem is how to avoid that emergency, how to stave off disintegration from within and destruction of our freedom from without.'

On another occasion, on May 24, I brought to the attention of Congress the excellent article by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, published in the magazine Foreign Affairs, in which he discussed the new international labor organization created earlier this year in London and the role of free labor throughout the world as a dynamic force in the struggle against communism. On another occasion, I inserted in the Con-GRESSIONAL RECORD the full text of a plan by Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, in which he suggested a positive peace offensive to stop Communist aggression by initiating a program of economic and social action to eliminate poverty, human insecurity, and injustice which are the sources of Communist power,

Although I have spoken out against communism on numerous occasions, I was and still am opposed to so-called control bills. I opposed the Mundt-Nixon bill when it first came up 2 years ago, I opposed it when it was revived recently as the so-called Wood bill. I said then and I still say that such bills are bad, they will do us untold harm and will not help us solve the situation.

During my 1948 campaign I frankly told the voters that I had voted against the Mundt-Nixon bill and why. I made per-fectly clear that if reelected I would vote against any similar bill.

I would have been duty bound to vote against the Wood-Mundt-Nixon bill this year if it were only as bad as the Mundt-Nixon bill of 1948. As a matter of fact, it was much worse

The company in which I find myself in opposing this bill is small, but indeed select. It includes our President, Harry S. Truman; our Attorney General, J. Howard McGrath; FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover; our Secre-tary of Defense, Gen. George C. Marshall; our Secretary of State, Dean Acheson; our Director of Intelligence, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith; Gen. Dwight Eisenhower; Catholic Bishop Bernard Shiel, of the Achdiocese of Chicago; Philip Murray, of the CIO; William Green, of the A.F. of L.; Walter Reuther, of the UAW; David Dubinsky, of the ILGWU; and Jacob Potofsky, of the ACWU. I have no doubt that time will prove us right.

In opposing the bill in the House of Repre-

sentatives on September 20, I said:

"I bow to no man in or out of this Congress in a desire to preserve this country and its good, true-yes, divine principles of Time is too brief to call again to democracy. your attention the arguments that were raised against the Mundt-Nixon bill 2 years ago and then against the present bill a short time ago when we considered it. They are still valid against this bill."

I enumerated some of the dangerous parts of the bill. They were referred to at length President Truman when he vetoed the The bill is designed to catch votes and headlines but not spies.

As I told the Congress, the alien and sedition laws of 1798 were directed against subversives too. The reported cases, however, show that the only ones convicted and jailed under them were Republicans who opposed legislation espoused by the Federalists—the then majority party. I do not want my party prosecuting Republicans or even Dixiecrats, nor do I ever want to find Democrats in a position to be prosecuted by them—because of political or religious be-liefs. Under this very bad law I can be prosecuted for urging its amendment or

I have and always will be in the forefront of every fight against totalitarianism under every guise and every name. Just as vigorously will I fight for our American principles of democracy.

### ADMISSION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

During my campaign of 1948, I said: "Stop discrimination against Catholics, Protestants, and Jewish displaced persons. We want no Nazis here.'

I am happy to report to my constituents that Congress finally passed a more liberal DP bill, minus most of the discriminatory clauses of the old DP Act. The number of DP's eligible to enter the United States has been substantially increased, certain preferences were established for orphans and children, while the eligibility date has been moved forward several years making many thousands of DP's eligible for admission. After 2 long years of struggle, our efforts in this matter finally were successful.

Let me add, that on March 15, 1950, I introduced a bill to provide nonquota immigration status for children coming to this country for adoption by American citizens. At a later date, I called the attention of Congress to the work being done by the International Refugee Organization which is caring for and feeding the DP's in the camps. I

urged that sufficient funds be made available to this organization to help it find homes for the remaining DP's and thus finally resolve the DP question.

### TSRAET.

During my campaign in 1948, I said:

"A free democratic homeland is the hope of the Jewish people. It must not be bartered away by imperialistic powers, intent only upon private gain. Extend de jure recognition. Lift the arms embargo. Grant the loan. Stop aggression."

The picture has vastly changed during these 2 years. Israel is today recognized by nearly all the nations of the world, it is a member of the United Nations, the war on its frontiers has been stopped, the United States has granted it a \$100 million loan and has removed the arms embargo. Relations between Israel and the United States are most cordial and friendly, and Israel is supporting our efforts in Korea,

Earlier this year, when the Arab countries were arming at a furious pace and threatening Israel with a second round, many of us in Congress demanded that this country take steps to prevent a renewal of bloodshed and to protest against British arms shipments to the Arabs. I was among the first to warn of dire consequences unless the armament race in the Near East is ended. Beginning in February of this year and succeeding months, I spoke on the matter in the House, I contacted personally high officials in our Government, I went with congressional delegations to Secretary of State Acheson. I exerted every effort in my power to gain active American support to secure the existence of the Jewish state. Finally, on May 25 the three-power declaration was issued whereby the armament race was ended and the nations of the Near East were warned against aggressive acts.

I also spoke out against the internationalization of Jerusaleum, for peace between Israel and the Arab States, for economic assistance to Israel to help it stabilize its economy and integrate the hundreds of thousands of new immigrants entering the country. In April, when Israel celebrated the second anniversary of its independence, I organized a salute to Israel on the floor of the House and more than 40 Congressmen participated with addresses and statements of greeting to the Jewish state and its leaders. At the request of the American Zionist Council, which includes all Zionist groups in the United States, I placed in the Con-CRESSIONAL RECORD a review prepared by the council of the accomplishments of Israel in the first 2 years as an independent state.

I was privileged to accompany to the White House, Mr. Benjamin G. Browdy, president of the Zionist Organization of America, on two different occasions and will participate in conferences with President Truman concerning Israel, its political and economic problems, and its close ties with the United States.

## OTHER ISSUES AND EFFORTS

The issues previously referred to were among the most important ones that came before the 81st Congress. There were others, some of lesser importance from the inter national standpoint, but all of great significance to large segments of our population. In each such instance I took a stand fearlessly and worked assiduously to enact those ideas which I considered constructive and to oppose those which I considered detrimental. Let me enumerate just a few of these:

I introduced a bill to assist cooperative and other nonprofit organizations in the construction of housing for families of moderate income.

I urged loans to needy students to enable them to continue their education over a period of 4 years at the rate of \$1,000 per year.

Time and again I brought to the attention of Congress the plight of oppressed minorities all over the world, including that of the Jews in Russia, the true situation concerning Jewish life in that unhappy country, the rise of anti-Semitism there, the refusal to allow Jews to emigrate to Israel, and the extermination of Jewish religious and cultural life there.

On several occasions I protested the revival of anti-Semitism in Germany and the deterioration of democracy there, and our failure to denazify the Germans. On May 23, 1950, I introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a bipartisan commission to investigate American policy in Germany.

I urged immediate ratification of the Genocide Convention of the United Nations to outlaw mass murder of whole peoples as practiced by the Nazis, and as threatened to be practiced by the Communists.

I protested against the rigged and phony triels of Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary and of Cardinal Stepinac in Yugoslavia. I repeatedly urged our State Department to remonstrate with these Governments against their incarceration.

I introduced a bill to issue a special postage stamp to honor the memory of Col. David (Mickey) Marcus, the Brooklyn hero who died in the fight for Israel's independence.

I introduced a bill to amend the Tariff Act by stabilizing import duties in order to encourage trade relations with foreign countries.

I supported and voted for the various reorganization plans submitted by President Truman to make the executive departments of our Government more efficient,

I protested vigorously to the House mittee on Post Office against the curtailment of the postal service as false economy and urged the reestablishment of the service and introduced a bill to accomplish that purpose.

I supported the President's point 4 program to aid underdeveloped areas of the world. I spoke up for Americanism, for religious freedom and brotherhood, a helping hand to Italy, unity of Ireland, dissolution of the monopolies in order to aid small business, and many other phases of activity in American life.

In arriving at my conclusion as to how to vote on legislation I always had in mind that veterans who had answered the call of their country and their families were entitled to certain rights and privileges which must always be respected and preserved and my vote has always been cast so as to preserve their best interests.

I am not touching at this time on the numerous efforts in behalf of the many constituents who called upon me for help of one sort or another. In every instance, I did everything I could to help them. The voters of my district have been good to me in permitting me to serve them. I have tried to reciprocate in kind.

### CONCLUSION

The United States and all the free people of the world are now in the midst of a world crisis. Unity of purpose is the demand of the The whole world looks to this country for guidance and leadership in the days ahead to make life more secure for ourselves and our children and to bring lasting peace to a tortured mankind that has not known the meaning of real peace for many years. I have great confidence in the American people, in their loyalty to the highest ideals of mankind, in their will to uphold and maintain our democratic way of life. With God's help, we will go forward to a betYOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS TO HIS CON-

(Remarks of Hon. Abraham J. Multer, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Priday, July 4, 1952)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the 82d Congress is approaching the end of its sessions and this seems an appropriate time to report to my constituents on my service.

During the 2 years when this Congress was in session our Nation was confronted with many important problems at home and abroad. As each of these problems came up before Congress, I sought to the best of my ability to serve the interests of the Nation as a whole, as well as those of the people of my district. Ever since I first took the oath of office as a Member of Congress my guide has always been that all-embracing phrase in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States which reads:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to \* \* \* promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution."

The welfare and liberty of the people, to my mind, are the two greatest principles and needs of our time.

In presenting this, my third report to my constituents, I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratefulness to the people of my district who thrice have elected and re-elected me to this high office, each time by overwhelming majorities. I appreciate more than words can express this great outpouring of confidence and encouragement.

Now, for the fourth time in succession, the Democratic Party has unanimously designated me for another term of 2 years in Congress. Similarly, the Liberal Party, after reviewing my record in Congress, is supporting my candidacy for reelection, as it has done on Previous occasions.

Many endorsements and commendations have come my way from leading national organizations, labor unions, civic groups, and others. Only a few of these can be mentioned in this brief space. The A.F. of L., the CIO, and the United Automobile Workers rated me as having a perfect score on selected vital issues in Congress, such as civil rights, labor laws, housing, price control, rent control, public power, control of commodity speculation, tidelands oil, foreign aid, reciprocal trade, social security and so forth. Railway Labor's Political League, the Railway Conductors, and the Seafarers International Union have endorsed my candidacy for reelection.

Letters of commendation have come voluntarily from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Grange, National Woman's Party, Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association, American Veterans Committee, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, American Chamber of Commerce for Trade With Italy, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, National Federation of Federal Employees, American Federation of Government Employees, New York Federation of Post Office Clerks, and the National Association of Postal Supervisors.

The American Zionist Council voiced its gratitude for my efforts on behalf of Israel; the Welfare Council of New York City appreciated my help in defeating the amendment to limit the construction of public housing; and the Brooklyn chapter of the American Red Cross wrote:

"Your latest actions in our behalf merely serve to confirm our belief that you are making a valuable contribution to the well-being of all the people of Brooklyn and elsewhere by your efforts on our behalf."

Business and consumer groups likewise expressed their appreciation for my efforts and achievements in Congress. The National Association of Consumers thanked me "for your participation in the long and hard struggle during debate on the need for continuing the controls as provided in the Defense Production Act, especially those relating to price, credit, and rent controls. You are to be commended for your contribution." The Office of Price Stabilization appreciated help to that agency in its efforts on behalf of consumers, and the Small Defense Plants Administration for aid in furthering its program in behalf of small business. Other commendations were received from New York State Pharmaceutical Association National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Diamond Manufacturers and Importers Association, New York State Bowling Proprietors Association, and many other organiza-

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

For more than 2 years now our country, in conjunction with other members of the United Nations has been resisting Communist aggression in Korea and has resorted to all possible efforts to prevent this long, drawn-out conflict from developing into another and more destructive world conflagration. Our primary gain in Korea has been not only to stop communism in its tracks, but also to stop the march of communism elsewhere. Since the ill-fated aggression on Korea the masters of the Kremlin have made no attempts at open invasion of peaceful nations.

In Congress I have supported our foreign policy and our efforts to check Communist imperialism. We have attained a certain degree of success through such efforts as the Marshall plan and more recently through military and economic aid under our mutual security program. President Truman's point 4 program to aid underdeveloped areas is becoming more significant and is beginning to show concrete results. Many nations have been aided economically to get back on their feet. We have strengthened our ties with others, particularly in Latin America and Europe. Today, the free nations of the world are probably more united against the common enemy than ever before.

In addition to the steps mentioned, I have

In addition to the steps mentioned, I have supported our own defense efforts so that we and our allies abroad should have the necessary weapons and be prepared to defend our people in the event of further Communist aggression. The security of this Nation is uppermost in our thinking and planning, and for this reason I wholeheartedly supported the appropriations required to meet our military and economic programs.

Specifically, I have urged that financial aid be withheld from those nations who participate in acts of aggressions; that a Joint Committee on International Economic Development be established to study the possibilities of development of backward areas; that we undertake steps to strengthen the United Nations and to seek to convert it into a world federation which would be able to preserve peace. It has always been my view that if the U.N. had been a stronger and more influential organization, the conflict in Korea could have been averted and the world would today be far advanced on the road toward genuine peace.

Other problems and issues within the sphere of foreign affairs which I supported are: Prohibiting the transfer of strategic materials to aggressor nations, extension of reciprocal-trade agreements, shipment of wheat to India to alleviate the famine in that country, contribution to the International Children's Emergency Fund, advocating the unification of Ireland, aid to the people of Italy in their efforts to preserve democracy in their country, approving the constitution of Puerto Rico granting the people of that

country self-government, investigating the Katyn Forest massacre of Polish officers during the last war.

The Prime Minister of Italy presented to me an autographed picture of himself as a tribute to my efforts to help rid his land of communism.

On a number of occasions I protested the persecution of religious minorities, the violation of freedom of speech and of the press in Russia and its Communist satellites. I have directed attention to the Soviet technique of attracting minorities to its cause by pretending to aid them, only to suppress and crush them later. On April 10 of this year, I placed in the Racoan a lengthy document prepared by our Department of State showing how the Communist Government of Rumania is conducting an all-out campaign to destroy freedom.

My interventions and efforts to aid the State of Israel are a matter of record. I have not only voted for economic aid to Israel in 1951 and 1952, but I have exerted every effort within my power to establish cordial relations between Israel and the United States and to obtain this country's intercession to reach peace between Israel and the Arab States. Ever since the establishment of Israel, I have utilized the occasion of independence day to organize a "salute to Israel" on the floor of Congress in which many Members participate with appropriate addresses and greetings.

### CIVIL RIGHTS

The question of safeguarding our civil liberties and reaffirming our civil rights has become one of the foremost problems of our time. Notwithstanding the hysteria of present day, I have always worked diligently in Congress for the principles of civil rights as they affect the entire population, and the minority groups in particular, such as Negroes, Jews, Catholics, and so forth. I have opopsed discrimination in employment and in housing: I fought against segregation in the armed services and for freedom in education.

While I am wholeheartedly in favor of eliminating subversive and disloyal individuals from public service, I am vigorously opposed to tactics which smack of thought-control, character assassination, guilt by association and other such totalitarian methods which we have come to recognize as "McCarthyism" These are not in the tradition of American democracy and, if continued, will do irreparable harm to this country, to its democratic institutions, and to the civil rights and liberties of the American people.

When Congress was considering a resolution to investigate philanthropic and educational foundations. I fought and voted against this resolution because I saw in it an attempt to censor and control the policies and objectives of these institutions. Among those to be investigated are listed the Rockefeller Foundation, Guggenheim Foundation, Carnegie Endowment, and the Rosenwald Fund, all of which have contributed greatly toward the education and improvement of the standard of living of minorities.

I have urged home rule for the disenfranchised people of Washington, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, withholding of aid to National Guard organizations practicing discrimination, and elimination of restrictions in housing on the grounds of race, color, or creed. I have never hesitated to speak up for religious freedom, tolerance, brotherhood, and true understanding among the people of this great Nation.

### PRICE CONTROL

To give my constituents a complete picture of the struggle I waged in the past 2 years to continue economic controls and check inflation would require a report several times the size of this item. As a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee—

which is the committee that deals with legislation on economic controls-I was in the forefront of the struggle for price control, rent control, housing, wage stabilization, and credit control.

At all times during these lengthy con-flicts both in committee and on the floor of problems and difficulties facing the average Congress. I was continually guided by the problems and difficulties facing the average American family in meeting its budget for food, shelter, clothing, and other necessities of life. That was uppermost in my mind, it was clear that unless we adopt legislation to effectively halt soaring prices and the spiral of inflation, our entire economy would be ruined. Hardest bit of all, are those of middle and low income, the workers, the professionals, and those of fixed incomes including those living on pensions.

Throughout 1951 and 1952, when the Defense Production Act was up for renewal and powerful forces sought to cripple controls or to eliminate them entirely, I spoke up in the interests of the consumer. ever possible, I sought to show the conspiracy against the consuming public on the part of profiteering and greedy elements.

On June 12, 1951, I said:

"There is little doubt in my mind that there is a conspiracy afoot between the big packers, some of the feeders, and some of the cattlemen, to scare the consuming public into demanding a cessation of price control. As part of that conspiracy they will try to create beef shortages where actually there are none and there is no reason for any. We have more livestock today than the country has ever before produced."

In the ensuing weeks, when it became evident that the Republicans in Congress were not concerned with price control or inflation but were actually impeding every effort to establish effective controls in order to aid certain selfish interests, I stated on the

House floor June 30, 1951:

"The Republican program this year as to how to control inflation starts with the promise of pay-as-you-go taxation; the action, Republican votes to defeat every item in the tax bill so you do not get enough taxes with which to pay for the expenses of Government. Next is the Republican promise to stop inflation by control of credits \* \* \*; the action, Republican votes beat down the amendments to the Defense Production Act which seek to do that. Then they say control inflation by increased production because that will bring prices down. But prices continue to run away. So the Republican action on every vote \* \* \* is to kill price control."

When the Republicans continued to emasculate controls through various crippling amendments, I again warned them that the consumer will not forget their action. On

July 5, 1951, I said:

"If we are to have an effective control bill that is going to do any good and help save the economy of our country and beat down the forces of inflation, which all agree are just as vicious and just as bad as commuplast as victors and just as one as nism at its worst, we will have to have a control bill that will do equal justice to all with exemptions to none. We will have to put the national interest above the selfish interest. But the consumer is a small guy; he has no lobby here to come in and plead for him. We can kick him around. speaks only on election day and you hope by election day of 1952 he will have forgotten how you mistreated him in 1951."

On occasion, when certain elements could not meet the arguments in defense of the consumers in the big cities, they resorted to name calling and threats. In defense of the good name of the people of New York, I refuted such tactics as follows-July 17.

"To those who continually make invidious reference to New York black marketeers, let me say that if their constituents were as law abiding, as cooperative, and as good citizens as the average New Yorker, we would have very little difficulty."

Finally, when it became evident that the 1951 control bill would be weak and practically ineffective, I frankly told the Members of Congress on July 19:

"I am taking this time to call the attention, not only of the Members of Congress but of the American public to this situation, so that they can wake up and know that unless this Congress wakes up we will have a Defense Production Act without any defense and without any production. We will have a control bill with no controls."

Some last minute changes were written into the bill which made it workable to some extent last year. When renewal of the act came up for consideration early this summer, a strenuous effort was made on the part of opponents of economic controls to kill the entire act or at least to eliminate price control, rent control, credit control, and other vital phases. Again and again I pleaded with the opposition not to terminate controls but to extend them for another full year. On June 19 1952, I stated:

'The Banking and Currency Committee showed good judgment when they voted to extend the controls until June 30, 1953. We must play it safe as far as our economic stability is concerned. If the controls are extended for 12 months, and if the emer-gency should end in a shorter time, they can always be terminated by administrative or congressional action. On the other hand, if the emergency should still be with us a year from now, Congress would have adequate opportunity to consider further ex-tension legislation."

I was highly dissatisfied with the final bill as adopted by Congress, I considered it an unenforcible bill with ineffective provisions. I stated then:

"I voted for the extension of the Defense Production Act most reluctantly. I do not think that it was a good bill, but I think it is better than having no controls at all. The rent-control provisions, for example, are, in my judgment, very weak. I also think that some of the price-control features, particularly the one relating to processed fruits and vegetables, are bad. The amendments affecting the wage-stabilization program are likewise far from perfect."

At every step of the way I sought to improve the act by introducing amendments and bills to aid the consumers in the struggle against soaring prices. Among the more important proposals were bills to create a select committee to study consumer interests; to protect the Nation's economy against inflationary pressures; to provide for fuel allocations and priorities during emergencies; to appoint business advisory committees; to repeal the Capehart amendments, and so forth.

### RENT CONTROL AND HOUSING

As already indicated, I fought consistently for effective rent control, which is so vital to the maintenance of our standard of living for millions of Americans. The danger of any relaxation of rent control is especially great in the large metropolitan areas where difficult situation would follow. It has always been my view, ever since I became a Member of Congress, that the fight against exorbitant rents must be continued with ample protection, however, to the landlords to assure them a fair return. I fought against every attempt to lift rent control in various areas, particularly in critical defensehousing areas. In the latter case I argued as follows on June 26 of this year.

"In these critical areas the Federal Government-not the local government-is re-

sponsible for the acute housing situation and the pressure on rents. The Federal Gov-ernment has established the military installations and has directed the men to be stationed at these installations. The construction and expansion of defense production plants are the direct effect of defense orders which the Federal Government has placed. For these reasons, the Federal Government has a responsibility which it cannot evadeto provide protection to servicemen and defense workers against exorbitant rents.

Similarly, I have urged the adoption of legislation calling for slum clearance and the construction of federally assisted lowcost and middle-income housing, as well as cooperative housing projects to alleviate the urgent need for adequate housing. In support of such legislation I stated on August

14, 1951:

"Under this bill, we will have no more slums \* \* \*. In every community that needs housing that does not have the finances to build community facilities, this bill will give private free enterprise the opportunity to create private housing. The bill will also provide the community facilities without which the housing is uninhabitable. . . . You thereby help these communities to build up in the American way, under the American standard of living, and we will have no more slums, and we will have no insanitary conditions."

The most difficult struggle encountered by the forces fighting for adequate housing was the move instigated by the real-estate lobby which attempted to the cut the number of public-housing units to be constructed per year from 50,000 to a mere 5,000 units. During the debate on this question, I spoke up frequently in support of 50,000 units and also read to the Members of Congress a telegram addressed to me by the mayor of New York describing how the proposed cut would seriously hurt the housing situation in New On March 19, 1952, I said:

"May I remind you that originally the law provided for the starting of not more than 135,000 units of public housing each year. Then we cut that to 75,000 units per year \* \* \*. Last year we cut it to 50,000 units per year. Now this distinguished committee recommends that you cut it to 25,000

units per year."

Actually, however, it proved to be even worse, since an amendment was introduced on the floor of the Congress to reduce the number of units to 5,000. When that amendment came up for discussion and the vote

the next day I said:

What you are going to do if you adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Fisher] to cut this to 5,000 units \* \* \* is to make worthless millions of dollars of investments of cities and States throughout the country, I tell you that you are making a very serious mistake if you do not go along with this project, at least to the limited extent of 50,000 units per year. \* \* \* If you want to do the right thing by your constituents, if you want to do the right thing by those people who cannot help themselves, if you want to eliminate delinquency and crime among the low-income groups, give them a decent place in which to live, give them a place where they can bring up their children in some sort of decent fashion, so that they may realize the ambition of every American to attain the standard of living that we recognize as the very minimum."

# LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

My opposition to antilabor laws and my efforts for improved labor legislation have been duly acknowledged by the A. F. of L. the CIO, and other sections of organized labor. I look forward to determined action in the Eighty-third Congress for better labor laws and I shall give my utmost support to achieve this goal.

In the field of labor relations, I opposed the Lucas amendment which sought to abolish the Wage Stabilization Board or reduce its effectiveness by taking away from the Board its emergency labor-disputes powers assigned to it by the President. The amendment which aimed to strip the Board of its power in 1951 was rejected by Congress, but a new and more successful attempt to destroy the WSB was made this year.

What brought it on was the prolonged steel-industry dispute which sharply divided opinions on such matters as the legality of the wage-dispute functions of the WSB, the invoking of an injunction against the union, proposals to submit labor unions to the provisions of the antitrust laws, and other matters. In arguing against changing the equal tripartite structure of the WSB. I stated on the House floor on June 20:

"If you adopt the Lucas amendment as it is given to you now, when you put more public members on the Board than labor and management together, you will still have the public members controlling and giving a decision just as they did in the steel dispute case \* \* The Wage Stabilization Board made the recommendation that the unionshop clause should be part of the contract. Who started this cry of 'kill the umpire'? The steel mill owners and managers who lost the decision."

Several days later, on June 25, when Congress was considering a request to the President to invoke the Taft-Hartley law in the steel dispute, I said:

"The Congress is not enacting fair and effective legislation. It is not any legislation if it adopts this amendment to the Defense Production Act by which you will send the President a letter telling him to use a law which you and I know is not going to produce steel and is not going to get the men back to work.

"For reasons of fairness, practicality, and effectiveness, the Taft-Hartley Act does not provide the answer to the present steel dispute. What is needed is authority for the Government to operate the steel mills until a settlement is reached."

In the end, Congress retained the tripartite structure of the WSB, but it took away the Board's jurisdiction over the unionshop issue and instituted other unjustifiable changes. This may result in much difficulty in settling labor disputes in the future.

Just as I worked for and voted in 1950 to broaden the Social Security Act to include 10 million additional people, so this year I wholeheartedly supported the bill to increase social security benefits. The increase goes into effect as of October 1, 1952, and every beneficiary will receive at least \$5 or more additional in his monthly check. I shall continue to work toward the goal whereby the entire adult population will be entitled to such benefits upon reaching the statutory age.

Among other measures in this field I sponsored a bill to provide equal pay for equal work for women, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings to \$80 per month (this Congress increased the sum to \$75); I supported an increase in the pension to retired railway, employees and an increase in unemployment insurance benefits.

### NATIONAL ECONOMY AND TAXES

During the fiscal year 1951-52 Congress appropriated about \$50 billion for defense, while in the current year some \$60 billion have been designated for that purpose. They are unquestionably tremendous sums. They constitute about three-fourths of our national budget. Unfortunately, we have no other recourse, since the security of our Nation comes before everything else. In order not to invite national disaster, our defenses must be strengthened and made ready for any eventuality.

This huge budget is met through taxzation which serves a double purpose: Taxes help to pay the expenditures of our defense program and operations of the Government, and they also serve to keep inflation in check. There is not a Member of Congress who would not like to see the day come soon when taxes can be appreciably reduced and all controls abolished—and I am among them—but I would not like to see it done at the price of ruin to our national economy resulting from runaway inflation.

At the present time, we can only hope for equalization of the tax burden whereby that burden should be taken off the shoulders of the low-income groups and placed upon the middle and higher income groups and big business. In the past, I advocated repeal of excise taxes because they affect primarily the small wage earner; I supported an excess-profits tax directed chiefly against profiteering on the part of the greedy.

More recently, I have urged tax exemptions for members of the Armed Forces who are serving outside the United States, deductions for expenses in connection with education of children, increasing the exemption to \$3,500 for heads of families and \$2,500 for single persons, granting exemptions to persons living on retirement pensions and annuities, and other proposals.

sions and annuities, and other proposals. In connection with strengthening the national economy, I took an active interest in aiding small business in order to keep it alive and operating during this period of our dislocated economy. In February 1951, I was appointed as a member of a Select Committee To Conduct a Study and Investigation of the Problems of Small Business. This congressional committee conducted hearings throughout the country and made a number of important recommendations to aid small business by extending to it a share of the defense work and through the establishment of the Small Defense Plants Administration to cope with this problem.

## IMMIGRATION

It has always been my view that one of the major reasons for this country's growth and development was its liberal policy on immigration which enabled the homeless and the persecuted to come to these blessed shores and help to build our country. In Congress, I have always favored the tinuation of such a policy. Consequently, I worked ardently for passage of the Displaced Persons Act in 1948 under which more than 300,000 DP's entered the United States. When that act was about to expire in 1951, I urged that all DP's who had filed for admission to this country before the expira-tion date of June 30, 1951, should be granted the opportunity to come here notwithstanding the fact that the law will have expired. This was subsequently accomplished by enactment of a 6 month extension.

It was not so simple, however, in the case of the McCarran Immigration Act which was passed by Congress this year. I did my utmost to fight this discriminatory measure, but the anti-immigration forces were too strong. When the bill was under discussion in the House, I stated on April 23:

"I do not know whether my father and mother came here because somebody gave them the exalted right or the exalted privilege to come here, but I do know that most of us would not be here today if their forebears had not had the absolute right to come here before the time that some Congress wrote into this Nation's law that provision making it only an exalted privilege.

\* \* If you look at the bill and try to determine where the merit or lack of merit lies, you will find there is discrimination written all through the bill."

That bill was, as is well known, approved by overwhelming majorities in both Houses of Congress, and then the President's veto of the measure was overridden to make it the law of the land. I hope that a strong effort will be made in the 83d Congress to eliminate the discriminatory and racist sections of this law.

### VETERANS' AFFAIRS

In casting my votes on veterans' legislation I have always tried to preserve the best interests of the men who answered the call of their country. They and their families are entitled to certain rights and privileges which must be respected and preserved.

The most important legislative measure containing benefits to veterans to come out of Congress this year was the GI bill for veterans of the Korean conflict, who were granted medical, educational, housing, training, and other benefits similar to those extended to World War II veterans. I supported this measure, as well as other bills calling for pension and compensation benefits for disabled veterans and their dependents and pay increases to servicemen to meet the cost of living.

At the same time, I sponsored various bills of interest to veterans, such as to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces; to amend the Housing Act of 1950 to permit veterans to use guaranteed housing loans to \$7,500; to provide that pension, compensation, and retirement pay be paid during active service, such amount being deducted from active-service pay.

I joined with the entire Brooklyn congressional delegation to prevent the Veterans' Administration from removing its regional office from Brooklyn. When the same threat came up a second time during the summer of 1951, I introduced a bill to prohibit the Veterans' Administration Administrator from transferring any offices or making extensive reductions in the Veterans' Administration staff until 60 days after giving notice to Congress.

In recognition of my services on behalf of veterans, I was given two awards by veterans' organizations, which I shall always cherish. The Raymond Lupin Memorial Post of the American Legion in Brooklyn elected me an honorary patron in 1951. The Brooklyn chapter of Disabled American Veterans presented me with a certificate of merit for outstanding accomplishments in promoting legislation for disabled veterans.

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The defense of the rights of minorities in various countries where they are persecuted as such has always been of deep concern to me. On numerous occasions I brought to the attention of Congress the plight of the Jews in the Soviet Union and in the Communist satellite countries where Jewish religious and cultural life is being exterminated and Jews are not permitted to emigrate to Israel. Similarly, I have vigorously protested the resurgence of nazism in Germany and our failure to denazify the Germans. I have been as alert in protesting the plight of persecuted Catholics in various countries.

On January 30, 1951, I described to the Members of Congress the anti-Jewish policy of persecution adopted by Communist Hungary. I said:

"Anti-Semitism is rampant in Hungary, the Jews and other religious minorities are regarded with suspicion because they look to America and the West as their last hope for eventual freedom."

I have similarly urged the House Foreign Affairs Committee to appoint a bipartisan commission to investigate our failure to stamp out nazism in Germany and to eliminate anti-Semitism there. I told the committee:

"Large sections of our population today are distrustful of Germany. They fear we may be building up a new Frankenstein that may someday come back to plague us."

Not only has the violation of human rights abroad concerned me, but I am equally in-

terested in the efforts to combat prejudice and anti-Semitism in this country. I have urged interfaith understanding and true brotherhood as a means of combating such misconduct. Rabblerousers in this country have for some time been spreading the lie that one of our Founding Fathers of this Republic, Benjamin Franklin, disliked the Jews and criticized them. The story was a forgery and an insult to the memory of this venerated American. To establish its falsity, I inserted in the Congressional Record a document showing how Franklin headed a drive to clear the debt of a Jewish synagogue in Philadelphia in 1788.

As a result of my efforts, for the first time since the establishment of the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Jewish chaplains have been assigned to each Academy on a full-time basis to minister to the boys of their faith, who are in attendance there as cadets and

midshipmen.

One of the projects, of which I am most proud, was my part in obtaining the consent of our great President, Harry S. Truman, to lend his name to the establishment of a village in Israel, known as Kfar Truman.

The village was dedicated to him at a dinner tendered by the Jewish National Fund to the President in Washington, D.C., on May 26, 1952, attended by outstanding personalities from every walk of life and every part of the country. The speakers on that historic occasion included the Vice President of the United States, the Ambassador of Israel, Dr. Harris J. Levine, president of the Jewish National Fund, and your humble servant. President Truman's response was beautiful and inspiring.

Other issues which were of interest to significant segments of our population were considered by the 82d Congress. Where the idea was of a constructive and beneficial nature, I worked assiduously for its enactment; where it was, in my opinion, detrimental to the interests of the Nation, I

opposed it vigorously.

Time and again I urged upon Congress to increase the pay of Federal and postal employees. They are loyal and efficient workers. I opposed cutting their annual leave and sick-leave benefits. I also protested on several occasions as false economy the curtailment of the postal service and I introduced a bill to reestablish the service to its previous status.

In the realm of Government reorganization, I supported the various reorganization plans to make the executive departments more efficient, including such plans as reorganization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, revision of our military reserves, reorganization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and others.

I opposed the tidelands oil bill which almed to give away to a few States the offshore oil deposits estimated to be valued at about \$40 billion. This is the property of the country as a whole and all the people

should benefit from it.

In the field of health and welfare, I favored aid for local and State development of public-health units, the extension of grants to States for public assistance, and flood relief for people in the stricken areas

flood relief for people in the stricken areas. Other bills which I introduced were to provide a uniform national system of automobile registration; to amend the Tariff Act by stabilizing import duttes to encourage international trade relations; for negotiation of a treaty for the defense of the Mediterranean area; to establish a memorial honoring the contribution to American military and naval history by all religious faiths, and many others.

I introduced a number of private bills to aid individuals where the circumstances merited such aid. In other instances I did all possible to help those of my constituents who called upon me for assistance of one sort or another. I never failed to try to help them, even though my efforts have not always been successful.

### CONCLUSION

My record in Congress is an open book, which I modestly, yet proudly, present to the people of my district. They have been kind to me in permitting me to serve them in the highest legislative Chamber of the Nation. I have tried to show here how I have fulfilled their trust in me, realizing at all times that "public office is a public trust."

The exigencies of our time are so great that we must not lessen our efforts to defend human liberty and preserve our free institutions. The free nations of the world must stand united in their common effort to uphold the highest ideals of mankind and to maintain our way of life. Our people are on the threshold of great decisions. With the help of Almighty God, we shall decide wisely and go forward to a better day of peace and tranquillity for all mankind.

SO THE TIME FOR A CHANGE ARRIVED, AND CREEPING SOCIALISM BECAME THE BIG GIVE-AWAY WHILE THE LITTLE FELLOW LOST HIS SHIBT

(Remarks of Hon. Abraham J. Multer, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Monday, Aug. 3, 1953)

Mr. MULTER, Mr. Speaker, this is the true story—I wish it were a fairy tale—of an America grown up—but not wiser.

If what follows sounds political, believe me it is intentionally so. After all, politics, according to all lexicographers, is the science of government and this saga deals only with government—your Government.

If it sounds partisan it is so only because the members of the opposite political faith have slanted the record that way by their actions.

If what I say hurts, it is only because the sponsors of inimical policies have failed to provide any armor against the cruelties inherent therein.

With such brief apologia, let me proceed to tell this tale of woe.

For 20 years almost every attempt by Democratic leaders and legislators to improve the conditions of our country and to establish world peace and to expand man's divine right of equal opportunity to earn a livelihood with a decent standard of living, has been ridiculed, derided and opposed by members of the Republican Party. In all those years there was little or no constructive criticism. There was much carping and bitterness as phony labels were sought to be attached to every progressive step that was taken to benefit the citizenry of our country.

Home loans, farm loans, small business assistance, housing and power, rural electrification and telephones, soil conservation and flood control, farm subsidies and fuel regution, savings programs and bank deposit insurance, development of natural resources for the benefit of all, social security and unemployment insurance, protection of the right to work, improvement of the lot of the civil servant, protection of the veteran, particularly the maimed and disabled, assistance to the orphan, the widow and the helpless, aids to health, education, and the public welfare were all labeled creeping socialism and worse.

Only in the field of foreign policy was there any semblance of bipartisan cooperation for the best interests of the country. Even there it was only agreement on principle. Despite the fact that a Democratic administration sought and obtained only the best available men, regardless of political affiliation (thus putting as many Republicans as Democrats in charge of administration) the sniping never abated.

We were told:

Time for a change—stop the monster from creeping further into the Nation's vitals—drive it out—return the country to free enterprise—stop infiation—bring prices down—produce more—pay less—get more—balance the budget—cut expenditures—reduce taxes.

Repetition had its effect. Even those who knew better, began to succumb to the never-

ending stream of propaganda.

At the psychologically correct moment the knight in shining armor appeared on the scene, a truly great soldier, deservedly honored as a world hero. When he, unacquainted with the ways of politics, but in the best of faith and intentions, began to sing the same song, the melody was indeed sweet and the words most begulling.

Logic and reason took flight. Fantasy and wishful thinking wafted many into the land of make-believe. What could we lose? Is a Republican mink coat—or is it sable—different from the Democratic one? Is it not time for a change? Few asked: A change to what or why or for whom? After all—we can always change back. Nor did they stop long enough to inquire: If the change should be for the worse, can we regain our losses?

Election day, 1952, came and with it the first change as the people willed it. A Republican President and a Republican Con-

gress.

Eureka but not yet utopia.

Democrats, who for 20 years winced under the tongue lashing of the Republicans remembered the Biblical injunction to do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Like good American citizens, they bowed to

the will of the majority.

They promised cooperation. They announced there would be only constructive criticism, no sniping, no backbiting, no invectives.

Came January 3, 1953, and the new Congress was sworn in and organized. They listened politely but impatiently and indifferently to the outgoing President. They waited for Inauguration Day.

waited for Inauguration Day.

Came Inauguration Day, January 20, 1953, and they listened fearfully but enthusiastically to the incoming President. And again

they waited.

Be not impatient. Give them time. Give them a chance.

Time passed. And they acted—both the new President and the new Congress. Things happened. Not too much and certainly, not too good.

Now as the 1st session of the 83d Congress comes to a close this fine summer day, August 3, 1953, would it be unfair if I stated the account, totaled the "do's" and the "don'ts," the "gives" and the "takes" and tried to get a balance—knowing full well that there will be little balance left for our fellow citizens.

Here goes:

Promise: A balanced budget.

Performance: More unbalanced than when the Republicans took over.

Promise: Spend less.

Performance: Spent more with an increase in future fixed charges of government.

Promise: Reduce taxes.

Performance: Increased by extending taxes due to expire.

Promise: A stabilized economy by reduction of prices and cost of living.

Performance: Higher prices to the consumer, higher costs to the home buyer, higher rents to the tenant and lower prices to the farmer.

Promise: Reduce the national debt.

Performance: An attempt to increase it, prevented by an almost solid Democratic opposition in the Senate. It passed the House with 84 percent of the Republicans voting for it and 61 percent of the Democrats opposed.

Promise: A new foreign policy. Precisely what changes we were to expect we were never told.

Performance: Absolutely no change in policy. The change in administration, how-ever, is driving our friends and allies fur-

Promise: A new farm policy.

Performance: No change in policy. A change in administration that has antagonized the farmer who has voted 10 to 1 to continue the old policy.

Promise: A new tax program.

The only Performance: None presented. change is the reduction in individual income taxes effective January 1954, pursuant to a law enacted by the last Democratic Congress and signed by the last Democratic President. However, Mr. Taxpayer, do not spend that saving. The next session of this Republican Congress may take it away from They are even now threatening us with a Federal sales tax.

Promise: The Republican Party promised to keep the Taft-Hartley labor law intact. The Republican candidate for President said he recognized its inequities and promised

amendment.

Performance: No change in that law.

Promise: Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

Performance: Nothing.

Promise: A change in our permanent im-migration laws to liberalize them and remove the inequities and unfairness thereof.

Performance: No change. The temporary Refugee Immigration Act to admit 217,000 immigrants over a 3-year period was part of the Democratic program and was enacted only because of Democratic support.

Promise: To conserve the natural resources of the Nation.

Performance: Submerged oil lands given away. This was promised by the Republicandidate and he was supported by southern Democrats who campaigned for reelection on that pledge. Public power, TVA, AEC, and soil conservation programs gutted. Rubber plants ordered sold, RFC assets, including defense plants, ordered disposed of.

Promise: Encouragment and improvement of health and education programs.

Performance: Cutting the budgets for these programs.

Promise: A comprehensive civil-rights pro-

Performance: Nothing.

Changes that we got even though not promised:

First. Hard money, that is, money that

is harder to get.
Second. Higher interest rates on Government bonds, thus increasing the cost of Government and the burden of the taxpaver: higher rates on mortgages; higher rates on consumer's financing; higher rates on veteran's loans; higher rates on business loans; higher rates on State and municipal loans; higher rates on farmer's loans; higher rates on auto loans.

Third. Depreciation of Government bonds, some are selling as low as 92 cents on the dollar.

Fourth. Destruction of the public-housing program.

Fifth. Impairment of the morale of civil service employees by Executive orders emasculating the merit system.

Sixth. Decrease in veterans' benefits.

In sharp contrast to all of the foregoing is the conduct of the responsible Democratic Members of the Congress.

They offered bills to implement their party platform. They could get no hearings from committees controlled by the majority party.

They offered bills and amendments to bills to effectuate the President's program to the extent that it coincided with the Democratic

The press, time after time, referred to the passage of such bills as "Eisenhower vic-

tories." Actually they were part and parcel of the Democratic platform. They could never have been enacted without Democratic votes. In most instances there were more Democrats than Republicans voting for those measures.

Notable among these measures were, first, extension of the President's power to reorganize the executive departments-if he does not economize in that field, the responsibility is solely his; second, establishment of the Cabinet post of Health, Education, and Welfare; third, rejection of the cut in funds for REA; fourth, prevention of the weakening of civil service; fifth, rejection of cut in funds for soil conservation; sixth, resortation of funds for aid to schools; seventh, continuance of a nonpolitical Tariff Commission; eighth, extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Authority; ninth, prohibiting arbi-trary denial of medical care to veterans; tenth, authorization and appropriation of moneys for foreign aid; eleventh, extension of the mutual-security program; twelfth, gift of wheat to starving Pakistanians; thirteenth, admission of 217,000 immigrants over 3-year period.

That is the record to date.

Even if President Eisenhower should not acknowledge that his program could never have been enacted without Democratic votes. we in the Democratic Party will continue to vote for what we believe is in the best inter-

ests of our country.

In the not too distant future, the electorate will have an opportunity to voice its approval or disapproval of the changes it got and of the changes it did not get.

Until then, we will do our duty as we see it-let the chips fall where they may.

TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS THE FIGHT MUST GO

(Extension of remarks of Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, August 19, 1954)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, at the close of the first session of this Congress, on August 3, 1953, I reviewed for my constituents the accomplishments, and lack thereof, of our distinguished body. I pointed out the great divergence between the pledges and promises by the Republican Party and its presidential candidate in 1952 and their performance or lack thereof as the majority party in power in 1953.

Another legislative year has now gone by. It is time again to take a look. Perhaps not a new look, but certainly a good look, even tend today to reverse the usual form of stating first the facts and then the conclusion.

### CONCLUSION

When the 80th Congress was dubbed the worst Congress of history, our contemporaries overlooked that worse than a "do-nothing Congress" is a Congress that does nothing but give away the birthright of a nation.

The 83d Congress and this Republican administration have earned the right to be charged with doing nothing but giving away the people's rights and property.

The balance of this report will be devoted to documentation of the foregoing conclusion.

### HUMAN RIGHTS

This is an excellent time to refresh our memories with a quotation from our Declaration of Independence of these immortal words:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,

that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their health and happiness."

Those principles have been written into our Constitution as rights accorded to our citizens, and with restrictions against any impairment by executive, judicial, or legislative action.

If they are to be changed, that change can be accomplished only by constitutional amendment.

Nevertheless, we have seen during these last 2 years, a complete disregard of those basic concepts.

Fear runs wild, and hysteria has taken

Laws have been enacted in violation of article I of the Constitution, prohibiting ex post facto laws and bills of attainder.

Laws and executive orders violative of the Bill of Rights, as contained in our Constitution, have been enacted and promulgated.

I have done my best to resist such utterly un-American conduct, first, because it is fundamentally wrong and second, because it strengthens our enemies and weakens our will to withstand their totali-

tarian philosophy.

I favor the right, under safeguard of court order or search warrant, to obtain evidence, even by wiretapping, to convict criminals. I opposed the bill to give the right to use such evidence previously obtained without

court order or search warrant.

I favor empowering the courts to require witnesses to testify in criminal proceedings by granting them immunity where otherwise some other criminal might escape trial. I oppose giving that right to Congress, because Congress is a legislative body and not a court. Congress is supposed to investigate solely for the purpose of legislating; it is not the FBI; it is not a grand jury; it is not a petty jury; it is not a judge; it is not a prosecutor; it is not a President with power to pardon. No legislative body in our entire American history has even been blocked from legislating because a witness or group of witnesses refused to testify.

The best evidence that I am correct in that statement is that despite witnesses who have refused to testify about com-munism, the Congress has, nevertheless, enacted a law finding that the Communist Party is not a political party but a criminal conspiracy.

I agree with the finding, but urged that the law was a very bad one because it usurps the function of the judiciary.

The bill to outlaw the Community Party violates every principle of good government. Aside from being a bill of attainder and an ex post facto law, it denies not only free speech but free thought; it denies the right of assembly and the right of petition for redress of wrongs. It is a completely totalitarian technique.

The manner in which these bills were foisted upon the Congress was even worse. Not only was gag rule imposed by limitation of debate, but they were brought be-fore the House without having had adequate hearings, without reports for guidance of the Members, without copies of the bills, and under rules permitting no amendments.

That is the horribly terrifying manner in which a heretofore deliberative body struck down our liberties and impaired our freedom by pushing through in the closing days of this session bills which do violence to the things for which men and women have fought and died since before Magna Carta.

I attribute these bad bills to what has come to be known as McCarthyism. Those who contend that McCarthyism has alerted the country to the danger of communism must now concede that the direct result has been the creation of an unhealthy atmosphere of fear and suspicion which may easily destroy the very vitals of good government.

### LIBERALISM VERSUS CONSERVATISM

Our President has repeatedly told us that as to human values and human rights, he is liberal, but as to property and property rights, he is conservative. It sounds good. I wish it were true. I will not repeat here the many fallures of President Eisenhower to perform the pledges of candidate Eisenhower. They have been previously documented. Let us today analyze what has happened under our President's leadership and thereby make apparent his and the Republican Party's fulfillment of the converse of his declared policy.

OPERATION GIVEAWAY, OR BUNDLES FOR BIL-LIONAIRES

The gift of the submerged-oil lands was camouflaged as a return to certain States of their property. You cannot return to a State what it never had. The U.S. Supreme Court three times ruled that these lands and rights never belonged to any State. As a matter of fact, most of them were bought with funds from the U.S. Treasury.

If Congress and the President had not given them away for the benefit of the big oil companies and not the few States involved as is claimed, the revenues from those lands would have been used to educate the children of every State of the Union.

OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES; CREEPING FAVOR-

The Nation's resources have been the subject of a whole series of gigantic giveaways, beginning with the offshore oil bill endorsed by President Elsenhower.

Perhaps the most incredible giveaway of all, deals with atomic energy. The people of the country have spent \$12 billion of their tax money in developing an atomic-energy program. The Eisenhower administration and the Republican-controlled Congress, however, chose to set the wheels in motion for giving away the rights to atomic energy to the few private power monopolies. The most fantastic Republican proposition was the Dixon-Yates contract whereby a certain private group was granted contract rights to provide power without competitive bidding; it was arbitrarily selected for the benefit, although other firms offered to do the job more cheaply. The Eisenhower administration even offered to pay all their taxes for them and guarantee them against any loss. I am proud of my vote against the atomic energy giveaway.

The efforts to dispose of our syntheticrubber and tin-smelting plants and the attempt to wreck TVA and our entire public power program, are more of the giveaway philosophy in action.

## MONEY: HARDER TO GET

I spent considerable time and effort in opposing the Republican giveaway to bankers through higher interest rates. The so-called hard-money policy actually made money harder to get. Republican bankers took over the Treasury Department and promptly proceeded to raise the interest rate to the highest level since 1933. They sold Government bonds below par value to bankers who profited immensely from unnecessarily higher interest rates. I joined with other Members of Congress in protesting this giveaway to bankers, and my remarks in the Congressional Record are quite numerous on this subject.

Not only did this hard-money policy constitute excessive profit for bankers, but it was perhaps the principal cause of the recession we have had. With interest rates excessively high, consumers and small-business men could not borrow money. As a result, mass unemployment occurred, caus-

ing a serious recession because of a lack of consumer purchasing power to buy the products of American industry.

The Eisenhower administration was disastrously slow in taking action against this recession; indeed, we still have close to 4 million Americans unemployed, with many more in jobs at only part time. Because of our constant pounding, the administration finally reversed itself and repudiated the hard-money policy, although its evil effects are regrettably still with us.

Call me a prophet of gloom, Mr. President. But it is your Secretary of Commerce who says that the gross national production is down \$9 billion from 1953 to 1954, and it is your Federal Reserve Board that says that industrial production is down \$12 billion from 1953 to 1954.

### VETERANS' RIGHTS

Part of the liberal Republican policies was the increase of interest rates on veterans' mortgages. This was among the very first accomplishments of this administration.

As soon as we achieved a reversal of the hard-money policy, I started a campaign to decrease the veterans' loan interest rates to what they had been.

The chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, on the floor of the House, promised me such legislation would be enacted.

It has not even been reported to the Congress.

We did succeed in enacting a bill to increase veteran's pensions by 5 percent. Liberal, indeed. A monthly pension of \$50 is now \$52.50.

But all veterans' services—medical care, hospitalization, and the like—have been cut and cut more than 5 percent.

That was not being illiberal as to humans; it was being conservative as to money.

I have consistently supported measures to adequately compensate our Armed Forces and veterans for the sacrifices they make in the Nation's behalf. I have introduced bills providing free postage on letters to and from members of our Armed Forces, extra compensation for prisoners of the Korean war, income tax exemption for members of the Armed Forces, and various adjustments to secure equitable pensions, compensation, and retirement pay.

# THE CONSUMER'S POCKETBOOK AND THE FARMERS' PLIGHT

During these 2 years of Republicanism, the cost of living has reached an alltime high, as any shopper can testify and as Government statistics prove in black and white. Coupled with this record high cost of living have been the hardships caused by the recession, so that many millions of Americans have suffered reductions in their standard of living

Particularly pernicious has been the price of food. Consumers are forced to pay twice for their food, first in their tax bill to the Government and then in the marketplace. There is something radically wrong with the present agricultural program, as I have often said in Congress. Official reports show that food prices to the consumer have actually risen, while prices to farmers have declined.

Yet the Republican leadership has done nothing to remedy this situation. The only solution the Secretary of Agriculture offers is to reduce farmers' incomes below their present level, despite his claim that no appreciable reduction in consumer food prices will result. The proposal I have made is to try the Brannan plan for all agriculture, which Candidate Eisenhower termed "moral bankruptcy," but which President Eisenhower has instituted for the wool industry.

The President and his agriculture experts pretend that a flexible price support pro-

gram will reduce prices to the consumer and increase income to the farmer.

They continue in that fallacious claim even after they have proved themselves wrong.

We have never had rigid but only flexible price supports for the dairy industry.

One of the first things done by our Secretary of Agriculture, with the hearty approval of our President, was to drop price supports for this industry from 90 percent of parity to 75 percent.

Result: The farmer is getting less and the consumer is paying more.

That is not caused by any failure of the cut in prices to seep through.

I am talking about milk produced one day and sold the next day for which the farmer receives less and the consumer pays more.

How can they urge that any different result can come from products that will be stored for long periods of time?

Do not be fooled by any pretense that we will store less of the staples or basic commodities.

On the basis of the representations of the President and his Secretary of Agriculture that we will store more, this very session of Congress increased the buying, lending, and storing authority of the President and his Department of Agriculture from \$6½ billion to \$10 billion. That is in addition to all the billions to be taken out of storage and not charged to the authorization.

### LABOR AND UNEMPLOYMENT

One of the most important Republican pledges was amendment of the Taft-Hartley law. I favored the elimination of the Taft-Hartley Act's repressive measures against organized labor. I have always sought to promote legislation fair to labor and management.

But, as you may remember, President Eisenhower reversed himself when he refused to go along with the Secretary of Labor Durkin's program for labor legislation, which followed Candidate Eisenhower's promises. Mr. Durkin resigned. The Republican leadership did not allow Congress to pass on the bills seeking to right the wrongs of the Taft-Hartley Act.

I sponsored a number of bills in the labor field, but as usual the Republican leadership did nothing. One called for equal pay for equal work and an end to discriminatory wage practices against women. Still another case where the Republicans did nothing was the minimum wage. My bill called for an increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour. Secretary of Labor Mitchell agreed there should be an increase, but President Eisenhower's economic report fiatly opposed one.

The most serious problems in this field is that apparently the Republican Party is not concerned over the tremendous loss of earnings of the wage earners of our country. I have called attention to the millions of Americans without jobs, largely due to the administration's hard-money policy, and to the millions more earning smaller wages and working only part time.

In the present Congress, I have been a cosponsor of H.R. 9430, the Forand bill, dealing with unemployment-compensation standards. I introduced H.R. 1270 to permit an increase in earnings without loss of social security benefits. My bill, H.R. 1277, called for income-tax exemption on annuities and pensions, a principle adopted in part in the new tax law.

This administration takes credit for enactment of a broader social-security law, but soft-pedals the fact that this was a New Deal-Fair Deal measure that was supported and fought for by Democrats during all the years Republicans were resisting it as creeping socialism.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING

I have always insisted that effective Government action must be taken to improve the national health. Proper medical care must be put within the reach of every American. It is a duty of the Government to assure that and to do it without socializing medicine.

Yet the Bisenhower budget cut cancer re search 28 percent, heart disease research 33 Percent, and the National Institutes of Health allotment 34 percent.

The so-called health reinsurance bill, the administration proposed, merely came to the ald of certain insurance companies, and did nothing for the health of the individual American man, woman, and child. The only public health in the bill was in its title. It made neither health nor insurance available to any citizen.

A similar situation was the Republican housing bill, which I called "a sham and a fraud upon the American people." I have long maintained a particular interest in public housing, and the Congressional Record is replete with my attempts to try to provide decent housing for all Americans. I proposed amendments to legislation to deal with FHA abuses, but Republicans joined as a unit to vote them down, as they did my ef forts to prevent discrimination against minority groups and to provide low interest rates on housing loans and veterans' home loans.

However, the Republican leadership insisted on guaranteeing excessive profits for builders and lenders and blocked my efforts and those of my colleagues to write into law even the minimum number of public-housing units requested by the President.

Here too, the only public housing in the bill was in the title. I think it is outrageous that the people of this country should be denied an opportunity to live in decent

shelter.

The so-called housing bill passed this year prevents any new public housing and effectually kills the program. The same bill, however, makes it easier for the bankers. mortgage lenders, and builders to get richer. It contains no real safeguards against a repetition of the FHA scandals now filling the newspapers. It does contain a provision subsidizing the mortgage lenders, guaranteeing them not only against loss, but also a profit, all at Government risk.

POREIGN AFFAIRS: BEWITCHED, BOTHERED, AND BEWILDERED

The present world situation is one of crisis, and I have wholeheartedly supported the administration's continuation of the bipartisan policies initiated by prior Democratic administrations, including the point 4 program and foreign aid. I have urged the strengthening of our greatest potential instrument for peace, the United Nations.

Our position in world affairs, however, has worsened markedly under Republican leadership. World communism has increased, and we have lost much of the good will painstakingly built up by Democratic administrations with the non-Communist nations of the world. The present administration has cut our military strength and has foolishly tried to compensate for it by a series of transparently hypocritical slogans.

No one knows where we stand on anything. If you add up all the pronouncements made by the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and assorted Republican leaders, the sum total is bluff

and backtalk, threat and retreat.

If the matter were not so very serious, we could sing "Bewitched, Bothered, and Be-wildered." We have learned a bitter lesson that Indochina could not be saved by the threats of Mr. Dulles and his colleagues. The situation in the Far East is bad.

The same muddled thinking is causing the situation in the Near East to worsen from day to day. This administration refuses to

recognize that an enemy of a friend cannot be a friend and that you do not arm one who may use the arms against your friend.

I opposed the Bricker amendment, which would paralyze the President's right to conduct our foreign affairs

I have supported the extension of reciprocal trade agreements and lower tariffs to aid our allies, even though the President backed down from the request he had termed 'essential.'

I have tried to build up friendly relations with the Latin American Republics, and with Italy, whose late Premier Alcide de Gasperi I had the pleasure of greeting on his visit here in 1951.

I have striven for peace in the Near East and the proper development of that new addition to the family of free nations, Israel. OPERATION TAKEAWAY: GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

I have long felt that the Government should act as a model employer, and I have been deeply distressed by the methods of the present Republican administration as regards civil service. Aside from the reprehensible "numbers game" reflecting on many loyal civil servants, the Eisenhower administration has conducted the crudest sort of spoils system in taking away the jobs of Government employees for political reasons.

I have opposed the transfer of Government agencies from the New York and Brooklyn areas for political reasons, such as the Quartermaster Purchasing Agency and the diversion of contracts from the Brooklyn Naval Yard. I have sponsored bills to extend Federal compensation coverage to civil defense workers, for longevity step increases in the civil-service scale, to exempt compensation and pensions from income tax, to excuse Government employees from work to permit them time to vote in elections, and similar measures aimed at making the Government an employer of which every citizen can be proud.

I realize full well the inadequate salaries paid civil servants, and I have supported proposed increases. Having worked as a railway mail clerk, I know the hardships of postal employees, and on their behalf have testified before the House Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service.

It is nothing less than reprehensible to deny postal and Federal employees a 5-percent increase in their pay. From the President down, every Republican concedes that

these loyal men and women are underpaid. To deny them a pay increase unless we simultaneously provide additional revenue is a fraud and a sham. The subsidy given to business, by the Post office Department alone, exceeds the entire amount of such increase. The dividend tax exemption alone exceeds the cost of such a pitifully inade-quate increase. The additional depreciation tax cut to big business is about double that cost.

Conservative policy indeed, as to wages for the underpaid and liberal, as to tax cuts for the greedy.

INTERNITOR

The inequities of our present immigration laws make a mockery of the splendid in-scription on the base of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. I was happy to serve as a cosponsor with Senator Lehman and many other Members of Congress of a bill designed to rewrite completely our immigration laws and to remove every trace of bigotry therefrom.

In addition, I introduced a bill calling for 240,000 special visas during the fiscal year 1953-54, and have sponsored many private bills for the relief of my constituents and their families.

In this field, as in so many others, the fight must go on, and I am confident that someday the faults of our present immi-gration system will be corrected. They still remain under President Eisenhower's

administration, although candidate Eisenhower pledged prompt reform.

TAXES: THE TRICKLE-DOWN BILL

Surely no part of the activities of government is more important than taxation-and it is in this field that we find the most glaring and inequitable giveaway.

Ninety-two percent of American families have good reason to be unhappy about the Republican tax bill that is now the law of the land, for they do not own any corporation stock. This Republican Congress and administration, however, have given tax benefits to the 8 percent of American families who do. In fact, the Republican program of "bundles for billionaires" especially benefits only six-tenths of 1 percent of American families, who own 80 percent of all publicly held stock.

The new Republican tax law provides benefits for stockholders, to the detriment of those Americans who earn their income through the sweat of their brow. Let us take as an example two families, each with husband, wife, and 1 child, and an income of \$5,000. One of these two families has an income consisting entirely of wages or salary; its income tax will be \$420. The other family, with income entirely from stock dividends, will pay an income tax of only \$328. Thus unearned income is to be taxed less than earned income of the same size.

Of course, the tax difference increases greatly as income increases. Seventy-three and seven-tenths percent of taxpayers with incomes over \$25,000 reported dividend research. ceipts, while only 4.5 percent of taxpayers with incomes under \$5,000 did so. It is primarily those with incomes of \$10,000 or more per year who report dividend receipts. I might point out further that the Eisenhower administration asked for much greater benefits for stockholders, but Democrats in Congress managed to cut them down.

This Republican tax bill gives corpora-tions, and the 20 percent of American taxpayers with incomes over \$5,000, 77 percent of the total tax benefits. The 80 percent of American taxpayers with incomes less than \$5,000 get only 23 percent of tax relief, thanks to Republicanism. It seems that the basis for Republican taxation is the old "trickledown" idea, which we thought had disappeared forever; it gives the wealthy the benefit of tax relief although they need it least, in the hope that some of the benefit will trickle down to the great mass of the people. I am proud of my vote against the "trickle-down" tax bill.

I believe in giving tax relief to those who need it most. Ever since 1948 I have introduced resolutions calling for an increase in personal exemptions to \$3,500 for heads of amilies as the first step in reducing taxes. But of course this was in conflict with the policy of the Republicans in control who insists on giving tax preference to those wealthy enough not to need it. One of my proposals, however, was partially carried into effect: An exemption will be provided for the first \$1,200 of retirement income. Another of my proposals gained some ground, too; child-care allowances were provided, but much less than adequate and much less than I called for in my bill.

One further fact should be mentioned here about taxes, because Republicans are very unlikely to mention it themselves; the general 10-percent decrease in individual taxes that became effective the first of this year was passed by a Democratic Congress and signed by a Democratic President. publican tax bill is the one benefiting the well-to-do, and that is the giveaway I op-

posed. Please understand, I am not opposed to eliminating double taxation. But I insist that inequities be remedied equally. The taxpayer earning interest on a savings account is entitled to the same relief as a taxpayer receiving dividends on stock. Furthermore, if we cannot remove all inequities because we will lose too much revenue, do not select one class as against another.

Do not increase and continue depreciation and depletion allowances at the expense of the wage earner. If we cannot save taxes for all, save taxes for him first. He spends all his earnings almost as fast he gets them. That is what makes for prosperity.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS AND BROTHERHOOD

Unfortunately, the Republican leadership defeated my efforts to prohibit discrimination in regard to public housing projects, and did nothing about my measures to prevent Federal aid to National Guard units practicing discrimination and to secure similar acts to guarantee civil rights for all.

I have always recognized the role of religion in life, and I have been privileged to participate in many religious and interfaith

activities.

Although I recognize the separation of church and state guaranteed by our Constitution, I appreciate that the fundamental principles of civil rights are based on the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God.

We can legislate on these principles intelligently only if we understand them. We understand them only if we know

religion.

That is why I constantly direct my colleagues' attention to the activities of all religious groups and do my utmost to stir them into action against all antireligious

groups and activities.

In opposing McCarthyism and in deploring the current wave of hysteria in this country largely inspired thereby, I do not lessen my hatred of communism and all its works. My constituents may well remember the campaign of 1948 when my opponent was Lee Pressman, once described as the No. 1 Communist of the country. In that year Communists spent a quarter of a million dollars trying to defeat me, and I was viciously attacked because of my vigorous anticommunism. I am happy to associate myself with the remarks of the Most Reverend Bernard J. Sheil, auxiliary bishop of Chicago and a leading Roman Catholic churchman and genuine anti-Communist. He said, among other things:

"I take it that a genuine anti-Communist is one who despises the court methods of the Communists. I take it he hates the Communist idea that one is guilty until proved innocent. I take it that the genuine anti-Communist is one who above all believes in the democratic procedures and is willing to stand by them, even in the face of great temptations to lose one's temper to lose one's faith in the methods of freemen."

I am proud to stand alongside him in this vital fight for our civil liberties.

I am the only Member of any Congress who had an opponent who dared to avail himself of the privilege of running for office under the name and emblem of the Communist Party.

I am also proud of the autographed photograph given me by one of the great statesmen of the free anti-Communist world, the late Premier Alcide de Gasperl of Italy, for my efforts in behalf of Italy's fight against communism. Indeed, when I think that a certain Senator first discovered communism in 1950, 2 years after I had opposed and defeated communism in a congressional election: when I think of my votes for foreign aid to bolster the anti-Communist allies of this country and the contrast with his votes against all foreign aid; when I think of his apparent objective, the catching of headlines rather than Communists, and the demoralizing effect of his wave of fear, then I am certain that even my humble efforts have done more against communism than his ever will.

I have called attention to the McCarthyite actions of the staff of the Reece investigating committee, branding as communistic the encyclicals of two Popes of the Catholic Church. I have opposed-even when almost alone-the serious threats to our civil liberties posed by actions taken during a wave of hysteria, when some legislators abdicated their responsibilities because of fear. In my position. I have been happy to coincide with the views of J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the FBI, and Judge Harold Medina, who presided over the trial which resulted in the conviction of the top Communists of the

#### THE FOLKS BACK HOME

It is with mixed humility and pride that I present this report. It is with humility, because I recognize my responsibility as a servant of my constituents and of the public interest. It is with pride, because I have never failed to carry out a campaign pledge, and because I have consistently striven to serve the public interest as I saw it to be.

My services have always been at the disposal of my constituents. I have never failed to try to help with their individual problems so far as I was able to do so. I joined with my colleagues in trying to keep local Federal services operating efficiently and at a maxi-

While I do not expect the electorate to agree with me at all times on all matters, at least we will make every effort to understand one another so that our respect for each other will survive our disagreement.

That is the American way.

#### HOBGOBLINS AND REALITIES

(Extension of remarks of Hon, ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1955)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, before the start of our legislative session, the President had great misgivings about the coming months. He reprimanded the voters of the Nation because they chose to send Democrats to Congress, while the administration was of the opposing political faith. He forecast that a Republican administration would not have the support of a Democratic Congress. During the 1954 congressional campaign, he even foresaw the possibility of a cold war within Government which could destroy the Nation's unity at this crucial time.

The same kind of talk from a Democratic President would have been labeled in the one-party press either as intended to scare our people or as an insult to our intelligence. Coming from the leader of the Republican Party, that same part of our American press repeated the reckless charge as though it were unimpeachable gospel.

How disappointing it must be to them to find that the hobgoblins and the gremlins disappeared into thin air even before the

84th Congress opened.

Now that the first session of this Congress has closed, the American people are entitled

to the full story.

Even though an ardent Democrat, I will not pretend that none of my Democratic colleagues made any mistakes, nor that there was no occasion when some of my Republican colleagues did vote right. I do proclaim, however, as loudly as I can, that my Democratic colleagues voted right more frequently than my Republican colleagues and conversely, that the Republicans voted wrong more frequently than the Democrats-too frequently for the good of our country.

Let us now proceed to analyze the record. The President greatly underestimated the caliber and character of the Democratic majority. He now admits that the political responsibility of the Democratic-controlled Congress made the succeses of this session possible. The proof of Democratic leader-ship and support—the willingness to lay aside political antagonism and jealousiesis a part of the record.

is with great pleasure that I review these accomplishments. In doing so, we must have in mind that what is right or wrong is not determined by who sponsors a proposal, nor by which party supports it. The determination must be based on the sole test of what is best for the greatest number of our people.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: UNITY AND STRENGTH

Nowhere is the story of cooperation and responsibility better illustrated than in the areas of foreign policy and national defense. The world situation threatens to remain a precarious one for many years to come. Although the great ideological conflicts between East and West show some indication of being eased, few are shortsighted enough to believe that the aims of international communism have changed so completely in so short a time. If these differences between East and West cannot be settled or at least compromised, the alternative is a global atomic war from which no side could emerge victorious. While urging thorough explora tion of every path that might lead to world peace, the Democratic Party stood as one man in favor of keeping our guard up and our defenses strong enough to withstand a sneak attack. In our system of Government the President and his State Department must assume the leadership in the realm of international affairs. Congress responded by supporting them completely on every major issue. The President was authorized to use U.S. military forces in defending Formosa and the nearby Pescadores Islands. Executive agreements were ratified establishing a mutual-defense treaty with Nationalist China and a NATO-type defense alliance for southeast Asia.

Despite overwhelming sentiment in the Congress for it, the executive branch of our Government took no firm or realistic step toward establishing permanent peace in the Near East

The occupation of Germany was ended so that she could be armed and brought into the European defense system. Austria was reestablished as an independent and democratic state.

To carry out our foreign policy aims, Congress authorized \$3.2 billion for economic and military aid to foreign countries.

To encourage the benefits of international trade, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was extended for 3 years so that the President has the full authority to continue his efforts to promote our foreign affairs. A bill simplifying our complicated and outmoded system of customs definition, classification, and rate structure was passed by the House of Representatives and awaits Senate approval in the next session of Congress.

A manpower reserve program was put into effect which provides for a trained military reserve of 3,900,000 men by 1959. Such a program, the President told us, will avoid the cost and inconvenience of a large standing Army, while at the same time providing for the national defense. It was necessary, nevertheless, to extend the selective service law for 4 more years, including the draft of doctors and dentists for 2 more years. I am far from satisfied with either of these laws, but believe they are the best compromise we could get at this time.

Atomic energy projects were authorized to the extent of \$237 million for research facilities and actual production of atomic peacetime projects, as well as atomic weapons. Funds were also authorized for the expansion of existing aeronautical research, for construction of foreign military bases and housing, and for a billion-dollar Navy shipbuilding program.

The only issue on which Congress and the administration clashed was the relatively

minor one involving Marine Corps manpower. Congress refused to bow to the Republican demand for a 22,000-man cut in this important military unit.

All in all, the Democratic Congress was happy to follow a foreign-policy program whose principles were enunciated by President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson several years ago. The result has been a satisfying one. American prestige has grown abroad, the cold war tensions have lessened, if only temporarily, and a period of diplomatic negotiation has been vigorously begun. Democratic support, far from being absent, has been consistently greater than the support of the President's own party. Because of this support, the United States has been able to demonstrate its strength and unity. Social legislation for the Many and not the Few

In domestic matters, of course, there was no comparable need for unanimity of thinking. The Democratic majority acted according to its political and economic principles and clashed with the administration where there was substantial difference. Once again, however, Mr. Eisenhower's forecast of a cold war was completely unfounded. The Democratic opposition to administration policies was as intelligent and high-minded as it was determined. There was no opposition merely for opposition's sake.

In the area of social legislation, several of the administration's proposals were extensions of earlier New Deal and Fair Deal ideas. These found enthusiastic Democratic support as far as they went—but often they did not go nearly far enough. Increased rallroad retirement benefits, better FHA mortgage insurance coverage, and improved surplus property disposal to schools and hospitals were implementations of the Democratic program. Other parts of the administration program, however, proved quite inadequate.

A minimum wage proposal of 90 cents per hour, unreal at a time of high prices and general prosperity, was changed to a \$1 minimum. This increase over the old 75-cents minimum will help keep industries from running away to the South and West where labor is so much cheaper, as well as preserve a decent wage for all American workers. More important, it raises the standard of living of all our citizens, nationally and not sectionally.

The administration's housing bill asked for only 35,000 public housing units and made them well-nigh impossible of construction by improper restrictions. Congress increased the low-rent provisions by 10,000 additional units and eased the requirements to enable more extensive and better balanced housing projects. Such liberalization of the law is necessitated by the acute housing shortage and the slum clearance needs of our urban centers.

To cure the unfortunate polio vaccine mixup, Congress authorized \$2 million more than was asked by the President. In addition, all necessary funds are to be made available to the States to purchase enough vaccine for one-third of all the unvaccinated children, plus all expectant mothers. A more extensive and a better program was opposed by the administration as unnecessary and a step toward socialized medicine. The threat of a veto of the entire program effectually prevented the enactment of control legislation. Obviously, this administration is willing to risk black markets which may destroy the health of our people.

In appropriations for general matters of health, education, and social welfare, the Congress added more than \$17 million to the Eisenhower program. The Congress felt that these were matters in which false economy was extremely dangerous. We were not willing to bear the responsibility of holding back research programs on cancer, heart disease, arthritis, and mental health so that the

Federal budget might be a fraction of 1 percent lower. This, too, points up a basic difference of philosophy. The Democrats beileve in being liberal with money to conserve the health of our people.

So too, an attempt to liberalize the social security laws and make the program more adequate to meet today's problems was stoutly opposed by the Republican administration. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed a bill to lower retirement age for women from 65 to 62, to allow disability benefits to 250,000 workers aged 50 or more, to continue disability benefits for children after age 18, and to extend coverage to the professions. Administration opposition in the Senate defeated this program there, although the need for such legislation has become more and more apparent in recent years.

Throughout the consideration of these matters, the Republicans consistently showed themselves for what they are—a party dedicated to the few rather than the many; a party which is more interested in budgetary figures than human needs; a party seeking to carry out a minimal social program at a minimal expense. Plenty of lipservice, but no votes.

BUSINESS AND TAXATION: THE LITTLE FISH IN A BIG POND

The Eisenhower administration has time and again denied that it is an administration of, by, and for big business. And yet the record clearly shows that almost all the major economic policies which seek to help the small businessman have originated among the Democratic Members of Congress and have been opposed by the Republican administration.

The Small Business Administration, an agency dedicated to the plight of small business, was extended for 2 years. The administration opposed any increase in its authorized funds. The amount of any individual loan was increased to \$250,000. These loans are intended for those deserving small businessmen who cannot get help from regular bank sources. The disaster loan program and the small business participation in Government procurement were strengthened. The lending function together with the help given to small business in getting a fair share of Government procurement contracts makes SBA one of the most important agencies to have been started in recent years.

This is one of the few domestic policies, which in principle, has been consistently supported by both parties.

Bills were passed to halt the growing monopolistic practices in business. antitrust penalty for violation of the Sherman Act was raised from \$5,000 to \$50,000. It was evident that \$5,000 to a large corporation is merely a petty-cash transaction which was no deterrent to such a potential violator. In addition, the House bill to curb the influence of bank holding companies by requiring Federal approval of new bank acquisitions by holding companies and requiring those companies to divest themselves of their nonbanking interests. This bill is designed to preserve the small independent bank as the banking unit best able to serve the interests of the small businessmen. In the area of taxes, most of the existing income, corporate and excessprofits taxes were extended for another year. The only important proposal for tax relief came from the Democratic side of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Although this concerned a mere \$20 cut in personal income taxes for each taxpayer and each dependent—relief aimed at the lowestincome bracket, yet equally fair to all income brackets-the Republican administration forcefully rejected the idea and caused its defeat in the Senate after the House had given its approval.

ARMED SERVICES AND VETERANS: SOMETHING FOR SOMETHING

Thanks to Democratic support, the serviceman and veteran were not forgotten during the past few months. Those who were in the service as of January 31, 1955, were allowed to go on building up GI schooling benefits until discharged from the service. The Veterans' Administration direct-loan program was extended for another 2 years and was broadened to include home improvements as well as home purchases. Disabled veterans, including those who fought in Korea, were given the privilege of starting purchase of a special automobile before October 1956.

To help the buildup of a strong backbone of career servicemen—an essential supplement to the new military Reserve program—Congress raised the pay and created greater benefits for servicemen as an incentive to a military career. Finally, Congress decided to continue regular pay to the dependents and relatives of missing or captured men who had fought in Korea.

The feeling was strong in the Congress that our Government should do as much as it could for the men who defend our country and are called upon to make great sacrifices. This program was both an expression of gratitude of the American citizen and a means of compensation for their sacrifices.

TRANSPORTATION: BUT NOT AT ANY COST

The pressing need to bring the Nation's transportation system up to date was apparent to the leaders of both parties. Airport construction was encouraged to the extent of \$252 million in grants-in-aid to the States for 4 years.

In advocating a nationwide highway-construction program, the Eisenhower administration asked that the 10-year program be financed with special high-rate bonds. would have involved at least \$2.7 billion in unnecessary interest payments to bankers and other bondholders. The administration proposal was another unfortunate example of special-interest legislation which the Democratic majority has refused to stomach. The Democratic majority almost unani-mously rejected this. They proposed in its place a system of user taxes on gasoline and tires, a plan by which those who benefited by the construction of the highways would pay their cost. Opposition to this proposal arose from many sources and the House defeated the bill even though the Senate had given its approval. The Republican opposition was almost unanimous.

## FEDERAL EMPLOYEES: MORE OF THE SAME

With regard to the pay of Federal employees, the administration insisted it would approve only a straight 5 percent increase, while conceding the employees were entitled to more. The Democrats once again felt this to be bad business and false economy, having in mind how much Government workers' pay had lagged behind the cost-of-living increases and comparable wage increases among other workers throughout the country. We prevailed, though not to the full extent. Increased pay bills for more than the administration recommended were passed and approved.

## THE GIVEAWAYS! HIGHER AND MORE

The minks are now sables. The 5-percenters are 10-percenters. Teapot Dome was a drop in a bucket compared to Dixon-Yates. First they gave away our oil lands. Now they are trying to give away all the rest of our natural resources.

The projects in which big business would not risk its stockholders' money are now beginning to pay back the taxpayer his investment. So the administration will now get the Government out of business by giving to big business the taxpayers' property.

To help do this our Government now uses w.o.c.'s. That is the old dollar-a-year

man. He now works for us "without compensation." Big business pays him and lends him to the Government for nothing. For nothing to the taxpayer, but not for nothing to his private employer. He merely steers the Government business to his employer. He sits in on all the high-level policymaking conferences, either as the head of the department or as his consultant. Maybe he does not give his private employer any advance information. Maybe he does not write the specifications that only his private employer can bid on. Maybe I am speculating. Then why did Secretary of Commerce Weeks refuse to tell a congressional committee what his big business advisers do? Why was it necessary to employ as a top executive in the Container Division of that Department, the Washington "special representative," on the payroll as such, of the country's largest container corporation? The testimony showed this man knew nothing about the business.

The full story is being developed now and promises to be the biggest scandal of our history.

#### THE FARMER AND THE CONSUMER: THEY NEED EACH OTHER

I have supported the Democratic farm program because I am convinced that neither farmer nor consumer can prosper alone. They live and prosper together, or not at all.

The Eisenhower farm program will destroy our country.

Our warehouses are bursting at the seams. Some because they are overloaded. Others because this administration bought and paid for defective storage facilities.

In various parts of the country there is unemployment so serious that our people are starving while surplus commodities in Government warehouses are rotting away.

Under 20 years of Democratic administration, the farm program sustained losses of \$1 billion. In less than 2½ years of Republican administration the farm program lost \$21/2 billion.

In 20 years under the Democrats, the maximum authorization for the program was \$6% billion. In 21/2 years under the Republicans, the Eisenhower administration increased it to \$12 billion.

If you do not think cheese smells, ask Secretary Benson to explain about the millions of dollars he just handed to—no, not the farmers—to the big cheese processors.

## FISCAL POLICY: I HOPE YOU CAN ADD

Candidate Eisenhower promised to balance the budget. Of course, you know he was fooling. President Eisenhower, thinking you took Candidate Eisenhower seriously, has hastened to explain that he did not say when.

But he did promise as President, that if we increased the national debt limit in 1954 to \$281 billion, he would cut back the increase in 1955. In the last days of this session, he sent word to your Congress that he could not keep his promise and that we must give him another year in which to do what he said needed only 1 year to do.

Let us not be too hard on him. I think that you, too, would have trouble with that much money. I know that I would.

#### MY OWN PROJECTS: SOMETHING FOR THE FUTURE

Every Congressman has his own particular interests that he hopes to see enacted. Throughout the years I have been able to gain the approval of many proposals while others still await congressional approval. Without attempting to set them forth in the order of their importance, some of the proposals I hope to see enacted in the near future are: low-income housing for the aged; a complete civil-rights program; revision of the refugee relief and immigration laws; no discrimination or segregation in National Guard units; measures to keep racist and defamatory literature out of the mail; power to the President to act in health matters in case of a national emergency: strengthening of our antitrust laws to help keep the small businessman as the backbone of our free-enterprise system; income-tax deductions for all educational expenses of dependents and exemptions for servicemen serving overseas; prevention of the giveaway programs of Government rights and prop erty; free postage to and from members of the Armed Forces; a review of all disapproved veterans' claims by the U.S. Court of Claims; a sound and just security program that will weed out the disloyal, without destroying the loyal; a system of standby economic controls for the prevention of inflation; a system of allocations and priorities of fuel for emergencies; a Department of Civil Defense within the Department of Defense, with strengthened authority; greater consideration of consumer problems by establishing a congressional committee therefor, as well as an executive department to protect the consumer; better pay for Federal employees; equal pay for equal work by women; and a code of ethics in Government for Government officials which, among other things, will prevent big business from acquiring our birthright.

#### CONCLUSION: RESPONSIBILITY AND INTELLIGENCE

The record of the Congress this year has been a mixed one. And this is far from a complete record. It is merely a brief sum-mary. Some of the more important legisla-tion that might have been enacted this year have been left until next year.

The accomplishments, nevertheless, have been solid ones—the very opposite of what the Republican leaders told the American

people to expect.

The moral of this story may be simply stated; the opposition to the administration by the Democratic majority has been intelligent and responsible. Where differences have existed between administration and Congress there has been a give-and-take and compromise worthy of democratic institutions. The people of this country were not neglected by their Government in favor of partisan politics and petty jealousies. The Democrats of this country have a right to be proud of that record.

REFLECTION IS GOOD FOR THE POLITICAL SOUL (Extension of remarks of Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Friday, July 27, 1956)

Mr. Multer. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago a giant hoax was perpetrated on the American They were promised a new approach to Government, one that truly was to represent them. In 1952, they were promised a world of peace and prosperity, lower taxes, higher wages, lower prices, and a balanced budget. The best business heads in America were to run our Government.

Two years went by, and the disillusioned American people went back to their own party, the Democratic party, by electing a Democratic Congress. The administration moaned and warned of a partisan cold war, of a stalemate within the Government. President Eisenhower cried loudest. Let us

now review what happened.

Whatever good there was in the President's program had more support in every instance from the Democratic Party than from his own Republican Party. The President, himself, presently admits that the Democratic Congress produced a substantial amount of worthwhile legislation.

In 1952 the American people were fooled into believing in a program that its authors themselves did not believe in. We hope in this election year they will not fall prey to the hoax that the Elephant will again try to folst upon them.

Evaluation of the past will help us to spot the election year myths when they are presented by Republican campaigners.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION-ABSENTEE MANAGEMENT: WHO'S MINDING THE STORE?

We were promised a President who would be a guiding knight, an active and strong manager, a leader of our country, an expert in military affairs, and a friend of our foreign allies.

Instead we have an ailing gentleman, who had no experience in government, and who has shown no interest or desire to learn about his tasks. On several occasions he has told his press conferences about seeking the enactment of bills he had already signed into law. This disinterest or lack of knowledge cannot be attributed to ill health. Eisenhower's pleasing personality and past military achievements are no substitute for political leadership. There can be no justification for his delegating the authority and responsibility vested by our Constitution solely in the President.

The business managers of our Nation, such as Secretary Wilson and Secretary Humphrey, may be fine in business, but they have proved they do not belong in government. The promotion of the national well-being for the benefit of the many rather than the few is foreign to their philosophy.

It is not true that what is good for General Motors is good for the country. Profits of an automobile industry are not equiva-

lent to the welfare of a people.

Our health program should not be measured with an eye to a balanced budget. Nor has Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey earned the right to act as an adviser to our Armed Forces. Defense and national security must not be impaired by a desire for a balanced budget.

THE CONSUMER, LABOR, AND THE FARMER-THE TIGHT SQUEEZE

The one problem common to the farmer. to labor, and to all of us, is that of the consumer

Candidate Eisenhower promised us a lower cost of living. President Elsenhower will surely disclaim responsibility for a higher cost of living.

Consumers prices are at a record high. The National Consumer Price Index rose for the fourth successive time in a year. It has reached the highest peak in 5 years. Next month another rise is expected.

The Democratic farm program is based on the knowledge that general prosperity cannot be maintained while we continue to depress the farmer. President Eisenhower vetoed our Democratic farm price support bill and then quickly raised price supports himself. Apparently his sliding scale had slid too far, for farm income is down 30 percent in the past year.

Milk prices to the consumer have continued to rise. Secretary Benson decided to raise dairy prices just when manufacturers had warehouses filled with cheese and butter bought at the lower price level. The farmer who sold his milk at the lower price then had to buy it back as high-priced butter. This apparently is the Republican idea of how to aid the dairy farmer. No wonder so many of these farm families spread oleo on their bread.

Milk prices do not worry Secretary Benson who finds that the little farmer is of no importance. Benson is more concerned with the three members of his advisory Board whose firms have been indicted for monopolistic practices. Mr. Benson is apparently fully occupied in directing the administration's ever-changing farm policy. He first opposed and then supported a soil bank; he first opposed and then approved the plowing under of crops; first opposed and then approved the idea of farm policy as a political issue.

The present administration makes many boasts as to the increase in the size of the labor force. This increase is largely a result of our ever-increasing population. Of far greater significance is the fact that at least 2,900,000 people who want jobs, cannot find them. In the past year 1 million persons have been added to our unemployed rolls. That represents a total of nearly 10 million American men, women, and children who have lost their means of support. The billion-dollar year that General Motors has just concluded does not help these people.

The Democratic Party sponsored a bill to help our unemployed learn new skills when their previous trades no longer offer employment. Retraining these people will help to relieve all of us of the burden of support. This is the type of constructive, positive legislation which brought our country to the prosperous state which it enjoyed in 1952 when Republican businessmen began to tear it down.

Candidate Elsenhower pledged himself to the amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act. President Elsenhower has consistently refused to live up to his campaign promises. Former Secretary of Labor Durkin offered the President 19 amendments, which were in accord with Candidate Elsenhower's promises. Elsenhower refused to go along with any of them. Instead he submitted to Congress a program which would toughen the Taft-Hartley Act. His Labor Secretary resigned and was replaced with another big businessman. Congress refused to go along with President Elsenhower's labor program as presented.

In an attempt to meet the increased cost of living, Congress has raised the minimum wage to \$1 per hour over President Eisenhower's protest that 90 cents was adequate.

The Republican Party as represented by President Eisenhower may be a party of the People—but of and for a very few people.

### BAD GOVERNMENT

During his 1952 campaign Candidate Elsenhower had much to say about corruption in government and useless personnel in government.

We said then and repeat now: no political party has a monopoly on virtue or efficiency. Every party when trusted with the privilege to govern must be ever alert to weed out the loafers, the incompetent, and the criminal.

President Eisenhower has sadly failed the people in that regard.

The executive departments, in almost every instance, are employing more people and more top executives at higher salaries than in any previous administration. The exceptions are in the so-called service departments.

The Post Office Department serving all of the American people is using fewer employees and giving the worst service we have ever experienced.

The Veterans' Administration, serving our veterans, and particularly our disabled veterans, has been reduced in force, moved around, kicked around, and made a less useful agency to those who need it most.

The Agriculture Department has been reorganized to take out of the hands of the farmers most of the things they can do best for themselves.

Misappropriating funds is the order of the day for this administration. This administration has appointed more corrupt officials than any other in our history.

Starting with Secretary Benson using Department funds to refurbish a Government lodge for his personal use, we find corruption rampant in every department.

Warehouses bursting at the seams because improperly constructed; selling millions of dollars worth of cheese to the processors and buying them back at higher prices, without the cheese ever leaving storage or changing hands; indictment of three members of Secretary Benson's Advisory Board; self-dealing for his private profit of one of his paid subordinates; loading the school lunch program with more than \$400.000 worth of phony transportation charges in Illinois for the sole benefit of one of his Republican friends. There are no doubt many more such incidents which have not yet been exposed. We are just beginning to investigate the monopoly enjoyed by three companies in disposing of surplus commodities.

Under 20 years of Democratic administration the Commodity Credit Corporation never exceeded an authorization of \$634 billion. The total lost in those 20 years from operation of the program was about \$1 billion. During 3½ years, the Republicans have increased that authorization to \$14 billion. The losses have increased by at least \$4 billion. No small part is attributable to the increased interest rates paid to bankers, and much of it paid in violation of law.

Dixon-Yates was bad; so bad that even the Republican administration has backed down on its spurious claim of legality.

The cancellation of a Defense Department contract awarded to the Chrysler Corp., and awarding the same business to General Motors is only a small part of the wrongdoing in that Department.

The foot-in-mouth statements of Secretary Wilson is the least important of the many things that are bad in this administration.

The Small Business Committees of the Congress have devoted some part of almost every day to urging the Defense Department to follow the law and its own regulations in awarding contracts and making payments earned thereunder.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and that of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have also been managed in a manner adverse to the public

The big banks and big holding companies have grown bigger with the aid and abetment of the Republican appointees to those agencies.

The responsibility for the Illinois bank scandal, the theft of State funds through bank manipulations, must be borne at least in part by those same Republican Federal appointees.

Internal mismanagement by those officials of their offices I hope will soon be the subject of thorough investigation.

Under the leadership of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency attempts are being made to weaken our banking laws for the benefit of the big banks and to the detriment of the small banks and small investors. A part of that scheme was the abortive attempt to destroy the right of minority stockholders to minority representation on the directorates of national banks.

The full story about the giveaways by the Interior Department, the attempt to destroy TVA. REA, and our other public facilities and natural resources requires much more time than I can give here.

### SMALL BUSINESS

Since 1953 our Government has been taken over by big business and the big banking interests of the country. The little fellow has had no representative in the Cabinet or at the top of any executive department. On the contrary, he has had as antagonist big business and the big banks, not only in the marketplace but also in every department of Government.

What is even worse, the so-called w.o.c. the big businessman on loan to the Government, drawing no compensation from the Government, but being paid by his big business employer—has an inside track keeping big business constantly informed as to Government plans and channeling Government business away from the small businessman and to big business.

Credit restrictions are manipulated so as to dry up all sources of credit for the small businessman.

businessman.

Except in times of war or emergency, w.o.c.'s should not be employed by the Government.

I have contended and will continue to urge that the Small Business Administration Act must be strengthened by eliminating the Policy Board now dominated by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey and Secretary of Commerce Weeks. The agency must be made not only permanent, but permanently independent of the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce.

The small businessman, displaced by slum clearance and highway construction, should be entitled to low-interest-rate loans based upon character and ability to perform, rather than bankable collateral.

The Defense Department must be directed by the Small Business Administration to discard, as required by law, the old arbitrary numerical definition of a small business firm and follow a more realistic one. This will give small business a larger and more equitable share of Government contracts.

The Small Business Administration may boast that during 3 years it has approved 3,560 business loans, in an aggregate amount of \$137,915,000, on account of which it disbursed \$52,578,000. Compare that, however, to what this administration has done for big business in the same period through the Export-Import Bank alone, to wit, 805 loans, for a total authorized aggregate amount of almost \$7,500 million, against which it disbursed over \$5,171 million. The Export-Import Bank made 22 percent as many loans, with an average disbursement of over 426 times more per loan. To put it more simply, SBA's loan disbursements averaged less than \$6,400,000 each and the Bank's more than \$6,400,000 each.

While big business has made more and bigger profits than at any time in the history of our country, small business has been going into bakruptcy in greater numbers than at any time since the depression days of the early 1930's.

For years, I have led the fight to establish offices of the Small Busienss Administration in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico so as to enable American citizens residing so far from the mainland to avail themselves of the privileges accorded by law to all. I personally urged the Appropriations Committee to give the agency the money for that purpose. The money was voted. I am still waiting to be informed that even one of those offices has been opened.

GIVEAWAYS: THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIVATE CHARITY

The administration in its "partnership" plan gives, and gives, and gives, and the people get nothing in return. First, it was off-shore oil lands, then TVA, then natural gas. Now, any river or forest that big business wants, it can have for the asking.

The President wanted and got a Federal water storage project on the upper Colorado River. Since no big business wanted it, the President's partnership plan was forgotten. And Idaho Power Co. wanted to build a private power project at Hells Canyon, so the administration opposed the public sponsored Hells Canyon project. The administration opposed the idea of municipalities in New York State having priority purchase rights to the electric power which would issue from the Niagara River power development program.

The development of atomic energy for peace is an idea that the Democratic Party sponsors wholeheartedly. But we voted

against the administration's atoms-forpeace program since it would have given a few big businesses a monopoly in the development of atomic energy for peacetime use.

Incidentally, Attorney General Brownell now has completely disavowed the Dixon-Yates contract and has accepted the view of the Democratic Party that the whole agreement was Illegal.

It took New Deal reclamation programs to give us back our forests. It has taken less than 4 years of an Eisenhower administration to lose them. The administration's policy is to lease them to private industry—

which fiagrantly abuses them.

We have no right to expect anything else of the Department of the Interior under this administration. Its consistent policy is to put political appointees in the place of ardent careermen. It has been no accident that many of these political appointees have been anticonservations. There is no necessity for commenting on the scandals that have evolved over the private uses that many of these appointees have made of the assets of the Department.

#### PEDERAL AND POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Anyone aware of the importance of all Federal and particularly the postal employees, can see no reason why they should not have many of the rights that are accorded to workers in private industry.

We have, over the objection of the administration, raised their wages, to enable them to meet the rising costs of living. This, while the President kept clamoring for increased pay for those already in the highest brackets. We have also liberalized the civil service retirement benefits.

We have not yet devised any method to stop administrative destruction of the merit

system.

Nor have we been able to abolish the brazen gag order that Republican Postmaster General Summerfield has imposed on postal workers. He has forbidden them to complain about the Post Office to anyone but their superiors in the Post Office. Members of Congress and the press have become off limits to these employees. We must now write into the law, permission for these employees to complain to their Congressmen without impairing their merit standing.

The Supreme Court's decision, limiting the scope of the security program to those areas of government which can be defined as sensitive would seem to have eliminated the problem created by the unwarranted administrative security clearance procedures. The administration is now sponsoring a bill which would classify all Government positions as "sensitive." The recommendations of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, which fundamentally agree with the decision of the Supreme Court, should be followed in this regard. No American wants subversives in our Government. can and must provide adequate means for protecting the Government's best interests. But we must do it without needless duplication of effort and without destroying our fundamental principles of fair play and of good government.

#### VETERANS AND ARMED FORCES

Neither the veterans nor the Armed Forces have been forgotten by the 84th Congress. Aware of our debt, we, the Democratic Party, sponsored and supported measures to better their lot.

The veteran home-loan program has been extended, as have been the disability benefits for the veterans of World Wars I and II. Neither forgetting the youth of our Nation nor those who were their fathers, we are providing educational assistance to children of servicemen who died in World War II and in Korea. We have extended the Missing Persons Act authorizing continued pay for service personnel missing or captured in Korea.

To maintain a strong armed force, we have extended the draft law to 1957. To provide greater incentive for career personnel—a necessary essential in our defense program—we have piaced all military personnel under our social security program, and have increased the benefit payments to survivors of servicemen and veterans. We have also provided for medical care for the dependents of members of our Armed Forces. We have raised the pay of our 6-month trainees under the Reserve program as well as the pay of the Armed Forces in order to attract and keep better men in the service.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION-THE UNBALANCED SCALE

Social legislation is not a partisan matter to the Democratic Party. The welfare of the Nation is more important than party politics. We, of the Democratic Party, were happy to note that much of the welfare legislation of the administration was an extension of New and Fair Deal plans. These acts and others of a similar nature were supported wholeheartedly by the Democrats.

Over the administration's protests we succeeded in amending the Social Security Act by lowering the retirement age for women to 62 and permitting the disabled to become eligible for full benefits at the age of 50. Democratically supported and New Deal initiated, and administration sponsored, the benefits under the Rallroad Retirement Act, and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act were increased.

National disaster insurance for the victims of flood and hurricane disasters was established.

We have extended the Federal school milk program to include child care centers, nursery schools, settlement houses, summer camps and other similar nonprofit associations.

I sponsored a Federal Scholarship Act. Worthy students who desire a college education or postgraduate work, would be enabled to apply for these loans to aid them through school. This is no giveaway, since the students will repay these loans when their education has been completed. Such a program has been found feasible in prior years. It should have never been abandoned.

We have also authorized \$378 million in Federal aid for school construction, in areas which have become overcrowded by increased governmental activity.

Little need be said of the failure of the school-aid bill. Due to a shameful coalition of a minority of the members of my own party and of a majority of the Republicans, this much-needed bill was defeated.

In matters of national health and medical research we went beyond what the administration requested. The Oveta Hobby attitude, of health being a strictly private affair, did not reoccur during this session. Ninety million dollars have been set aside for medical research of crippling and killing diseases, for extended hospital construction and for training nurses and health specialists. Four million dollars have been set aside for a Dental Research Institute.

The housing bill authorizes a public housing program of only 35,000 units a year for 2 years. The Democratic majority in the House felt that this was an unrealistic attempt to remedy the housing shortage. Administrative opposition proved too strong and we were compelled to settle for less than is needed. We did succeed in liberalizing the terms of Federal mortgages; for financing home improvements, for financing single-family home purchases, and for financing rental dwellings. We also liberalized, not enough, but somewhat, the Federal mortgage terms for elderly people and for urban renewal projects.

The administration sponsored a civil rights bill which was quite innocuous. It provided for things which the President now has the right to accomplish without any new laws. Once again a self-interested coalition of a few Democrats and a great many Republicans thwarted this measure. That action will no doubt be President Eisenhower's excuse to do nothing about the matter.

We did not enact the health insurance program of the President since it would have done nothing except help some insurance companies. It would have done nothing for the individuals who need medical and hospital assistance or insurance to pay therefor.

Throughout this program, the unbalanced scale continued to dominate the administration's thinking. No matter who sponsored the legislation, the Democratic Party approach was: If it was for the benefit of the people as a whole, we supported the bill. This cannot be said of the Republican Party. Their narrow interests and petty insights have not yet revealed to them the importance of the broadest approach for the benefit of the greatest number.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS-PERILOUS PATHS

Under our system of government, the President must assume the leadership in the realm of international affairs. He must make the policy in the first instance. His State Department should be his spokesman. Congress may respond by approving appropriations or by senatorial action on proposed treaties.

The path of peace is always difficult. The Democratic Party believes it can only be maintained by an unequivocal but honorable approach to foreign affairs. To find a permanent peace, we must be vigilant and alert, honest with ourselves and with our allies, and firm with our potential enemies.

The ideological conflict between the East and West continues. The Communist countries have changed their outward demands, but they have not changed their aims of world domination. This administration has made no attempt to move forward in this field. It has mumbled and fumbled, it has bluffed and rebuffed, it has bleated and retreated.

The Democratic Party has supported President Eisenhower in his attempts to find a road to peace. We have supported his foreign-aid program authorizing \$3.9 billion to be used for military, economic, and technical assistance to our friends and allies during the next year. Although the President asked for more, his aids have admitted that they cannot spend in the next year the funds now appropriated for those purposes.

The removal of U.S. troops from Japan is imminent and will permit her, as our ally, to regain her true place in the world of nations. The House passed a resolution asking that Japan be admitted to the United Nations.

I have been continually opposed to the Near East policies of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. Their blindness, if not stupidity, has helped raise Egypt's Nasser to a position in which he threatens the peace of the world.

Our demand for arms for Israel has been ignored. Instead of firmly insisting upon a cessation of hostility, Dulles has encouraged Arab fighting. We demanded that Dulles and Elsenhower protest against blocking the Suez Canal to Israeli and Greek ships. My question is still unanswered: "What will the United States do when American ships are barred?"

The antisemitic boycott by the Arab States has been approved by a delinquent administration. It has excluded American soldiers and American civilian employees of the Jewish faith from American bases in Saudi Arabia.

PROTECTING THE INTEGRITY OF UNITED STATES

From the very earliest days of the establishment of our Nation, we have insisted that American citizens, wherever they may

be and wherever they may go, must be treated as such regardless of race, color, or religion. We have a long history of having come to the aid of American citizens wherever their rights have been threatened, impaired, or impeded.

This administration has sadly failed the American people and has repeatedly and constantly backed away from that fundamental principle of American freedom.

The protection of the integrity of U.S. citizenship and of the proper rights of U.S. citizens to lawful trade and travel and other activities abroad, is a basic principle of U.S. sovereignty. It is a primary principle of our Nation that there shall be no distinction among U.S. citizens based upon individual religious amiliations.

Any attempts by foreign nations to create such distinction among our citizens in the granting of personal or commercial access, or any other rights otherwise available to U.S. citizens, is inconsistent with and contrary to our principles. Any such distinction directed against U.S. citizens is incompatible with the relations that should exist among friendly nations.

We should insist that in all negotiations between the United States and any foreign state that every reasonable effort should be made to maintain these principles. We should carry on no negotiations and engage in no conventions, agreements, or treaties with any foreign nation that does not recognize these principles or violates them.

These principles have been so firmly embedded in our tradition that up to 1952 no political party found it necessary to restate them in a political platform.

In 1952, however, the Republicans inserted these words in their platform, to wit:

"We shall see to it that no treaty or agreement with other countries deprives our citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the Pederal Constitution."

That should have been a warning signal. We had no such treaties or agreements then and have none now. No prior administration, Republican or Democratic, ever permitted the rights of American citizens to be impaired by any foreign country.

This administration, however, has permitted the Arab States to disregard, ignore, and even trample upon the rights of American citizens in travel and trade. They prohibit Americans from traveling into, through, or over these nations because of religion. On the same basis they refuse to allow Americans to trade with their own citizens.

This administration has ignominiously permitted a foreign nation to violate a treaty obligation and acquiesced in that country, Saudi Arabia, banning American citizens from an American base on the sole ground of religion.

### CIVIL DEFENSE

To aid our civilian defense program Congress has increased the appropriation for construction of aircraft control and warning systems.

Testimony adduced before congressional committees established that our so-called civilian defense is utterly worthless and completely valueless in the event of an atomic bomb attack. Every penny presently being spent by the so-called Department of Civilian Defense is wasted.

Nevertheless, this administration would do nothing to improve this horrible and horrifying situation.

### CONCLUSION

The record of the 84th Congress speaks well for our country. It could have been better, I am sure it would have been better, if we had had a Democratic president.

The levelheaded approach of a Democratic

The levelheaded approach of a Democratic Congress under a Republican President produced meritorious legislation. We did not enact all that legislation that should have

been passed. What was accomplished, in the main, is a record that the Democratic Party can be proud of. Even though we worked under an unsympathetic administration, the national interest was our first thought at all times. I am proud to have had the privilege to serve in the responsible 84th Congress.

#### DOUBLETALK

(Speech of Hon. Abraham J. Multer, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Friday, August 30, 1957)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, this has been a most unusual legislative year. It started with much promise. The 1956 election had returned the people's hero to the Presidency with an unheard of popular vote.

with an unheard of popular vote.

At the same time, they showed their confidence in the Democratic Party by continuing it in control of both Houses of Congress.

Obviously, the American people agreed that control of the 84th Congress by the Democrats under a Republican President was indeed good for our country.

With the 1st session of the 85th Congress behind us. I believe we can demonstrate that the country would have been better off under a Democratic President. I, for one, am certain we would have had more real leadership and much less doubletalk.

Under our system of government we have a right to look to our President for leadership. Our Constitution requires him to send an annual message to Congress on the state of the Union. Traditionally, our Presidents have interpreted that to mean that they are required to submit a legislative program to the Congress.

Never before in our history have we experienced such a lack of leadership by the President, coupled with so much doubletalk.

Absenteelsm is bad enough, of and in itself, in high places. Vaciliation and indecision are much, much worse. I will concede that few persons reading the President's messages to the Congress can disagree with the fine, high-principled generalities contained therein. But, by the same token, his campaign speeches in 1952 and again in 1956 were in the same vein.

But what are the specifics? What about the implementation of these fine principles? Some of the President's supporters, even some of the members of his Cabinet, have been brash enough to label his campaign addresses as merely campaign promises. But his messages to the Congress were not campaign speeches.

It is all well and good for our Republican friends to say, "Oh, this is a Democratic Congress, the Democrats are in control. They can pass any legislation they want to."

Such statements, too, are mere doubletalk. The hard, practical facts of political life are that, in a Congress where the majority party does not have an overwhelming majority in both Houses, neither party can pass legislation without the cooperation of at least some members of the other party.

Wise congressional leadership avoids bringing to the floor of the Congress legislation that the leadership knows will be opposed by enough members of the opposition party to defeat the bills.

In all those spheres of activity where our party platforms are in agreement, the President should have been in a position to deliver enough Republican votes to offset the defections in Democratic ranks, so as to give the people of the country a working majority in the Congress.

Permit me now to document my case with some specifics.

PARTY PLATFORMS AGREE, BUT THE PRESIDENT IGNORES THEM

Both parties agree that the minimum wage laws should have wider application; that distressed labor areas require Government aid; that the Taft-Hartley law requires amendment; that all Federal employees and, more particularly, the postal employees, are entitled to increased compensation. In most of these instances the President talked gently and fairly but in generalities. As to the Federal employees and postal employees he spoke specifically. He said they were underpaid. He said they were entitled to increased wages.

In none of these instances, except as to the increase of salaries for Government employees, were we able to enact any legislation, because the President and his appointed officers in the executive departments not only refused to help but actually opposed congressional action.

As to the increases of salaries for Government employees, the President signed the bill which gave those in the highest brackets

big increases and more pay.

As to the little fellows, the civil-service employees, the career employees, the post office workers, he sent word to us that if we dared so legislate he would veto the bills. Unfortunately, we couldn't get the bills to him in time to override a veto. As of today—the last day of this session—it seems certain that the President will veto these bills which do only what he said was fair and just; that is, to give to the little fellow, the civil-service worker and the post-office employee, a cost-of-living increase.

BIG BUSINESS GETS BIGGER AND SMALL BUSINESS
GOES TO THE WALL

Other spheres of activity where we got the same kind of doubletalk involved monopolies, trusts, and big business. The mergers continue. Big business gets bigger. Their profits grow. The small-businessman goes into bankruptcy. The big businessman gets more and bigger tax cuts by way of fast write-offs and obsolescence and depletion allowances and Government giveaways, and the little fellow gets the tax bills.

The President is still advocating a natural gas bill. One day he advocated an amendment to that bill, to protect the consumer, and the next day he said he would take the bill without the amendment.

He opposes the development of public power and tries to give the natural resources of the country to the big utilities. By his appointment to various Government agencies and commissions, he does all within his power to destroy TVA, rural electrification, and the other important Government agencies.

### HUMAN RIGHTS ARE FORGOTTEN

He says he is for statehood for Alaska and Hawaii but will not lift a finger to bring that about. He says he is for liberalization of our immigration laws and, instead of trying to liberalize them, he condones the action of his State Department and his Attorney General in keeping out immigrants clearly entitled to entry into this country under existing law.

The civil rights muddle in the Congress was as much his doing as that of anyone else. He did not know from press conference to press conference what was in the bill labeled "the Eisenhower bill." It is surprising that we got a bill at all under the circumstances. Time will demonstrate, in my opinion, that the bill will accomplish very little except to give him and some of his supporters an excuse for new campaign doubletalk. And all the time, the demagogs will continue to rabble-rouse.

He talked big about Federal aid to education. When it came to a showdown in the House, the bill was lost on a very close vote. It could have been won if the President had made three telephone calls. He could have telephoned one of his erstwhile campaign supporters who left the Democratic Party to urge the people to reelect Mr. Elsenhower and who was absent on the day this impor-

tant bill was defeated. The other 2 calls could surely have changed 2 opposition votes into 2 votes for the bill. These were not just two votes of Republican Members of the House. These two men are the President's leaders of his party in the House. The three Members of the House referred to, Mr. Speaker, go unnamed as a matter of traditional congressional courtesy. The record vote discloses who they are.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONTINUE TO BE BUNGLED AFFAIRS

The muddle in foreign affairs is the direct responsibility of the President and his Secretary of State. Those matters of maladministration have no direct bearing upon the legislative function of the Congress. I therefore make no further mention of them here, particularly since that subject alone would require much more time than I can devote today, and my remarks pertain merely to the legislative program.

Those who are interested may read my statements before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and on the floor of the House on

this vital subject.

Suffice it to say, I foretold precisely what to expect with reference to the Middle East, including the recent events in Egypt and Syria. Although I did not pretend to set forth any timetable, the sequence of events was exactly as I predicted.

The so-called Eisenhower doctrine is preventing the spread of communism and sovietism exactly nowhere.

#### THE HIGH COST OF EVERYTHING

The increase of interest rates on Government and private debt is the direct responsibility of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury. They have increased the cost of living of every man, woman, and child in the country by increasing the ex-pense of operation of every business enterprise in the country.

The increase in cost of Government is staggering. At the same time, while telling us that the people should save more money and spend less, the President and his Secretary of the Treasury keep the interest rates on Government savings bonds under other interest rates, destroying the incentive of our citizens to save.

He insists that mortgage interest rates be raised and because Congress refuses to in-crease the interest rates on veterans' mortgages, he threatens to veto the extension of

the GI mortgage bill.

I, and many of our colleagues, have been urging that the veterans are entitled to direct loans from the Government. This would not be using Government money but would be using their own life-insurance funds

Banks, trust companies, life-insurance companies, pension funds, all invest their money in real-estate mortgages. But some shortsighted people urge that the veterans' life-insurance funds should be invested only in low-interest Government bonds instead of

in 4-percent veterans' mortgages.

We could not prevail upon our colleagues to go that far. The bill we sent to the President, which he now threatens to veto, merely extends existing law, permitting veterans to get mortgages in those areas of the country where FHA is not operating and for reasons mainly of convenience cannot or will not operate.

The President glibly talks about control-ling inflation and urges voluntary restraint by labor and business to keep costs down.

Then he ridicules labor's promise to forgo wage increases if big business will lower prices

At the same time, he permits price increases in all Government restaurants serving the very employees whose wages he will not increase. He allows their rents and those of all others in FHA houses to be

increased, thus setting the example for increased rents by all landlords.

That is not doubletalk; it is doubledealing.

#### SOME HOPE FOR SMALL BUSINESS

The House passed a Small Business Administration Act to make that agency permanent and to make it more effetcive in serving the small-business community of our Nation. Despite the fact that the President has not talked out in favor of this bill, we hope that in the next session of Congress, the Senate will pass the House version of

By that time, too, I hope we will have a good bill ready to give the small-business men some sorely needed tax relief.

#### FUNNY FIGURES MAKE PHONY BUDGETS

The worst example of doubletalk on the part of the administration, however, came with reference to the budget and the request for appropriations for defense, for foreign ald, and for operation of the Government.

In this field, too, no one knew where the President or his appointees stood from one day to the next. All sorts of ridiculous claims were submitted to the Congress for exaggerated sums. Probing by alert members of the Appropriations Committees showed how farcical some of these claims

Despite the disclosure of tremendous waste of money and property during the last 5 years, heads of the departments, aided and abetted by the President, came forth again urging more money than they needed and more money than they could spend.

After the money was appropriated and the bills approved into law by the President, he then directed the heads of various departments not to spend the sums appropriated.

I will refer to only two of the many instances of this heinous maladministration.

The U.S. Public Health Service has indicated its need for funds to prevent a yellow fever epidemic threatening the The money was appropriated. The bill was signed. The Budget Bureau, under the direction of the President, has directed the department not to expend those moneys, the sole purpose of which was to control the disease.

This is the Government that is conservative where property is concerned and liberal where human values are concerned. That is not my language. That is the modern Republicanism of President Eisenhower.

One more instance of the same kind. After the appropriation for the Defense Depart-ment had been approved into law by signature of the President, he then directed that the money not be spent. Mind you, this is the very appropriation request, which when cut by the Congress, was declared by the President to be insufficient for our national security. Now he says to his department heads that they may not spend as much money as was appropriated.

Practically all of the Members of Congress from Metropolitan New York attended a conference with Navy Department officials. urging them not to release skilled career employees. It was admitted that if these men were discharged their skills and services would probably be forever lost to the Government. It was further conceded that the full sum necessary to keep these men employed for the next year had been appropriated and that the men were being dismissed solely in order to come within the President's directive to spend less money than had been appropriated. The question of national defense and security was subordinated to the demand to save a few paltry dollars.

### WASTE AND CORRUPTION

Congressional committees continue to uncover waste and corruption in every department of Government. At another time, I will discourse at length upon this subject, which continues to be ignored by our President, except on those occasions when he awards a medal or a certificate of merit to the head of the department whose misconduct is exposed.

All of these facts are borne out by the

record.

#### HAD ENOUGH?

(Speech of Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Saturday, August 23, 1958)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, please pardon my partisan pride in saying that as surely as the 80th Congress has gone down into history as the do-nothing Congress, so will the 85th Congress be remembered as one with the greatest accomplishment under the most adverse conditions.

With no constructive leadership in the White House or from any of our President's appointees, the Congress could have sat on Instead, it worked harder to establish a good record of accomplishment.

Ignoring the campaign threats of the Republican Party and its titular leader, by dint of resolute, intelligent, and responsible legislating we put to shame the prophecies of a cold war between the White House and the Congress.

We proved once again that the Democratic Party, by and large, is the spakesman, yes. the protector of the people of our country. serving them so as to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

I have placed in the RECORD the speeches I made at the end of the 84th Congress on July 27, 1956, and at the end of the 1st session of this, the 85th Congress, on August 30, 1957. I suggest that they make good reading as an introduction to these remarks. I will borrow some of the titles I used then and bring the facts up to date.

THE CONSUMER, LABOR, AND THE FARMER: THE TIGHT SQUEEZE

The last year saw the laws of economics repaled by the facts of life.

In the midst of a most depressing recession with between 7 and 8 million persons unemployed, the cost of living continued to

As much as 7 percent of our total civilian labor force could find no employment. That is, 7 percent of those who were ready, willing, and able to work, were unemployed. years of Republican maladministration. the cost of living rose by 9 percent, almost 3 percent in the last year alone. In 1958, the average American family is paying \$406 more per year for the necessities of life than in 1953.

Why? Because the big businessmen in control of the executive departments of Government, appointed by our President. tightened the money supply, made money harder to get, raised interest rates, creased rents on properties built with Government subsidies, gave away our surplus commodities or permitted them to be stolen by friends of big business appointees, squandered our money in boondoggles and refused to spend it for defense, national security, health, and education.

The unthinking may readily say: Democrats were in control of the Congress and could have stopped all of that.

My answer is twofold: First, let the people in the next election give the Democratic Party a substantial majority in both Houses. enough to override Presidential vetoes, and we will do a real job. Secondly, all the re-actionaries and all the conservatives are not in the Republican Party. I am sorry to say that some of them are in the Democratic Party too. If the President were really the leader he should be, he could have been able to get enough liberal Republicans to make up for the defections in the Democratic ranks

Suffice it to say, in almost every instance a majority of the Democrats were found voting for what was best for our country and a majority of the Republicans voted the other way.

For instance, we could not get enough Republicans to join us in voting for a good housing bill, or for a community-facilities bill or a mining bill, or for scholarships for college students, or for higher minimum wages, or for aid for school construction, or for giving our surplus-food commodities to our needy, who are on relief, or for reform of our labor laws. Most of these measures were lost by a few votes on the floor or in committee. The President never raised a finger to help get these bills enacted. We did get enacted a bill to aid depressed areas. The rumor mill indicates the President intends to veto it.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS ARE FORGOTTEN

Of course all of this fits the pattern of modern Republicanism enunciated by the President and mouthed by his supporters. Remember it? "Liberal where human rights are concerned and conservative as to money matters."

None will deny that most of these bills would cost money. At the same time, no sensible person will dare challenge the statement that all of these bills vitally affect every human being in our country and all of their rights and privileges.

When talking of human beings and relieving their distress, we must not overlook the fact that we passed laws permitting some 30,000 Hungarian refugees to remain here and also permitting persons illegally here since 1940 to apply for permision to remain.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

We can give our Republican friends credit for helping to get enacted a bill to guarantee our citizens the right to vote.

Up to this minute, I have not yet heard of a single case instituted under that law by our President's Republican Attorney General

The same law calls for a commission to be appointed by our President to impartially study and advise the President on conditions that may deprive citizens of the equal protection of the law because of race, color, or religion. Draw your own conclusions from the fact that one of the President's appointees to that commission contributed \$500 to the campaign chest to elect to the U.S. Senate an avowed segregationist.

I refrain from any comment about the Little Rock flasco.

## SMALL BUSINESS

Big business and big bank mergers continue unabated.

There have been no big business failures. Bankruptcies nevertheless are at a record high—yes, higher even than in the depression of the 1930's. They are 129 percent higher than in 1952, the last year of the Truman administration.

To the credit of our Republican colleagues, most of them joined us in supporting several measures to help small business.

These bills enacted into law were:

First, Making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency of Government and increasing the amount it may lend to any one small business concern.

Second. Establishing in the Small Business Administration a new division for aiding small business concerns to get long-term risk and equity capital, and

Third. Giving to small business some long overdue tax relief.

INTERNATIONAL APPAIRS PERILOUS PATHS— POREIGN AFFAIRS CONTINUE TO BE BUNGLED APPAIRS

The titles borrowed from my prior speeches tell the story.

American citizens abroad continue to be abused, affronted, jailed, and even murdered in cold blood.

Our State Department looks the other way. In fact, the standing joke abroad is—the more degrading an act a foreign country can commit against our country, the more money it can get from us on the double quick.

Unfortunately, we still have no foreign policy other than to stumble from brink to brink and from crisis to crisis. Further comment is withheld lest I give comfort to our enemies.

Fortunately, there is a good Lord above who protects us. I pray He will never turn His back on us, no matter how sorely we try Him.

#### BAD GOVERNMENT-WASTE AND CORRUPTION

Add to my previous itemizations just a few more: vicuna coats, hotel bills, traveling expenses, "borrowed" rugs, non-interest-bearing loans, valuable franchises to the favored few, Government contracts to friends, tax arrears settled, abated, or remitted for those who know the right people, and so on ad nauseam.

"Businesslike methods": Remember Candidate Ike's promise? Listen to just one of the many "businesslike" deals. The Department of Agriculture sold surplus rice to private traders at \$40 a ton. They sold the rice back to ICA, another U.S. Government agency, for \$59.50 a ton, without even moving it. A neat little profit of \$150,000. I will not ask who got what lest I be told it was only a rice cooky.

#### PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

It will take much too long to list all of the breaches of promise that are attributable to our Republican friends in high places. I give you just a few that are typical.

Promise: Leadership.

Performance: The general will be found far to the rear.

Promise: A cold war with Congress.

Performance: A Congress that produced a maximum of good legislation with a minimum of friction.

Promise: Increased prosperity.
Performance: A bad recession.
Promise: A lower cost of living.
Performance: A higher cost of living.

Performance: A higher cost of living. Promise: Full employment. Performance: Distressful unemployment.

Promise: A balanced budget. Performance: A \$12 billion deficit.

Promise: Reduce the Nation's debt limit.
Performance: Increased it by \$10 billion.
Promise: Get our boys home from Korea.

Performance: Put them in Lebanon, and I dare not predict where next.

Promise: Honesty in government.
Performance: My deep respect for our
American institutions prevents me from
labeling that one.

### CONCLUSION

Remember the Republican slogan, "Had enough?" I will be watching for the democratic answer on election day. I intentionally spell "democratic" with a small "d."

FIGURES—OF PRINCIPAL AND OF INTEREST—OF SPEECH AND OF PRINCIPLE—AND OF INTEREST

(Extension of remarks of Hon. Abraham J. MULTER, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Monday, September 14, 1959)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the dropping of your gavel coincident with your pronouncement that this 1st session of the 86th Congress has ended will surely come in a matter of moments. I therefore ask your indulgence, while I recount briefly our congressional activities.

We have done much in which we can take pride as Americans and as Democrats.

There is still much to be done. Most of that we will do in the second session of this Congress, which will start on January 6, 1960. But in a never-ending fast-moving world, new problems will always beset us. Instead of delving into the future, a most uncertain task at best, I will dwell on the immediate past.

We have enacted into law some 400 laws of general national and international interest. Of that number, about 100 can be labeled of major importance. Merely to list all of these would take much more time than is now available. I, therefore, will refer only to the most important.

#### SPENDING

We appropriated more than \$39 billion for national security and defense; that is almost 60 percent of the total sum appropriated for the fiscal year for all purposes. This is \$20 million less than the President asked for.

The total sum appropriated for all purposes, including what Republicans invidiously refer to as back-door financing, was \$79,428,598,352, more than \$2½ billion less

than the President requested.

It can never be sufficiently emphasized that the Congress can merely authorize expenditures and appropriate the money therefor. Only the President and his appointees, under his direction and control, can spend the money. Surely we, the Congress, can refuse to authorize or appropriate. But even after we do both only the Executive—the President—can spend. Under our form of government there is but one spender—the President. Repeatedly, the incumbent now in the White House has ignored congressional intent and directive. He has refused to spend money as directed, spent it contrary to congressional directives and even spread out and canceled out contracts authorized and let.

Let us never forget that when our Republican friends and campaigners start calling names, the only spender, reckness or otherwise, in our National Government, is the titular head of the Republican Party, President Eisenhower. By doubling the cost of operation of his own office, he has set the spendthrift example which all his appointees seek to imitate.

While on the subject of spending, let me remind you that a major part of the cost of Government is the interest we pay on U.S. obligations. This administration without the help of Congress and over our vigorous protests has run up that cost from 1953 to date by more than 100 percent. Starting with short-term interest rates of under 2 percent and long-term rates of not more than 2½ percent, President Elsenhower has approved our paying 4½ percent and assents to the threat of his Secretary of the Treasury that we may yet pay 6 percent. The President and his big-moneyed friends are demanding that the Congress eliminate the limit on the interest rate on long-term bonds so that he can and I quote the President, "demonstrate responsibility in the management of our Federal debt."

Responsibility, indeed. He may have forgotten but we cannot forget that this is the same fiscal genius who in two political campaigns—1952 and 1955—promised to reduce the national debt. Three times since his first promise, at his request we increased the debt limit. This year by \$2 billion to \$285 billion permanently and to \$295 billion temporarily until 1960.

I am proud that this Congress increased the interest rate payable on savings bonds and refused to increase it on long-term bonds. I have been introducing a bill to accomplish that in each of the last four Congresses. The administration has at long last seen the light and gone along with me.

Note the difference between savings bonds, the E- and H-bonds, and other Government securities. The savings bonds are antiinflationary because they tend to immobilize savings. Other securities produce money that flows into the money stream to pay bills for construction, experimentation, material, services, and the like.

Savings bonds traditionally, until 1953, paid an interest rate higher than savings and thrift accounts. Our people are not so stupid as to keep their savings in bonds at minimum rates, when they can keep them in institutions paying maximum rates, all guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies.

I suppose it is human nature to take care of one's friends. So let us not be too hard on Ike and his big business, big-moneyed friends, who say let the devil take care of the masses, the wage-earners and little businessmen and his E- and H-savings bonds. Be sure these big business operators in Government will take care of their friends with more and more profits and higher and higher interest rates. They will continue to complain about being in the 90-percent tax bracket, to try to make us forget that the little fellows pay 90 percent of the gross tax collection.

Before I leave the fiscal affairs of our Nation I wish to comment on the scare campaign the Republicans are engaging in about inflation.

The one thing they learned from President Roosevelt was "there is nothing to fear except fear itself." The difference is that he tried to teach us to be unafraid. They are using that concept in reverse, to scare us into ignoring the facts of life.

If they can cry inflation loud enough and long enough, we may look away from administered prices that ignore the law of supply and demand. We may not learn that the worst kind of inflation comes from administered prices coupled with unconscionable interest rates. The very people who are demanding that we cut Government expenses are the same ones who are pushing prices up, demanding higher interest rates and tax cuts, allowances, and exemptions, and all to balance the budget.

In 1958, the banks and moneylenders of the country had their best year in our history in gross receipts and in net profits both before and after taxes. Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine will be even better.

The same is true of corporation profits. Eight hundred and eight leading corporations showed a 58-percent increase in profits this year over the same period for 1958—86,915,729,000 as against \$4.438,065,000, or 52,477,644,000 more net profits after taxes. More than half of these did better than that average. Four hundred and twenty-eight of these corporations improved their corporate profits by more than 75 percent in the second quarter of 1959 as against the same quarter in 1958.

These 803 companies are the very ones paying for full-page ads to frighten us out of our skins because of inflation they created and as a result of which they made these profits.

#### BANKING LAWS

In the financial field, we also enacted bills that increased our subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—the World Bank—to set up a new Inter-American Bank for Central and South America similar to the World Bank, some modernization of the National Banking and Federal Reserve Acts, restrictions on holding companies in the savings and loan association field, and the first complete revision in 25 years of the Federal Credit Union Act. I was most pleased that the credit union bill was enacted in almost the exact form in which I had introduced it.

### FOREIGN AID

The mutual security authorization and appropriation bills were a fine example of the operation of our Government in true

bipartisan spirit, with both parties in Congress and the President moving forward in the best interests of our country and of world peace.

What irked me, however, was that in his messages to us asking for legislation in the international field the President indicated we had enough money for loans and grants abroad, for housing abroad, for highways abroad, for reclamation and community facility projects abroad, for schools and education and health programs abroad, in short for almost everything anyone could ask for abroad. But the domestic scene was different. From his veto messages it became apparent he thought we did not have enough money for any of these things needed so badly at home; not even enough for loans to our cities and States.

My position on these matters was and is quite simple—I am for all of these things for foreign friends. I have always voted for them. But I have and always will vote for them for our people at home as long as we need them.

If the time is here or ever comes that we do not have enough for both, we must first take care of our own and use the surplus, if any, to take care of those abroad.

This is not a matter of charity begins at home. This is fiscal responsibility as to tax-payers' money. I can apportion my personal funds, charitywise as I please. I have no right to do so with taxpayers' funds.

#### RULE BY VETO

Incidentally, it is well to note that although we overrode a Presidential veto only once, each of the other votes by which we failed to override demonstrated that the overwhelming majority of the people and their representatives were against the President. The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote to make a bill law against a Presidential veto. In neither House does the Democratic Party control a two-thirds vote. In the Senate there are 35 Republicans and 65 Democrats, In the House there are 153 Republicans, 283 Democrats, and 1 vacancy. We failed to override vetoes by from one to six votes on important measures, thus permitting one-third of either House plus one to six votes to thwart the will of a vast majority of the people's representatives.

## VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Veterans' affairs were given considerable attention. We extended their direct loan program, although in my opinion not sufficiently nor in the right direction. Among other things we should not have increased their interest rates. At the urging of this administration, these rates have now been pushed up by 32 percent since 1953. We wrote a new Veterans' Pension Act and extended veterans' preferences and entitlements. Still pending is much needed legislation for a civilian pardons board to review sentences imposed upon members of the armed services.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Business has been helped by amendments to the antitrust laws, the Small Business Administration Act and the Small Business Investment Company Act. Much more needs to be done in these fields.

Increased benefits to retired employees, extended temporary unemployment compensation, changes in our immigration laws, the extension of the Draft Act, establishment of a National Space Agency, aid to Federal airports and a TVA self-financing act are among our creditable accomplishments.

### HOUSING

Two vetoes of the housing bilis were further demonstration of smoke screens blown up to camouflage real issues. The third housing bill, which the President approved, is just as inflationary as the two he vetoed. The only real difference in substance is that

the final approved version omits \$50 million in loans for college classrooms. The President admits we need the classrooms but contends that in the \$8 billion housing loan guarantee program, which he approved, a \$50 million loan program is inflationary. He had his way—a Pyrrhic victory, if ever there was one. No one will ever be able to assess the loss to the Nation and the world if only one potential genius is denied a college education because these loans are postponed to an election year.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

Hawaii became a State, thus establishing another beacon light along the path of true democracy and affirming the divinely inspired sentiments of our Founding Fathers that "all men are created equal" and "are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" and that "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the governed."

Our citizens in the District of Columbia have not fared as well. Five times in the last 10 years, the Senate has passed a bill granting home rule to the District. Not once during that time has the House District Committee reported a bill. Not once in that period, until I filed a discharge petition, to bring a home rule bill before the House, did the House District Committee even conduct any hearings. Congressional courtesy dictates that I do not characterize those hearings. Suffice it to say, that if some members of that committee and of the Rules Committee have their way, no bill will reach the floor in this Congress.

A home rule bill will be acted upon by this Congress only if 219 Members sign my discharge petition. Up to this time 104 Democrats and 16 Republicans or a total of 120 Members have signed it.

Home rule for the District of Columbia is pledged by both party platforms. The public is fast learning that we are getting a lot of double talk from our Republican friends. No one expects southern Republicans or southern Democrats to support home rule for the Nation's Capital. That eliminates about 120 Members, 111 Democrats, and 9 Republicans. Four hundred and thirty-six less 120 leaves 316. One hundred and fiftythree Republicans less 9 southern Republicans leaves a net balance of 144. Two hundred eighty-three Democrats less 111 southern Democrats leaves a net balance of 172. One hundred four of the 172 Democrats have already signed the discharge petition. Only 16 of the 144 Republicans have signed it. That is a terrible indictment of the Republican Party. I am certain that if the Republicans will sign that petition in the same ratio as the Democrats have, in first 2 weeks of January 1960, enough additional Democrats will sign the petition to bring the bill to the floor.

## THE LABOR BILL

One other important piece of legislation that was enacted has been halled as the labor reform bill. Time will prove, in my opinion, that this was the worst piece of anti-industrial-city and anti-labor legislation ever enacted by any Congress.

I impugn no Member's motives, good faith, or integrity. I trust that those who voted for that bill will credit as much to me and the 200 colleagues whom I joined in voting against that bill. It ill behooves any citizen, capitalist, union leader, businessman, or wage earner to pretend to be so ommiscient as to have the right to accuse anyone on either side of a vote of 229 to 201 of having voted except in accordance with what his conscience dictated was best for our country. If as few as 13 Members voted the other way, the bill would have been defeated by a tie vote of 215 to 215, with the Speaker casting the deciding negative vote. If the four absentees had been present and voted nay—since they were not paired, I do not say they

would have so voted-it would have required only a switch of 11 votes to defeat the bill.

No one will dare say that there is any Member of this House, regardless of how he or she voted on this bill, who would not vote to eliminate racketeering and crime not merely from union activities but from every sphere of activity on the American and even on the world scene.

The same must be said about legislation that would make unions more responsible and more responsive to the needs and desires of their members. Again that must also be said of legislation that would protect business as well as the public against illegal or improper activities of unions.

This bill was represented as accomplishing those ends. I will concede, for the sake of argument only, that that was the purpose of

I am convinced, however, it does not and will not accomplish those ends. To the extent that it tends to, I am afraid it does so by means that the courts will condemn. There are now more than enough laws on our statute books to arrest, indict, and convict every criminal, in and out of unions, whether the crime is perjury, embezzlement, for-gery, fraud, bribery, theft, assault, murder, or conspiracy to commit any of these crimes or merely the attempt to do so. On that score we do not need more laws but better enforcement of those we do have.

To the extent that this bill may make criminal that which heretofore was legal, though perhaps immoral, under our Constitution, the law must be prospective and not

retroactive in its effect.

It follows, therefore, that it will oust from unions, on account of past conduct, no one, no matter how bad and no matter what his

Despite all of the foregoing, I could have brought myself to vote for the bill if it had not been for its other many bad features. I believe they far outweighed all the good

sought to be accomplished. In voting on all bills I try to keep in mind our fundamental law, the Constitution, and particularly that portion of it known the world over as the Bill of Rights. I will never vote for any piece of legislation, no matter how well intentioned, which does not square with it. If it violates the Bill of Rights, I cannot support it. That Bill of Rights must forever remain inviolate. If we chip away even the slightest part thereof we begin to destroy it.

This bill, in my opinion, oversteps the bounds of propriety; it makes second-class citizens of unionists and workingmen who might desire to join unions; it denies them rights guaranteed to them by our Constitu-

Furthermore, this bill can be used to entice business out of our industrial centers and into labor surplus parts of the country. It is not sectionalism that prompts me to take this position. It is part of the free enterprise competitive system for business to move to the place where it can operate most

However, the best interests of our country, of the whole country, demand that no part of the country be permitted to entice businessmen to come there because of the promise or intimation that by moving there they will have cheap labor, sweatshop conditions, or nonunion shops. This misnamed labor reform bill practically guarantees to every unionized business firm that it can freely move to nonunion States and be for-ever free from unionization. To me that means destroying unions and enslaving the working men and women of our country. I am all for raising the standards of our citizens to the highest prevailing. I am opposed to lowering those standards to the lowest prevailing.

A PERSONAL NOTE

Permit me at this time to inject a rather personal note. During this session, I was incapacitated by illness, from which, thank God, I have recovered. For a long time I was out of Washington and for an even longer period prevented from giving full time to my congressional duties. But everything in this world has its compensating balances. My misfortune brought me the good that comes from learning how much our colleagues are genuinely concerned about each other. They extended to me a spirit of fellowship and camaraderie close to kinship. It crossed district and State lines as well as party lines and religious and color lines The assistance and offers of aid to me, and more particularly to my staff, were immeasurable. I am forever in their debt. I am, indeed, grateful. Some say only in America can it happen. I say only in America it does happen.

# Resolution of the Barren River Development League

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there appear in the Appendix of the Congressional Rec-ORD a resolution, adopted by the Barren River Development League, indicating the intensive interest of the people of the Barren River Valley in the conservation and utilization of natural resources. The area is one of the most prosperous and progressive in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and will undoubtedly continue its remarkable growth and economic development.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE BARREN RIVER DEVELOP-MENT LEAGUE

Whereas the Honorable JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, the Honorable THRUSTON B. MORTON, U.S. Senators from Kentucky, and the Honorable WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Representative, Second Congressional District of Kentucky, have demonstrated their sincere interest in the social and economical welfare of the people of this area; and

Whereas they have frequently and gladly extended themselves and their staffs over and beyond the services required of them as public servants; and

Whereas, through their continued, sincere, loyal, devoted, untiring and trying efforts, they have made it possible for this organization and the people of the section of Kentucky to realize immeasurable advancement in the conservation and utilization of our natural resources; and

Whereas it is sincerely believed that through their concerted efforts this section will enjoy an expanding recreational, industrial and economic development: Therefore, as an expression of appreciation, be it

Resolved, That the Honorable John Sher-MAN COOPER, the Honorable THRUSTON B. MORTON, and the Honorable WILLIAM H. NATCHER be made honorary members of this organization and that a copy of said resolu-tion be delivered to each of them, that a copy of said resolution be delivered to each

of them, that a copy be directed to the proper news media and a copy spread upon the permanent records of this organization so that all may forever know that through their efforts, individually and collectively, this area obtained long sought after objec-tives designed for the betterment of our

## Federal Aid to Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, in August of this year, the Kentucky Education Association board of directors adopted a resolution on Federal aid to education which gives full support to the principle that a Federal aid to education program should permit the individual States to meet their own peculiarly pressing problems by using Federal funds either for the construc-tion of classrooms or for teacher salaries.

The Kentucky Education Association is an organization that reflects the views of the teachers of my State of Kentucky and I believe that their views, especially in a field in which the members of the organization are personally engaged on a daily basis, merit the fullest consideration by the Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution adopted by the KEA board be printed in the Appendix of the Con-GRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolu-tion was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ON FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Whereas several bills for Federal aid to education will be before Congress when it reconvenes; and

Whereas at least one of these measures will be a "freedom of choice" bill in that the revenue can be used for both school building construction and teacher salaries; and

Whereas because of its low economic ability, Kentucky will never be able to pay salaries to teachers equal to salaries paid teachers in most other States; and

Whereas because of this fact, the quality of instruction in the average Kentucky class room will always be inferior to the quality of instruction in the average classroom in the Nation until teachers in Kentucky are paid salaries comparable to the salaries paid the teachers of the other States; and

Whereas as long as this is true, Kentucky boys and girls will not have an equal chance with the boys and girls of other States to occupy responsible positions of leadership and make their maximum contributions to the perpetuation of a free society: Now, therefore be it

Resolved. That the KEA board of directors hereby urges our Congressmen and U.S. Senators to support a school aid measure which will make it possible for the revenue to be used for both school building construction and teacher salaries; be it further

Resolved, That our Congressmen and U.S. Senators are urged to support the measures concerning appropriations for college

# Oleaginous Doubletalk

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

# HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an interesting editorial which appeared in a recent issue of the Boston Herald.

OLEAGINOUS DOUBLETALK

New England is llimted in the amount of residual fuel oil it may import by Govern-ment restrictions imposed to assist the lag-

ging coal industry.

The result has been an increase in the price of this oil, which lays an additional burden on New England, and will be felt by the consumers of electricity.

The New England delegation in Congress

has protested without avail.

The latest protest was answered by Under Secretary of the Interior Bennett in letters to the Congressmen, saying the Department is acting to prevent oil import controls from resulting in increased prices.

But the price-increasing restrictions have

not been lifted.

That possibly another factor enters into the policy appears from another statement of Mr. Bennett to the American Bar Association convention. Mr. Bennett told an ABA committee that it was the Government's policy to permit adequate residual imports "to meet normal and necessary requirements."

There is a very simple way to consider this matter, and Mr. Bennett seems to be going afield to skirt it.

The only possible way in which the coal industry could gain by import restrictions on residual imports would be by forcing an increase in the price of residual sufficient to bring about a greater use of coal.

If import restrictions do not increase prices over what they would be in a free market, then import restrictions are serving no pur-

pose whatever.

If it is desired to keep residual prices as low as they can be, import restrictions must be completely lifted.

There is no magic in import restrictions. But we are told that oil imports will be allowed only to meet "normal and necessary requirements." Who decides what is normal and necessary? This is a decision that we try to leave to a free market to determinenot to a Government bureau.

New England is taking a price beating; and if it isn't taking a price beating, why are there import restrictions?

## Correction of the Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OP

## HON. JOHN R. FOLEY

OF WARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I submitted a statement of my voting and attendance record which appeared in the CongresSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, September 20, 1960, and was entitled "Legislative Record of JOHN R. FOLEY, U.S. Representative, Sixth District of Maryland, 86th Congress." I respectfully request that footnotes five and six for the 1st session, 86th Congress be corrected, as fol-

<sup>#</sup> At White House conference on transporta-tion problems of Metropolitan Washington area. Would have voted "aye."

At testimonial luncheon.

# Charles Flammand Renders Patriotic Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

# HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, there recently came to my attention an outstanding and most unusual record of patriotic service which has been achieved by my friend and constitutent, Charles Flammand, of Northbridge, Mass.

For the past 41 consecutive years, Mr. Flammand has served as an official member of the firing squad designated by his American Legion post to participate in the community observance of Memorial Day. During these many years, Mr. Flammand, who is now 70, has been active in three American Legion posts and it now has become a tradition with Oliver Ashton Post No. 343, American Legion, of Northbridge, to name this wonderful gentleman to the Memorial Day firing squad.

With each passing year, new comrades have joined him in this annual tribute to Northbridge veterans of all wars and some of his fellow firing squad members who saw service in Korea can now recall Mr. Flammand's faithful service during the Memorial Days of their youth.

Often, this memorable and devoted service to his community and to his comrades has meant an early rising hour of about 5:30, but Charles Flammand has never been heard to complain. In fact, his fellow members of Oliver Ashton Post state that he has always been among the first to volunteer his services for the Memorial Day observance.

A well-known barber for many years. in the Blackstone Valley, Mr. Flammand is now retired, but he maintains an active interest in community affairs and participates in many veterans activities. He served as a corporal during World War I.

I am very thankful to my friend, Mr. Rosaire Rajotte, of Northbridge, for writing me about the patriotic contributions of his fellow townsman. I am pleased, indeed, to have this opportunity to bring this most distinctive record of Charles Flammand to the attention of my colleagues in the House.

TRANSACTION OF SENATE BUSI-NESS SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT.

## ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESO-LUTIONS SIGNED

Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 746, agreed to September 2, 1960, the President pro tempore, on September 6, 1960, signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representa-

S. 882. An act for the relief of the heirs of

J. B. White:

S. 1092. An act to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kansas, and for other purposes;

S. 1545. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to authorize elimination of a hearing in certain cases under

section 408:

S. 1663. An act directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property in the State of North Dakota to the city of Bismarck, N. Dak

S. 1670. An act to provide for the granting of mineral rights in certain homestead lands

in the State of Alaska;

S. 1740. An act to amend section 202(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 in order to expand the Federal Communications Commission's regulatory authority under such section:

S. 1764. An act to amend title 32. United States Code, to authorize the payment of certain claims against the National Guard;

S. 1898. An act to promote the public interest by amending the Communications Act of 1934, to provide a pre-grant procedure in case of certain applications; to impose limitations on payoffs between applicants; to require disclosure of payments made for broadcasting of certain matter; to grant au-thority to impose forfeitures in the broadcast service; and to prohibit deceptive practices in contests of intellectual knowledge, skill,

or chance; and for other purposes; S. 1964. An act to amend the act requiring certain common carriers by railroads to make reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to certain accidents in order to clarify the requirements of such act;

S. 2195. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the western division of the Dalies Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes;

S. 2353. An act for the relief of Col. John

A. Ryan, Jr.;

S. 2757. An act to supplement the act of June 14, 1926, as amended, to permit any State to acquire certain public lands for recreation use;

S. 2761. An act to invalidate payments made for certain emergency conservation measures under the program authorized by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957:

S. 2770. An act for the relief of Boringuen Home Corp.;

S. 2917. An act to establish a price support level for milk and butterfat;

S. 2959. An act to clarify the right of States to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or

S. 3146. An act to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses;

S. 3212. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services to convey certain public and acquired lands in the State of Nevada to the county of Mineral, Nev.;

S. 3267. An act to amend the act of October 17, 1940, relating to the disposition of certain public lands in Alaska;

S. 3399. An act to authorize the exchange of certain property within Shenandoah National Park, in the State of Virginia, and for

other purposes;

S. 3439. An act authorizing the President of the United States of America to present a gold medal to Robert Frost, a New England

S. 3533. An act to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under the Great Plains conservation program against loss of acreage allotments;

S. 3619. An act to make permanent law the provisions of section 408 of the National Housing Act regulating savings and loan

holding companies;

S. 3623. An act to designate and establish that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Maui, in the State of Hawaii, as the Haleakala National Park, and for other purposes;

S. 3665. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement over certain lands to the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, their successors and

- S.3681. An act authorizing the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority to combine for financing purposes the bridge across the West Passage of Narragansett Bay With the Newport Bridge and any other project acquired or constructed by said author-
- S. 3688. An act to amend the act of December 20, 1944, with respect to certain powers of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia;

S. 3759. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.;

S. 3771. An act to amend certain provisions of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended:

S. 3773. An act to amend certain provisions of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended:

H.R. 383. An act to authorize the annexa tion of certain real property of the United States by the city of Wyandotte, Mich.;

H.R. 816. An act to convey certain lands in Oklahoma to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1526. An act for the relief of F. P. Tower, Lillie B. Lewis, the estate of Manuel Branco, John Santos Carinhas, Joaquin Gomez Carinhas, and Manuel Jesus

H.R. 2565. An act to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations;

H.R. 3536. An act for the relief of Guadalupe Villarreal, Jr.;

H.R. 7810. An act to credit periods of internment during World War II to certain Federal employees of Japanese ancestry for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951;

H.R. 7990. An act to provide for the con-Veyance of certain lands of the United States to the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma;

H.R. 8156. An act for the relief of Jack Kent Cooke;

H.R. 8166. An act for the relief of the Crum-McKinnon Building Co., Billings, Mont .

H.R.28424. An act to amend section 505 of the Clasification Act of 1949 with respect to Positions in the Library of Congress;

H.R. 8665. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital"

to provide for the construction of such memorial by the Secretary of the Interior; H.R. 9715. An act for the relief of Otis

Drinkard:

H.R. 10087. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to elect an overall limitation on the foreign tax credit:

H.R. 10311. An act providing that certain provisions of Public Law 335 dated October 7. 1949 (63 Stat. 724), shall apply to the Mercedes division of the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Texas;

H.R. 10341. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants-inaid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit institutions to strengthen their programs of research and research training in sciences related to health;

H.R. 10548. An act to amend the Helium Act of March 3, 1925, as amended, for the defense, security, and the general welfare of the United States;

H.R. 10586. An act to enable the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. to convey title to certain lands in Idaho to the Pocatello First Corp. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints:

H.R. 10841. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place bamboo pipestems on the free list:

H.R. 10960. An act to amend section 5701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the excise tax upon cigars, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11322. An act for the relief of Col. Joseph A. Nichols;

H.R. 11380. An act for the relief of Mr. Joe J. Farmer:

H.R. 12043. An act to amend sections 22, 23, and 24, title 13, United States Code, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12383. An act to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage

rates, and for other purposes; H.R. 12458. An act to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the work of the President's Committee on Employment for the Physically Handicapped;

H.R. 12536. An act relating to the treatment of charges for local advertising for purposes of determining the manufacturers sale

H.R. 12574. An act to amend the Longshoreman's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, so as to provide that an injured employee shall have the right to select his own physician; and for other purposes;

H.R. 12580. An Act to improve coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and to remove hardships and inequities, improve the financing of the trust funds, and provide disabil ity benefits to additional individuals under such system; to provide grants to States for medical care for aged individuals of low income; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; to improve the employment compensation provisions of such act; and for other purposes;

H.R. 12659. An act to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on heptanoic acid, and for other purposes;

H.R. 12699. An act to cancel a deed of trust to the United States from the predecessor in the name of Gallaudet College and any evidence of indebtedness related to the same transaction, to quiet the college's title to property belonging to it, and for other

purposes; H.R. 12759. An act to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes:

H.R. 13021. An act to provide for assistance in the development of Latin America and in the reconstruction of Chile, and for other purposes:

H.R. 13053. An act to increase the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police, the White House Police, and for other

H.R. 13066. An act to amend section 4(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as

amended:

H.R. 13161. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution to provide for the removal of a reservation of timber rights from a patent issued to Ivan H. McCormack;

S.J. Res. 176. Joint resolution authorizing the preparation and printing of a revised edition of the Constitution of the United States of America-Analysis and Interpretation, published in 1953 as Senate Document num-bered 170 of the 82d Congress; S.J. Res. 209. Joint resolution providing for

the establishment of an annual National

Forest Products Week:

H.J. Res. 311. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko on public grounds in the District of Colum-

H.J. Res. 402. Joint resolution granting the consent and approval of Congress for the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia to enter into a compact related to the regulation of mass transit in the Washington, District of Columbia metro-

politan area, and for other purposes; H.J. Res. 704. Joint resolution to remove copyright restrictions upon the musical composition "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag,"

and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 723. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the Féderation Aéronautique Internationale to hold the 1962 world sport parachuting championships at Orange, Mass : and

H.J. Res. 784. Joint resolution amending the act of July 14, 1960, to extend the time within which the United States Constitution 175th Anniversary Commission shall report to Congress and including certain amendments relating to housing.

## ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate, on September 6, 1960, presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 882. An act for the relief of the heirs of J. B. White;

S. 1092. An act to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kansas, and for other

S. 1545. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to authorize elimination of a hearing in certain cases under sec-

S. 1663. An act directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property in the State of North Dakota to the city of Bismarck, N. Dak.;

S. 1670. An act to provide for the granting of mineral rights in certain homestead lands in the State of Alaska;

S. 1740. An act to amend section 202(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 in order to to expand the Federal Communications Commission's regulatory authority under such section;

S. 1764. An act to amend title 32, United States Code, to authorize the payment of certain claims against the National Guard;

S. 1898. An act to promote the public interest by amending the Communications Act of 1934, to provide a pregrant procedure in case of certain applications; to impose limitations on payoffs between applicants; to require disclosure of payments made for broadcasting of certain matter; to grant authority to impose forfeitures in the broadcast service; and to prohibit deceptive practices in contests of intellectual knowledge, skill, or chance; and for other purposes;

S. 1964. An act to amend the act requiring certain common carriers by railroad to make reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to certain accidents in order to clarify the requirements of such

S. 2195. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the western division of the Dallas Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes;

S. 2353. An act for the relief of Col. John

A. Ryan, Jr.;

S. 2757. An act to supplement the act of June 14, 1926, as amended, to permit any State to acquire certain public lands for recreation use;

S. 2761. An act to invalidate payments made for certain emergency conservation measures under the program authorized by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957:

S. 2770. An act for the relief of Borinquen

Home Corp.; S. 2917. An act to establish a price-support

level for milk and butterfat;

S. 2959. An act to clarify the right of States to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit:

S. 3146. An act to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for

use in home economics courses;

S. 3212. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services to convey certain public and acquired lands in the State of Nevada to the county of Mineral, Nev.; S. 3267. An act to amend the act of

October 17, 1940, realting to the disposition

of certain public lands in Alaska;

S. 3399. An act to authorize the exchange of certain property within Shenandoah National Park, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes;

S. 3439. An act authorizing the President of the United States of America to present a gold medal to Robert Frost, a New Eng-

land poet;

S. 3533. An act to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under the Great Plains conservation program against loss of acreage allotments;

S. 3619. An act to make permanent law the provisions of section 408 of the National Housing Act regulating savings and loan

holding companies;

S. 3623. An act to designate and establish that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Maui, in the State of Hawaii, as the Haleakala National Park, and for other purposes;

S. 3665. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement over certain lands to the trustees of the Cin-

cinnati Southern Railway, their successors

and assigns:

S. 3681. An act authorizing the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority to combine for financing purposes the bridge across the West Passage of Narragansett Bay with the Newport Bridge and any other project acquired or constructed by said authority;

S. 3688. An act to amend the act of December 20, 1944, with respect to certain powers of the Board of Commissioners of

the District of Columbia;

S. 3759. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to

Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. S. 3771. An act to amend certain provisions of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended:

S. 3773. An act to amend certain provisions of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended:

S.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution to provide for the removal of a reservation of timber rights from a patent issued to Ivan H. McCormack;

S.J. Res. 176. Joint resolution authorizing preparation and printing of a revised edition of the Constitution of the United States of America-Analysis and Interpretation, published in 1953 as Senate Document No. 170 of the 82d Congress; and

S.J. Res. 209. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of an annual National

Forest Products Week.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE SUB-MITTED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

REPORT ENTITLED "CASE STUDY IN SUBCONTRACTING BY WEAPON-SYSTEM CONTRACTOR" (S. REPT. NO. 1947)

Under authority of the order of the Senate of August 30, 1960, on September 16, 1960, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, from the Select Committee on Small Business, submitted a report entitled "Case Study in Subcontracting by Weapon-System Contractor," which was printed

## APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

On September 14, 1960, the Vice President appointed Senator CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona, to the Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for 1961, vice the late Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri.

## APPROVAL OF SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States. subsequent to sine die adjournment of the Senate, notified the Secretary of the Senate that on the following dates he had approved and signed the following bills and joint resolutions:

On September 2, 1960:

S. 68. An act to provide for continued delivery of water under the Federal reclamation laws to lands held by husband and wife upon the death of either;

S. 107. An act to amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to Federal ship-mortgage insurance in order to include floating drydocks under the defini-tion of the term "vessel" in such title;

S. 1781. An act to facilitate cooperation between the Federal Government, colleges and universities, the States, and private organizations for cooperative unit programs of research and education relating to fish and wildlife, and for other purposes;

S. 1857. An act to promote the foreign trade of the United States in grapes and plums, to protect the reputation of American-grown grapes and plums in foreign markets, to prevent deception or misrepresentation as to the quality of such products moving in foreign commerce, to provide for the commercial inspection of such products entering such commerce, and for other pur-

S. 2369. An act for the relief of Sachiko Kato;

S, 2388. An act relating to the separation and retirement of John R. Barker;

S. 2576. An act to authorize the addition of certain donated lands to the Everglades National Park;

S. 2669. An act to extend the period of exemption from inspection under the provisions of section 4426 of the Revised Statutes granted certain small vessels carrying freight to and from places on the inland waters of southeastern Alaska;

S.2711. An act to quiet title to certain lands within the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, Idaho, and for other purposes:

S. 2772. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey land in the town

of Cascade, El Paso County, Colo.; S. 2806. An act to revise the boundaries of the Coronado National Memorial and to authorize the repair and maintenance of an access road thereto in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes;

S. 2932. An act to provide for credit for service of sentence for time spent in custody for want of ball prior to the imposition of sentence by the sentencing court where the statute requires the imposition of a mini-

mum mandatory sentence; S. 3030. An act for the relief of Michiko

(Hirai) Christopher;

S. 3053. An act for the relief of the State of Connecticut;

S. 3070. An act to provide for the removal of the restriction on use with respect to certain lands in Morton County, N. Dak., conveyed to the State of North Dakota on July 20, 1955;

S. 3160. An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the State of

Idaho as a Territory; S. 3264. An act to abolish the Arlington

Memorial Amphitheater Commission; S. 3487. An act to amend the "Anti-Kickback Statute" to extend it to all negotiated contracts;

S. 3532. An act to provide for the striking of medal in commemoration of Century 21 Exposition to be held in Seattle, Wash.; and

S.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of the New Jersey Tercentenary Celebration Commission to formulate and implement plans to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes.

On September 6, 1960:

S. 285. An act for the relief of the estate of John A. Skenandore;

S. 1321. An act to authorize the Attorney General to consent, on behalf of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to a modification of the terms of a trust instrument executed by James B. Wilbur;

S. 1806. An act to revise title 18, chapter 39, of the United States Code, entitled "Ex-

plosives and Combustibles"

S. 1870. An act to provide for examination, licensing, and for regulation of practical nurses, and for practical nursing education in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 2306. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Woman's Party, Inc., in the District of Columbia;

S. 3415. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the American Association of University Women, Educational Foundation, Inc., in the District of Colum-

S. 3727. An act to authorize the bonding of persons engaging in the home improve ment business, and for other purposes; and

S. 3834. An act to increase the maximum amount which may be borrowed by the District of Columbia for use in the construction and improvement of its sanitary and combined sewer systems, and for other purposes.

## On September 7, 1960:

S.J. Res. 170. Joint resolution to authorize the participation in an international convention of representative citizens from the North Atlantic Treaty nations to examine how greater political and economic cooperation among their peoples may be promoted, to provide for the appointment of U.S. delegates to such convention, and for other purposes.

On September 8, 1960:

S. 1066. An act to revise the boundaries and change the name of Fort Donelson National Military Park, and for other purposes;

S. 1214. An act to amend the act of March 11, 1948 (62 Stat. 78), relating to the establishment of the De Soto National Memorial, in the State of Florida;

S. 2131. An act to amend the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia approved May 25, 1954, as amended;

S. 2575. An act to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the

Government;

S. 2633. An act to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, and for other

S. 3416. An act to provide for the restora-tion to the United States of amounts expended in the District of Columbia in carrying out the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958;

S. 3648. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on behalf of the United States to transfer from the United States to the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency title to certain

real property in said District;

S. 3835. An act to authorize the District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission to plan and carry out in the District of Columbia civic programs in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Civil War; to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense to make certain property of the District and of the United States available for the use of such Commission; to authorize the said Commissioners to make certain regulations and permit certain uses to be made of public space, and for other purposes; and

8.3867. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Guard Association of the United States in the District

of Columbia.

On September 13, 1960:

S. 1545. An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to authorize elimination of a hearing in certain cases under section 408;

S. 1663. An act directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain property in the State of North Dakota to the city of

Bismarck, N. Dak.;

S. 1740. An act to amend section 202(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 in order to expand the Federal Communications Commission's regulatory authority under such

S. 1764. An act to amend title 32, United States Code, to authorize the payment of certain claims against the National Guard;

8. 1898. An act to promote the public interest by amending the Communications Act of 1934, to provide a pre-grant procedure in cases of certain applications; to impose lim-Itutions on payoffs between applicants; to require disclosure of payments made for the broadcasting of certain matter; to grant authority to impose forfeitures in the broadcast service; and to prohibit deceptive practices in contests of intellectual knowledge, skill, or chance; and for other purposes;

S. 1964. An act to amend the act requiring certain common carriers by railroads to make reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to certain accidents in order to clarify the requirements of such act;

S. 2195. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the western division of the Dalles Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes;

S. 2757. An act to supplement the act of June 14, 1926, as amended, to permit any State to acquire certain public lands for recreational use:

S. 3146. An act to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate dairy prod-ucts and other agricultural commodities for

use in home economics courses;

S. 3212. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services to convey certain public and acquired lands in the State of Nevada to the county of Mineral, Nev.; S. 3399. An act to authorize the exchange

of certain property within Shenandoah Na-tional Park, in the State of Virginia, and for

other purposes:

S. 3439. An act authorizing the President of the United States of America to present a gold medal to Robert Frost, a New England

S. 3619. An act to make permanent law the provisions of section 408 of the National Housing Act regulating savings and loan

holding companies;

S. 3623. An act to designate and establish that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Maui, in the State of Hawaii, as the Haleakala National Park, and for other purposes;

S. 3665. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement over certain lands to the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, their successors and

assigns;

S.3681. An act authorizing the Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority to combine for financing purposes the bridge across the West Passage of Narragansett Bay with the Newport Bridge and any other project acquired or constructed by said authority;

S. 3688. An act to amend the act of December 20, 1944, with respect to certain powers of the Board of Commissioners of the

District of Columbia;

S. 3759. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.;

S. 3771. An act to amend certain provisions of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended:

S. 3773. An act to amend certain provisions of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended;

S.J. Res. 176. Joint resolution authorizing the preparation and printing of a revised edition of the Constitution of the United States of America-Analysis and Interpretation, published in 1953 as Senate Document Numbered 170 of the 82d Congress;

S.J. Res. 209. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of an annual National Forest Products Week.

On September 14, 1960:

S. 1092. An act to provide for the construction of the Cheney division, Wichita Federal reclamation project, Kansas, and for other purposes;

S. 1670. An act to provide for the granting of mineral rights in certain homestead lands in the State of Alaska;

S. 2761. An act to validate payments made for certain emergency conservation measures under the program authorized by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957;

S. 2770. An act for the relief of Borinquen Home Corp.;

S. 2959. An act to clarify the right of States to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or

S. 3267. An act to amend the act of October 17, 1940, relating to the disposition of certain public lands in Alaska;

S. 3533. An act to protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under the Great Plains conservation program against loss of acreage allotments:

S.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution to provide for the removal of a reservation of timber rights from a patent issued to Ivan H. McCormack. On September 15, 1960:

S. 882. An act for the relief of the heirs of J. B. White; and

S. 2353. An act for the relief of Col. John A. Ryan, Jr.

### PRICE SUPPORT LEVEL FOR MILK AND BUTTERFAT

The President also notified the Secretary of the Senate that he had, on September 16, 1960, approved signed the act (S. 2917) to establish a price support level for milk and butterfat, and transmitted his reasons therefor, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today signed S. 2917, setting minimum price supports until March 31, 1961, for butterfat and milk for manufacturing purposes. The price of fluid milk, not subject to price support legislation, is not dealt with in the bill.

In 1954 the Congress turned away from rigid price supports and authorized the administrative determination of price support levels, within a stated range, so that agricultural production could be brought into line with demand. S. 2917 elevates minimum support prices for butterfat and manufacturing milk above present support levels and, if continued in effect beyond its termination date, could pose the threat of a return to the disastrous dairy surplus situation of only a few years ago.

The bill would have little practical effect, however, for present prices in the marketplace for butterfat and manufacturing milk are, depending on the item. above, at, or only slightly below the minimum prices that S. 2917 would establish. Moreover, the bill by its own terms will expire on March 31 of the new year.

The bill, therefore, can do little, if anything, to benefit the dairy farmer and, even more important, will do him little harm. Nor should it add materially to the cost of the Federal Government's dairy product price support programs or have a significant effect, if any at all, on the prices of dairy products to consumers.

For these reasons, and because I am mindful that the Congress-which passed the bill overwhelmingly-has by its adjournment no opportunity to attempt to override a veto, I concluded that the bill could and should be signed. These reasons seem to me the more compelling because this is an election year. Had the bill been presented to me under different circumstances, however, I doubtless would have withheld my approval because the bill on its face violates long established and well-known policies of this administration. But because its practical effects are negligibleand hence the violations more theoretical than real—I believe it my duty this year to avoid so far as possible any action on my part that would only serve to engender intensely partisan political

Early next year the new administration will be confronted with this problem, but it will then be very real, for any extension of S. 2917 would pose the serious threat I have described. At that time, however, the matter can be discussed and resolved in an atmosphere free of election year politics. In that regard, I wish it to be perfectly clear that for my part I shall continue to support the policy that agricultural production must eventually be controlled by economic law rather than by political maneuvering. Until this has happened, there can be no settlement of the socalled farm problem and no sound prosperity for the family-size farm.

### LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937)

### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: Provided, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

## RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record. with Mr. Raymond F. Noves in charge, is located in Statuary Hall, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this

charges and countercharges in the dairy LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES .- The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congres-SIONAL RECORD, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional RECORD semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUS-TRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS .- No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

- 1. Arrangement of the daily Record .- The Public Printer will arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: First, the Senate proceedings; second, the House proceedings; third, the Appendix: Provided, That when the proceedings of the Senate are not received in time to follow this arrangement, the Public Printer may begin the RECORD with the House proceedings. The proceedings of each House and the Appendix shall each begin a new page, with appropriate headings centered
- 2. Type and style.—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and de-bates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 71/2 -point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the RECORD shall be printed in 61/2-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will These reunusual indentions be permitted. strictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.
- 3. Return of manuscript.-When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the RECORD issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the RECORD for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the RECORD of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.
- 4. Tabular matter.-The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the RECORD shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.
- 5. Proof furnished .- Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the RECORD style of type, and not more than

six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.
6. Notation of withheld remarks.—If manu-

script or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. - addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the RECORD.

7. Thirty-day limit.—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional RECORD any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: Provided, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. Corrections .- The permanent RECORD IS made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: Provided, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: Provided further, That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10. Appendix to daily Record .- When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a news-paper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix except in cases of duplication. In such cases only the first item received in the Government Printing Office will be printed. rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: Provided, That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the final adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

- 11. Estimate of cost.-No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or with-out individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional RECORD which is in contravention of this paragraph.
- 12. Official Reporters .- The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.